Roanoke, Ala., Leader
January 29, 1941

News From The Negroes

Readers will notice this week a new department in the paper—news briefs from the Negro population of Roanoke. Lucile Gates is the reporter. This department will endeavor to feature announcements of general interest to colored readers as well as information about the Negroes that the white folks would do well to know.

For example, there is the announcement about the proposed Boy Scout troop for colored boys. Mayor Hooper and others have been interested in this project and are cooperating with the County Training School to bring it to pass.

If anyone doubts that Boy Scout troops in Roanoke for the boys of both races will be an important step in the building of a better community, let him consider the results of Scouting in the Chattahoochee Valley. An official of the West Point Manufacturing Company has stated that the saving in window panes and light bulbs during the first year of Scouting was enough to take care of the expenses of organizing and maintaining the troop. Other communities have had similar experiences.

The Roanoke Leader has a valued clientele of Negro subscribers who, it sincerely hopes, will appreciate this brief news column each week. It is being published in the interest of a better community and a better spirit of understanding and cooperation between the races.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

A New Organ Appears

APR 2 1941

During the third annual observance of Negro newspaper Week the importance of the Negro press as an American force and a journalistic necessity in our democracy was recognized from President Roosevelt down to the most humble reader of Negro newspapers. Not must attention was given to those organs which strictly belong to the field of journalism not competitive or commercial, by disseminating the news of particular interest to a trade or profession.

APR 2 1941

Into our hands has come the first edition of the Birmingham Negro Teachers' Bulletin, which we appreciate, and consider worth our editorial attention. One would expect that it would be well-edited, and fill an unsupplied need. But it is so well edited and carries such a valuable amount of reading material about the profession that it deserves more than passing notice.

In the Birmingham Negro public schools are teachers who made contributions to some of our finest magazines, white and black, and others who could doubtless earn their living by their pen. The "Bulletin" has helped to throw this talent before the home readers, and provides an example of the wide and useful scope of Negro journalism.

Long before the advent of the "Bulletin" the Jefferson County Negro Teachers' Association had its organ, although printed in memeographed form. This year came the "ASTA", organ of the Citizens and Education Commission of the Alabama State Teachers Association. All these can become supplements of the regular Negro newspaper, and thus create an additional benefit.

In Birmingham are many other trade journals and organs. Some of them like the "Acipco News" and "Stockham Ladle" are co-racial. To these might be added our two labor papers. And there are our two different Baptist papers.

APR 2 1941

Birmingham is fast becoming a newspaper and literary center of the South. Birmingham in truth is the Negro capital of Alabama. For here, too, is published the only purely national Negro news magazine in the United States, so far as we know.

The WORLD welcomes the "Bulletin" into the journalistic field and wishes for it continued life and service. No one kind of newspaper can well serve this entire reading public.

-Birmingham (Ala.) World.

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

A BIRTHDAY CELEBRATED;

76 YEARS YOUNG

(An Editorial) MAY 8 - 1941

This issue of the Tuskegee News is No. 1, Volume LXXVII, which means that the 76th milestone has been passed. That's almost half a century older than its present editor, so we bow with respect to the age and wisdom of this newspaper. In looking through the copies of the weekly papers that come to our desk, we have found none that are older than The Tuskegee News. MAY 8 - 1941

Since living in Tuskegee for two and a half years we feel, more than ever, that we are an intimate part of the life of this community. You have shared our joys and our griefs and we have truly come to love every citizen of this city and county with a deep and brotherly affection. We know that Tuskegee is a good place to live and it has ever been our desire and endeavor to broadcast that fact, both at home and abroad.

It has been our purpose to publish a newspaper worthy of the city and county in which we live—one that reflects the community spirit, the pride and characteristics of its splendid citizenship. It has been and will continue to be our purpose to get behind every worthwhile move and boost it with every ounce of strength and influence which we may have. It is our earnest desire to use our every effort to build an even better and more progressive Tuskegee and Macon County. MAY 8 - 1941

We feel very deeply indebted to the merchants and business men of this section who, by the generous use of our advertising columns, have brought their commercial messages to the people, thereby making our continued existence possible. We have always experienced a hearty cooperation from every business man and firm and your response to our efforts is deeply appreciated. MAY 8 - 1941

We are also grateful for our subscribers and readers and hope that, through the coming years, we will be able with the continued cooperation, friendliness and helpfulness of the citizenship as a whole, to give you such a newspaper that you, and many others will be sure that the Tuskegee News becomes a permanent and welcome weekly visitor to your homes.

WHAT ATLANTA HAS DONE BIRMINGHAM WILL DO

SEP 26 1941

We are just back from Atlanta Atlanta Negroes boast of their Citizens & Southern Bank & Trust Company, their fifty million dollar Atlanta Life Insurance Company their Atlanta University, Moore house, Spellman College, Clark University, and their Atlanta Daily World—the only Negro daily newspaper in the world. They boast of a hundred and one other things. Yours truly says, what Atlanta has done, Birmingham **can** do. I discovered there **is** unity among Negroes in Atlanta. They have that old spirit and knack of doing all they can, to bring things into Atlanta, and to build up things in Atlanta; for in so doing they make things better for Atlanta Negroes. They base it on the old adage—if you have something you can get something, if you don't have anything, even that you don't have, will be taken away from you. Birmingham has some of the finest Negro people in the world. What Atlanta, Pittsburgh, Chicago, and Baltimore have done, Birmingham can and will do, says The WEEKLY REVIEW

Montgomery Ala. Advertiser
October 11, 1941

Tell It To Old Grandma

Please try to confine your letters to 300 words.

NAMES OF ACCIDENT VICTIMS

Editor, The Advertiser:

One of the great humanitarian services being rendered the public at this time by press and radio is the prompt dispatch of news pertaining to traffic accidents and casualties as they frequently occur throughout the nation.

In your issue, Oct. 6, 1941, a reporter listed, among others, three bus passengers who were injured—two white and one colored. Names and addresses of the two white persons were given and the third person was simply described as "an unidentified Negro woman."

Present-day traffic is fraught with so many dangers, reported accidents with no mention of names leaves the reader of such an accident in a state of fear and anxiety that it might be some relative or friend. I am sure it would be comforting to relatives and friends of Negroes who fall victims to traffic mishaps, the same as their white neighbors, if those gathering such information would try to ascertain and report the full names and addresses of such Negroes involved.

T. M. CAMPBELL.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
December 30, 1941

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

"Here we are together, defending all that to free men is dear."

* * *

"If my father had been an American and my mother British, instead of the other way around, I might have got here on my own," Winston Churchill told the Senate last week. It is pleasant to imagine him in American politics. With all the salt of Al Smith, all the gentility and generations of Franklin Roosevelt, all the rough and tumble of Wendell Willkie, and something else, he could have written his own ticket. Probably no other British statesman of today could hope to succeed in American life, but Churchill could, unquestionably. As easily as it can be said that he is more British than almost any other Britisher it may be said, too, that he is more American than most Americans.

* * *

Mr. Churchill at the White House exclaims over the food available for American meals, and doubtless at the warm clothing. Among other things his presence here should call to attention is the pitiful disproportion between the wartime lot of the average Englishman and that of the average American. Far from being an occasion for limiting British relief, our entry into the war ought to augment that relief. Our fate is so joined to England's now, and our hopes depend so on their performing, that we have many more reasons than the merely humanitarian for helping them all we can with the clothing and other needs which British relief societies in our country have been providing.

* * *

It is good to learn that the chairmanship of the local British Relief Society has been assumed by Herbert Ryding. Mr. Ryding — and Mrs. Ryding — can be counted on to leave nothing undone in work and enthusiasm to keep this great operation going. And Birmingham, a city to which defense orders have brought the biggest boom in its history, can be counted on to respond.

* * *

"Since I am about to leave for training camp and have had only a question mark to answer my anxieties," writes a young man of Birmingham, "your message against morbidity has had a particular meaning for me. This afternoon I am going to meet my girl at the station and I shall see her for the first time in months. Our times together will be short. Through my mind is running the debate over what attitude I shall take these last few days with her, with my family and with my friends . . . And now, after having read what you said, I've decided to take the afternoon off, and go home. My roses need pruning, and the hedges are looking a bit ragged."

* * *

Julius Ellsberry, the Negro boy who was the first Birminghamian to lose his life for his country in this war, dying on an American battleship in the Pacific, is entitled to be remembered in some sort of monument or public name, not only for his supreme sacrifice but for sake of Negro patriotism in general. No group in America is responding in finer heart to the nation's crisis than are the colored citizens. And this in spite of many pressures and misleadings.

* * *

Of all the group leaders who have made their salute to America as a whole since war was declared, the measliest has been Walter White's. This Negro leader has got himself "caught that way." He can't seem to get anything else into his mind. He interrupted himself briefly when war came to say that unstinting support to the fight for the American Negro must "give victory abroad" but he went on at great length to say that Negroes must continue fighting for their liberties here. He spoke of "a Hobson's choice for them." And after a few days even this grudging recognition of a supreme threat to the nation under which his race has traveled so far was forgotten. The entire weekly release of his National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was devoted to the same exclusive harping on race discriminations without one word of the country itself. Secretary White just hasn't been able to be big enough for this war. And that means he hasn't been big enough to lead his race.

* * *

Happily many other Negro leaders, local and national, are taking a bigger point of view. They are whole-souled and unstinting in their appeals to patriotism and support of the great cause engaging us all. They know this is no time to be worrying about what is wrong with our country, even though many things are wrong, but a time rather for being all-out in love and appreciation of an American process that has carried us all so far and is going to carry us farther yet when the war is won right.

* * *

If this column sounds a bit carbolic for the next few mornings, that will be because its eager young author has been sent to the hospital for a maintenance and repair job. The devil of a business with the war on and only us to give proper daily stimuli and solutions for everything to everybody But what's the use of hospital insurance if you never get there!

48a-1941

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

MISS CUNARD BARRED FROM ENTERING U.S.

NEW YORK, July 23. — Miss Nancy Cunard, scion of the wealthy English steamship line family and nobility, and writer for the Associated Negro Press, was barred from entering the United States Wednesday. Arriving on the Spanish liner, she was without a visa or limited permit.

In 1932 Miss Cunard took a residence in a Harlem Hotel. She spent quite a time with several well known colored citizens. Among her aquaintances are Paul Robeson, whom she met in London, England.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Admission To States Refused ANP Writer

Nancy Cunard Barred From U. S. Entry

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Nancy Cunard, 45, a member of one of England's oldest families and a roving correspondent for the Associated Negro Press in recent months after having previously been Paris editor, last week was refused admission to this country after arriving from Havana Tuesday night aboard the Spanish liner Marques de Comillas. She had not obtained an American visa.

Ordered to remain aboard the vessel until it left last Friday on its return ship to Spain, Miss Cunard applied to the British consulate to obtain her release from the ship but officials told her nothing could be done because the state department had made it very difficult to help an alien without a visa or a temporary certificate.

However, the British Ministry of Shipping interceded on Friday through the embassy in Washington, and Miss Cunard was removed from the ship and taken to Ellis Island to await an opportunity to go to England.

For the past few weeks Miss Cunard had been living at Barbadoes, British West Indies, as the guest of her cousin, Sir Edward Cunard, who is secretary to the governor of the Island .

Her dispatches from Barbadoes, Trinidad and other Islands in the West Indies, as well as from Central and South America, have appeared in the Negro press in recent months and performed the service of letting readers know the race problems and reactions the present war by colored people in those areas.

When the war started in 1939 Miss Cunard was stationed in France and she remained in and around Paris as long as it was expedient. As a special correspondent for this newspaper, she wrote many interesting and highly informative articles after leaving France and while sailing down the coast of Africa on her way to South America.

Daughter of the late Bache E. Cunard and Lady Cunard, the family which founded the Cunard steamship line, Nancy long showed an interest in Negroes as well as the underprivileged of all races and nationalities. Some years ago she authored an anthology of Negro art that is highly prized by book collectors.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

ANP Writer Must Return To London

NEW YORK—(SNS)—Ellis Island authorities reported Monday they had released Miss Nancy Cunard, Associated Negro Press correspondent in London and member of the English shipping family, in custody of the British Consulate and that she presumably would be returned to England by way of Canada.

Miss Cunard, daughter of Lady Cunard, was refused entry to the United States because she had no American visa when she arrived here recently from Havana.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

WASHINGTON IS SILENT ON CAUSE OF ACT

Think Heiress' Association With Race One Of Factors In Move

By MAURICE DANCER

NEW YORK — New York City seems to have become "moral turpitude" conscious during the past fortnight. Last Tuesday the United States government refused to allow Nancy Cunard, daughter of the great ship-building English family to land in New York.

Nancy Cunard

Miss Cunard's case follows closely on that of the brilliant Ewart G Gunier, who was ordered suspended from his New York Municipal Civil Service commission position as junior examiner, allegedly because of his association with a white woman, who, like Gunier, was a city employe.

Nancy Cunard's last visit to New York in 1932 caused display among the white dailies, which used much space to reveal the multi-millionaire family's daughter in her association with Harlem.

She then resided in the Grampion hotel, 182 St. Nicholas avenue, and was seen frequently about the community in company of one of the Race's leading authors.

Miss Cunard then explained she was gaining material for a book on Negro problems, but when the pretty Britisher was found on a steamer bound for the West Indies accompanied by the same author metropolitan dailies again flared up anew.

When interviewed aboard the Spanish liner Marques de Comillas which arrived from Spain, Tuesday en route to Bermuda, the furious Nancy Cunard explained she couldn't land because American consular officials in Havana refused her a transit visit, for reasons they would not reveal.

Following her 1932 visit to these shores, she was reported to have broken with her family, following an argument with her mother, Lady Cunard.

She then wrote her book condemning race prejudice, only a few copies of which reached this country. Many of her articles have appeared in our leading Race publications.

Nancy Cunard's steamer, the Marques de Comillas was scheduled to sail for Bermuda on Friday.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

NANCY CUNARD OFF FOR BRITAIN AFTER U. S. REFUSES ENTRY

New York, Aug. 4 [Special].—Nancy Cunard, writer and member of the noted British shipping family, was on her way home today after being released from Ellis Island. She was detained when she arrived from Havana July 22 on a Spanish liner without an American visa. She finally was released last Friday night in the custody of the British consul presumably for a return to England via a Canadian port.

No comment was forthcoming from the consulate today other than that Miss Cunard was "on her way home to the United Kingdom."

The 45-year-old daughter of Sir Bache and Lady Cunard had been living in the British West Indies. During a visit to New York in 1932 she spent much time in Harlem getting material for a book on negroes. Her book, "The Negro," was published in London in 1934.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Perry Howard, Et Al, To Aid Colonel Lindbergh

WE NOTICED IN AN ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS release emanating in Washington, D. C., that Perry Howard, National Republican Committeeman from Missisippi, and the only Negro comimtteean of either of the nation's major political parties, along with a number of other Negro leaders of national prominence, has launched a campaign to secure Negro members of a separate section of the American First Committee.

The American First Committee being the most important of the isolationist group, whose most active, militant and vocal representative is Colonel Lindbergh, and whose purpose is best understood in the speeches and attitude of Senator Wheeler.

For months now Colonel Lindbergh has gone about the country making speech after speech in opposition to the country's policy of all aid to England. He has also in a number of speeches expressed a racial philosophy giving hint to his acceptance of the Hitler racial theories.

In respect to the ultimate outcome of the war, regardless of the efforts of the United States, which he terms as belated, Colonel Lindbergh sees an ultimate German victory, and says that we should prepare ourselves to do business in a world with the United States and Germany as the leading nations.

As to Senator Wheeler, while he has refrained so far from expressions denoting his position as regards the racial philosophy of Hitler, his isolationist speeches, his opposition to the present policy of all aid to England marks him as accepting in principle at least the future prospect of a German dominated world.

By Hitler's own declaration as expressed in his "Mien Kampf", every intelligent Negro in America knows that the German racial theory and philosophy has as its ideal and purpose the supremacy of the German people, with all other white people in a position of servitude and political subjegation, the enslavement of all darker races and the ultimate destruction of the American Negro.

The only assurance against things actually happening in the world is the complete destruction of Hitler, his Germany and all that he stand for, and this can be only possible in a complete victory for England.

Perry Howard, although he comes down here only about once every four years, is National Republican Committeeman from Mississippi, and has been for the last 16 or more years, and of course his actions are supposed to, in some way at least, reflect the majority sentiment of his constituents. By virtue of his long tenure as the only Negro member of the National Republican Committee, his actions are also supposed to reflect in no small degree, the majority sentiments of Negro Republicans of the country.

It is our firm conviction that in his move to aid the American First Committee and thereby Colonel Lindbergh and Senator Wheeler, Perry Howard reflects neither the sentiment of his Mississippi constituents, nor that of the Negro Republicans of the country.

It may be recalled here, however, that in the last Republican Convention, even when everything pointed to the final choice of Wendell Willkie as the Republican nominee, that Perry Howard along with that part of the Mississippi delegation under his control voted to the last against Mr. Willkie. It may be also recalled that most recently Colonel Lindbergh and Senator Wheeler have hinted at a new political party representing their views.

With Mr. Willkie as the head of the Republican Party, and growing in stature and public appreciation daily, it looks as though he will again be the Republican nominee in 1944.

Globe and
Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

AME Publisher Had Successful Term As Business Genius

Described as Foe Of "Cant and Hypocrisy" In ANP Story, Recording Nashvillian's 28 Years Of Service As Secretary

(Associated Negro Press)

The A. M. E. Church won its five-year battle for possession of its Sunday School Publishing house here Tuesday when Judge Elmer D. Davis of the Middle Tennessee federal court dismissed the receiver who had been operating the plant.

The reign of Ira T. Bryant, who had served as secretary-treasurer of the Sunday School Union for 2[illegible] years during which time he built the institution into a thriving concern and won a substantial financial position for himself, closed as the receiver handed the property over to a committee composed of Bishop Henry Tookes of Florida, William Fountain of Georgia and Dr. A. L. Pinkston of Nashville who acted for the church.

While the actual court struggle for possession of the Sunday School Union has been in progress for about five years, the trouble which revolved about the institution has been of much longer duration. Bryant was first elected secretary-treasurer in 1908 when the general conference met in Norfolk, Va. An able business man, he quickly developed the publishing house into a profitable venture. Backed by John M Avery, one of the most influential laymen the church has produced, Bryant grew in power. Rallying a group of laymen he fought certain concentration of authority in the hands of the clergy. Bryant become a bitter critic of cant and hypocrisy in high places and used the machinery of the church publishing house to attack and smear ministers and bishops who incurred his wrath. The clerics writhed under the Bryant assaults and finally in 1936 defeated him, electing E. A. Selby in his place.

afro-american
Baltimore, Maryland
JAN 25 1941

Society to Celebrate Press Anniversary

ATLANTA. — The Delta Phi Delta journalism society, sponsoring its third annual National Negro Newspaper Week in this city from March 16 to 22 with cooperation of the press, also will celebrate the 114th anniversary of colored newspapers in the United States.

The theme of the conference will be "The Colored Press Is an American Institution." Otto McLarrin, publicity director for Howard University, is president of the sponsoring society. Moss H. Kendrix heads the Atlanta conference committee.

Virtues Of Race Press To Be Shown

FEB 1 1941

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 — The third annual National Negro Newspaper Week as sponsored by Delta Phi Delta journalistic society in cooperation with the Negro Newspapers of America will be observed March 16-22, it was announced here this week by Otto McClarin, national president of Delta Phi Delta.

Previously known as National Bigger and Better Negro Newspaper Week, the observance is designed primarily to familiarize America with the accomplishments and possibilities of the Negro press and the contribution made by it to American life since the first Negro newspaper appeared in this country 114 years ago. It is further hoped that the observance will stimulate a greater interest in journalism among Negro youth of America to the end that they may seek journalistic training, thereby increasing their ability to interpret intelligently the Negro to America.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

DELTA PHI DELTA AND OMEGAS TO STAGE CONTEST

APR 26 1941

Most Beautiful Coed Will be Crowned Here At Dance May 16

Two organizations at Howard University are now seeking the most beautiful girl attending a Negro college in the United States to adorn her with a halo of national glory, it was announced this week.

APR 26 1941

Delta Phi Delta, journalistic society, and Alpha Omega and Alpha chapters of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity are jointly sponsoring a contest to crown "Miss Negro College," a young lady to be selected from among the college beauties and queens of colored schools throughout the country.

E. Simms Campbell, internationally-known cartoonist and creator of the comic strip "Cuties" and the harem beauties in Esquire Magazine, will be chairman of the judges board for the contest.

The young woman selected for the honor will be crowned at a formal dance to be given by Omega Psi Phi Fraternity in Washington, May 16.

APR 26 1941

Highlight of Convention

The crowning ceremony will be a highlight of the annual convention of Delta Phi Delta Journalistic Society to be held at Howard Univerity May 15-17. The person selected as "Miss Negro College" will receive round-trip expenses from her school to Washington to be crowned at the dance.

The various campus queens will be sponsored in the contest by Greek-letter organizations on their respective campuses, according to an announcement this week by the director of the contest.

The judges' decision, based upon photographs of the candidates, will be final. For further information, representatives of Greek-letter organizations interested in sponsoring a campus beauty, are urged to contact Otto McClarrin, publicity department, Howard University, immediately.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Miss Collegiate America---'41

MAY 2 2 1941

MISS CHARLOTTE WESLEY

senior student at Howard University, Washington, D. C., who was selected as "Miss Collegiate America" for 1941 in a national contest to find the most beautiful coed. The judges of the contest were E. Simms Campbell, internationally known cartoonist; Anton Kamp, internationally known photographer; Russell Patterson and Al Parker, nationally known illustrators.

Miss Wesley is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Wesley, of Washington, D. C., and is a member of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority. The contest was sponsored by Delta Phi Delta Journalists Association and Alpha and Alpha Omega chapters of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Charlotte Wesley Is Given Crown

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—Miss Charlotte Wesley, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Wesley, of this city, and a senior student at Howard University, was selected as "Miss Collegiate America" this week in a national contest to find the most beautiful coed attending a Negro college in the country.

Miss Doris Brown, a sophomore at Howard University, placed second; Miss Ruby Bates, of South Carolina State College, placed third, and Miss Lillian Swann, of Virginia Union University, received fourth place honors.

The judges committee was composed of E. Simms Campbell, internationally known cartoonist; Anton Kamp, internationally known photographer; Russell Patterson and Al Parker, nationally known illustrators, reached their decision in New York last week from the photographs of twenty-one finalists, and according to a message from Campbell, "All the girls were difficult choices because of so much beauty and pulchritude."

GIVEN TROPHY

Otto McClarrin, director of the contest, presented Miss Wesley with the "Miss Collegiate America" trophy before more than 1,000 persons at a formal dance given by Alpha and Alpha Omega chapters of Omega Psi Phi fraternity Friday night at the Lincoln Collonnade ballroom. During the intermission ceremony Misses Doris Brown and Lillian Swann, place winners, were honored, and Miss Justien McNeill, of Howard University, was acclaimed as "Sweetheart of Omega Psi Phi" as Earl Hines' orchestra played a special arrangement of the Omega sweetheart song.

The contest was sponsored jointly by Delta Phi Delta Journalists Association, which was in session at Howard University from May 15-17, and Alpha and Alpha Omega chapters of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity.

On Thursday afternoon, Miss Wesley was interviewed by the contest director in a radio broadcast over Station WINX, at which time she gave a demonstration of her talent as a pianist by playing Listz's "Sonetto".

She was born in Washington and received her education in the District of Columbia public school system and in London, England. She is now a senior in the School of Music at Howard University; a member of Alpha chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority and was sponsored in the contest by that organization.

WINS SECOND PLACE

Miss Doris Brown, a native of Washington and winner of second place, is a sophomore student at Howard University. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Brown, of Washington, and is a member of Alpha Chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, which sponsored her in the contest. She spends her leisure time painting and participating in athletic activities.

Miss Ruby Bates, winner of third place and a junior student at South Carolina State College, Orangeburg, S. C., was sponsored in the contest by Xi Psi Chapter of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Bates of Fountain Inn, S. C., and a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority.

Miss Lillian Swann, a native of Richmond, Va., who received fourth place honors, is a student at Virginia Union University, and was sponsored in the contest by Zeta Chapter of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity. She is well known along the eastern seaboard and particularly in Brooklyn, N. Y., where she spends her summer vacations.

OTHER CONTESTANTS

Among the other contestants were Misses Marie E. Anderson, of Jackson, Tenn.; Edith Smiley, of Elmira, N. Y.; Constance Neely, of Roanoke, Va.; Doris Sadler, of Norfolk, Va.; Justine McNeill, of Galveston, Texas; Irene Collins, of New York City; Katheryn Coleman, of Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Helen M. Seeney, of Battle Cerek, Michigan; Charlita Henderson, of Washington, D. C.; Helen E. Mathis, of Greenville, Kentucky; Sadye Mae Graham, of Richmond, Va.; Mary Desmond Ward, of Clarksdale, Mississippi; Aurelia Johnson, of Atlantic City, N. J.; Charlie M. Chambliss, of Birmingham, Ala.; Elaine W. Sherrill, of Nashville, Tenn.; Gladys Wells, of Jackson, Mississippi, and Anita Smith, of St. Louis, Missouri.

MAY 22 1941
MAY 22 1941
MAY 22 1941
MAY 22 1941

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Journalist Society To Award Newsmen

WASHINGTON, D. C.—As the result of requests from numerous professional newspapermen for membership in Delta Phi Delta Journalistic Society, delegates at the fourth annual convention, held this week at Howard University, voted to change the name of the organization to Delta Phi Delta Journalists Association and include in its membership professional journalists, college publicity directors, editors and publishers of Negro newspapers, it was announced this week.

The organization, which was formerly composed only of collegiate journalists, voted to hold a fall conference and a spring convention during the school year, 1941-42.

TWO CONVENTIONS

The fall conference, scheduled to be held in October at Tennesse State College in Nashville, Tennessee, will serve as a journalistic institute meeting for newly-elected college editors, who will discuss modern trends in journalism and formulate plans for the spring convention.

Outstanding newspaper men and women will be honored at a banquet to be held during the spring convention, at which time awards will be presented for outstanding work in writing, photography, cartooning and other phases of newspaper work. Separate awards will be presented to collegiate pournalists.

The group authorized the establishmena of professional chapters at newspaper offices throughout the country, and voted to include the activities of such chapters in the Delphid, official publication of the association.

MAY 2 9 1941

"GODSEND" TO NEWSPAPERMEN

In speaing of the new plan to include professional journalists in the membership of the organization, Otto McClarrin, publicity director at Howard University, who was re-elected national president, stated:

"Such a plan should prove to be a godsend to Negroes interested in journalism, for besides giving the college publicity directors and the copy editors a chance to work out solutions to their many problems, it affords newspapermen from all sections of the country an opportunity to assemble, solve problems, and exchange ideas of importance in developing a higher standard of Negro journalism

"Collegiate journalists, who plan to go into the fild of newspaper work, will have an opportunity to meet their future employers, the publishers, and energetic newspapermen and women will be recognized and accalimed for their wrok by fellow journalists.

"Above all, it will mean that editorial writers on Negro newspapers will be organized on a national scale for the first time.

OFFICERS ELECTED

The delegates voted to do away with a number of offices, and besides reelecting Mr. CcClarrin, national president, Billy Jones, of Tennessee State Coiliege, was re-elected national vice president, and H. Vincent Hinds, of Lincoln University (Missouri), national secretary-treasurer. The president was given the right to appoint other officers and directors of projects.

Among the speakers during the 3-day cenvention were: Joseph LaCour, advertising manager of the Washington Afro-American; James T. Wright, editor of the Howard Universiyt Hilltop; Dr. John Lovell, Jr., professor of English at Howard University; Dr. Howard Thurman, dean of chapel, Howard University; Ralph Matthews, editor of the Washington Afro-American, who delivered an address on "The New Approach of the Negro Press to World Events"; Thos. Gunn, president of Iota chapter, which acted as host; Robert McNeill, Washington news photographer, who gave an illustrated lecture on "The Importance of Photography in Modern Journalism," and Joseph Dixon, student photographer, who illustrated his talk on student activities with momotion pictures.

MAY 2 9 1941

Moss Hyles Kendrix, of Atlanta, Ga., director of "National Newspaper Week" for 1941(had his report on the week's activities delivered by a delegate.

——A Colored Judge——

48a-1941

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Disservice to the Race

One of the greatest forces in the struggle for the rights of Negro Americans has been and is the Negro press. That press for the most part has been exceedingly energetic in going to bat in the various campaigns that society has destined that the Negro must wage.

To day we are confronted with special problems. One of the most serious of these is the fight for the right to work. The right to work is the right to live, to exist. Deny a people the right to work and you deny them the right to existence itself. Yet this is precisely the situation with us today.

We have arrogant corporations stating categorically that they will not hire Negroes. Worse yet, we have corporations receiving government money in huge, fabulous sums and at the same time refusing employment to qualified Negro personnel.

This arrogant attitude has been challenged. It has been challenged by the Negro people through their organizations and in the columns of their press. One of the leading organizations in this campaign has been the National Negro Congress.

A case in point is the Glenn-Martin plant. In a short time, through the use of government funds they will have extended their facilities so as to hire some thirty thousand additional men. The National Negro Congress has started a campaign to force this defense plant to allot seven thousand of these jobs to Negroes. The justice of this campaign cannot be denied. It is clear and it is simple.

Hence, those opposed to hiring Negroes cannot attack this campaign as they would like. They therefore seek to destroy this campaign by the outworn method of redbaiting. It was interesting the way they worked it.

In its editorial columns of May 24, a well known weekly newspaper in a long redbaiting editorial drew the inference that this campaign was Communist-led. Nothing could have been farther from the truth. People of various political faiths are engaged in the campaign for jobs for Negroes. This has been an issue around which everyone interested in simple justice has rallied.

The next step, after the way had been paved by a noted weekly was for the Dies Committee to step in and label the movement for jobs in the Glenn-Martin plant as Communist. Paul Robeson supports the movement for jobs for his people. That makes him a Communist! Langston Hughes has spoken out against the denial of jobs to his people. That makes him a Communist! Mr. Hunton doesn't believe we should aid imperialist Britain in the current war and that democracy should begin at home with the American Negro. That makes him a Communist!

This newspaper attack and the attack by the Dies Committee were separated by a period of one week. The Negro people are confronted with grave and serious questions. In this struggle those who are not with us are against us. Yes, it is as simple as that.

In this struggle we will not be deterred by labels, from whatever quarters they may become. The fight for justice for the Negro is a fight of decent America. Those who would deny this justice are the ones who are subversive. All those who aid them, intentionally or not, aid this un-American subversion.

As for Martin Dies and his committee, it is pertinent to ask: When are you going to investigate the American Fascist outfits who preach racism and inspire mob violence and lynch spirit against the Negro people? In the meantime, it is well for you to know, that in this fight for jobs, for peace and democracy for the Negro in America, we will persist regardless of your slanders. We will not be divided despite a few renegades. On these questions we are a united people.

D.C.

Washington, D. C. Post
October 25, 1941

Negro Journal Grants Awards To 2 From D. C.

Prof. James A. Porter, of Howard University and Mrs. Esther P. Shaw, a junior high school teacher living at 111 Columbia Road, have been awarded prizes for reviews submitted to the Journal of Negro History.

Prof. Porter will receive $50 for his review of Dr. Alain Locke's "The Negro in Art." Mrs. Shaw will receive $25 for a review of Mrs. Mary C. Terrell's "Colored Woman in a White World."

Prizes will be presented at the annual meeting of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History in Columbus, Ohio, October 31. Other prizes to be presented include $100 to Dr. Mercer Cook, of Atlanta University, and $50 to Herbert Aptheker, of New York City, for articles submitted to the periodical.

48a-1941

FLORIDA

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Edward A. Ellerbe Passes In Florida Following Illness Of Several Weeks

APR 5 1941

Was For 20 Years Employed By Florida Times-Union In Two Capacities

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—(SNS)—

One of the state's best known and veteran newspapermen, Edward Ellerbee, died yesterday in his home on Broad Street, following a prolonged illness. For the past 20 years, Mr. Ellerbe had been an employe of the Florida Times-Union, except for a brief period in which he was connected with the Florida Sentinel. The past eight years he had served the local daily as Editor of the Colored Department, in which department he distinguished himself and made an enviable record in the field of journalism.

APR 5 1941

Mr. Ellerbe was a native of Palatka, but had rseided here since his high school and college days at Stanton high school and Edward Waters college. He finished the latter and while a student there he excelled in baseball and football. He was also a student at the Florida A. and M. college, Tallahassee for several years prior to coming to his city to complete his education.

The young man was a member of one of the state's oldest and best known families and friends, who are legion, join with members of the family in mourning the loss of such a useful life, one contributed largely to the preparation, the editing, and the dissemination of news material vital to the growth of his race. He was also a sports official, serving the past decade in football contests all over the south. While at the Florida Sentinel, Mr. Ellerbe served as circulation manager, a post he held with the Times-Union before taking over editorial functions eight years of his life in this field and journalist, spending most of the years of his life to this fiedl, and was a credit and an asset to his race.

APR 5 1941

Survivors of Mr. Ellore are the widow, Mrs. Azzie Lee Ellerbe; a son, Edward A. Ellerbe, Junior; both of this city: mother. Mrs. Acie Ellerbe, a school teacher of Palatka; two sisters. Mrs. W. E. Harris, teacher of Hastings and wife of the principal of the school there, and Miss Mildred Ellerbe, teacher of the same school, and one of the stte's leading basketball coaches; two brothers, James Ellerbe, principal of the high school at Avon Park, and Mozelle Ellerbe, track and football star at Tuskegee Institute, and other kin.

Funeral services will be announced later by Geter and Baker when complete.

APR 5 1941

The young man was a member of Mt. Zion AME church, the Rev. Mr. W. A. Jennings, pastor, where he once served in several official capacities, and for the past seven years he served with ability as president of the Local-Union of Allen Christian Endeaver League of this city and county. He was also identified with other uplift movements here and over the state.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Jail Editor Protesting Racial Insult Indulged In By Florida Jurist

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. (ANP)—A local newspaper editor was railroaded to the "Blue Jay" city prison farm here, Tuesday on trumped-up charges of operating a newspaper without a city license and contempt of court.

MAY 22 1941

Arrested, jailed, tried in municipal court before Judge I. Muncy Anderson, fined $100 cash and sent to the city prison farm all within a period of a half hour was Spike Washington, who, for the past seven months has served as managing editor of the Florida Press, local weekly newspaper, and member of the Scott Newspaper Syndicate of Atlanta, one of the most militant, progressive and outspoken papers ever to be circulated in this city.

CALLS COURT UNDIGNIFIED

Two weeks ago the Florida Press published an editorial urging that the prevalent use of "nigger' by police officers, white witnesses and others in municipal court be discontinued. The story stated that the court had no dignity and urged the judge-elect, Charles Miller, who defeated Judge Anderson. in the recent April primary election. to discontinue the procedure when he takes over the bench on June 21.

Judge Anderson and the municipal license inspector, J. Ray Permenter were furnished copies of the Press in which the editorial appeared and immediately Washington was sought to appear in court. He was finally reached by telephone and ordered to court on Saturday of last week. He refused. Tuesday morning two police officers were sent for Washington.

He was taken to jail in the "Black Maria," and appeared before Judge Anderson and Mr. Permenter with his counsel who was hurriedly summoned. Court for the day had adjourned but the judge held a special session for the sentencing of this young journalist.

HURRIED TO PRISON

While counsel was arranging to pay the $100, Washington was hurried to the "Blue Jay," where' he donned the prison garb consisting of a ragged pair of blue overalls, an overall jumper with many rags hanging from it, and shoes several sizes too small for the prisoner.

Washington was arrested at 10 o'clock in the morning, without a warrant, embarrassed and humiliated because he dared to write the truth about a court which has little respect for the colored citizenry here.

The editorial which resulted in this action follow

MAY 22 1941

"Let's Discard Nigger Judge

"There are certain courtesies and respects due even to dogs and cats. Most of you will agree with this. Since you do, you will further agree that there are many not given that are due human beings.

"Colored people are human beings if our physiology is correct. If our dictionary is correct colored persons are human beings. Then why shouldn't they be treated like human beings in our local municipal court

"There are certain things judges of courts may do. He sets a program by which his court runs.. There are certain expressions he asks officers and witnesses to refrain from using. His requests are granted usually.

"Often we have heard the word 'Nigger' used in courts of our city, mainly municipal court, when reference is made to members of your race. Judges in these courts have permitted the practice until the word is now a by-word of that court.

"Like a Boy Scout—the first act of our new young forward moving and progressive judge, the Hon. Charles Miller, should be the discarding forever and ever of the use of 'Nigger' in his court. At least we hope he does."

——A Colored Judge——

48a-1941
afro-american
Baltimore, Maryland

Editor Won't Talk; Cop Arrests Him

MAY 17 1941

BALTIMORE. — Apparently angered because Carl Murphy, president of the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers Company refused to give him information concerning an auto accident, Officer Horace A. Heinze haled the editor into Northeastern police station Saturday and locked him up on a disorderly conduct charge.

MAY 10 1941

The publisher was exonerated in court Sunday morning, however, after Magistrate Henry B. Mann concurred with Harry O. Levin, attorney for Mr. Murphy, in that the latter was within his constitutional rights in refusing to answer questions.

The officer, a rookie policeman who has been on the force for approximately two years during which time he has been assigned to the Ashland Avenue station, testified that he had gone to Mr. Murphy's home, 2406 Overland Avenue, Morgan Park, Saturday evening, to question him.

He said he learned that a car driven by Mrs. Murphy had figured in an accident Friday with one operated by Miss Evelyn Saupel, white, of 3404 St. Paul Street, at Thirty-third Street and Loch Raven Boulevard.

The officer said Mr. Murphy refused to talk with him about the accident and became abusive. Asked what he meant by "abusive" he said "Mr. Murphy started to walk away from me and when I took him by the arm he resented it. He said I had no right to do so and since I had put my hand on him, I had to go through with the arrest."

"I wasn't trying to incriminate him or his wife (the driver of the car). I was merely following a routine procedure in completing accident reports," Officer Heinze explained.

MAY 10 1941

In commenting the magistrate said, "There has been no testimony given to support the disorderly conduct charge. He (Mr. Murphy) had a perfect right to withhold any information and could have said that he would give his side of the question at the traffic court hearing. In that case, all you could have done was to leave him alone,"

Ordinary Trespasser

After the case was over Mr. Murphy said that he was not present when the accident occurred, the car wasn't his, and the officer in entering his garden without his permission was an ordinary tresspasser.

He said the officer and Miss Saupel had come to his home the night before to discuss the accident and give Mrs. Murphy a ticket for reckless driving.

After Mrs. Murphy had given the information required by law; that is, name, address and number of her driver's license and car registration, Mr. Murphy said he advised his wife to say nothing further except by advice of her lawyer.

MAY 10 1941

Asked to Leave

He said he asked the couple to leave his home, and they did so grudgingly but returned a few minutes later to ask more questions which he declined to answer.

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

Newspaperman Protests in Editorial Judge's Public Disrespect for Negroes

Jacksonville Fla.—A local newspaper editor was railroaded to the "Blue Jay" city prison farm here, Tuesday on trumped up charges of operating a newspaper without a city license and contept of court.

Arrested, jailed, tried in municipal court before Judge I. Muncy Anderson, fined $100 cash and sent to the city prison farm all within a period of half an hour was Spike Washington, who for the past seven months has served as managing editor of the Florida Press, a local weekly newspaper publication and member of the Scott Newspaper Syndicate of Atlanta, one of the most militant, progressive and outspoken papers ever to be circulated in this city.

MAY 22 1941

Publishes Editorial

Two weeks ago the Florida Press published an editorial urging in it that the prevalent use of "nigger" by police officers be discontinued. The story stated that the court had no dignity and urged that judge-elect, Charles Miller who defeated Judge Anderson, in the recent April primary election, to discontinue the procedure when he takes over the bench on June 21.

MAY 22 1941

Judge Anderson and the municipal license inspector, J. Ray Permenter, were furnished with copies of the Press in which the editorial appeared and immediately Washington was sought to appear in court. He was finally reached by telephone and ordered to appear in court on Saturday of last week. He refused Tuesday morning and two police officers were sent for him. He was taken to jail in the "Black Maria," the patrol wagon and appeared before Judge Anderson and Mr. Permenter with his counsel who was hurriedly summoned to court. Court for the day had adjourned but the judge held a special session for the sentencing of this young journalist.

In Prison Garb

While counsel was arranging to pay the $100, Washington was hurried to the "Blue Jay", where he donned the prison garb, consisting of a ragged pair of blue overalls, an overall jumper with many rags hanging from it, and shoes several sizes too small for the prisoner.

Washington was arrested at 10 o'clock in the morning, without a warrant, embarrassed and humiliated because he dared to write the truth about a court which has little respect for the colored citizenry here.

MAY 22 1941

afro-american
Baltimore, Maryland

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. —

(ANP) — Spike Washington, militant young editor of a local newspaper, was arrested, tried, fined $100 and spirited away to the city prison farm within thirty minutes, here, Tuesday, reportedly as the result of an editorial in his paper decrying the use of an offensive word in Municipal Court.

MAY 24 1941

Mr. Washington's paper, the Florida Press, member paper of the Scott Syndicate of Atlanta, published an editorial two weeks ago urging that the prevalent use of the word "n———" by officers, white witnesses and others in municipal court be discontinued.

The article further urged that the judge elect, Charles Miller, who defeated Judge I. Muncy Anderson in the April primaries, discontinue the practice when he takes the bench on June 21.

Cited for Contempt

When Judge Anderson and municipal license inspector, J. Ray Permenter, were furnished copies of the Press in which the editorial appeared, Mr. Washington was ordered to appear in court on Saturday morning.

MAY 24 1941

Mr. Washington ignored the summons and was arrested on Tuesday morning and taken to jail in the patrol wagon. Court had adjourned for the day, but a special session was called. Mr. Washington was cited for operating a newspaper without a license and contempt of court.

While Mr. Washington's counsel was arranging to pay the $100 fine imposed by Judge Anderson, the editor was hurried away to the prison farm where injury was added to insult when he was forced to don a pair of shoes several sizes too small.

MAY 24 1941

48a-1941
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

RELEASED BY TAMPA JUDGE; BONDS $1,000

APR 12 1941

TAMPA, Fla., April 10—(ANP)—An attempt to jail Mrs. M. D. Potter, general manager, and C. Blythe Andrews contributing editor of the Tampa Bulletin, was thwarted Friday when County Judge G. H. Cornelious intervened and released them on bonds of $1,000 each.

Warrants of arrest were sworn out by Wiley Frank Bird, of Live Oak, young white policemen charged with the murder of R. J. Hill. Bird, accompanied by the chief of police of the Live Oak community and two Tampa deputies who served the warrants, attempted to jail the editors.

It is believed that Bird intended to give them the third degree in order to discover the author of an article which appeared in the Bulletin charging him with the wanton murder of Hill. However, James A. Austin, local mortician, and Dr. R. Roche Williams contacted the county judge who released them on bond. Trial of the case has been set for April 18.

Bird did not reveal his identity, and after the jail plan was foiled, sought by promises of immunity to learn the source of the story. He told the editors: "It will go light with you if you tell me who wrote the article." Other persons in the Bulletin office declined to reveal the name, although it has been said that a white person of Live Oak whose colored business has been wrecked by Bird's act wrote the item.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Thwart Attempt To Jail Editors Of Tampa Paper

APR 14 1941

TAMPA, Fla.—(A N P)—An attempt to jail Mrs. M. D Potter, general manager, and C. Blythe Andrews, contributing editor of the Tampa Bulletin, was thwarted Friday when County Judge G. H. Cornelious intervened and released them on bonds of $1,000 each.

Warrants of arrest were sworn out by Wiley Frank Bird, of Live Oak, young white policeman charged with the murder of R. J. Hill. Bird, accompanied by the chief of police of the Live Oak community and two Tampa deputies who served the warrants, attempted to jail the editors.

APR 14 1941

It is believed that Bird intended to give htem the third degree in order to discover the author of an article which appeared in the Bulletin charging him with the wanton murder of Hill. However, James A. Austin, local mortician, and Dr. R. Reche Williams, contacted the county judge who released them on bond. Trial of the case has been set for April 18.

Bird did not reveal his identity, and after the jail plan was foiled sought by promises of immunity to learn the source of the story. He told the editors: "It will go light with you if you tell me who wrote the article." Other persons in the Bulletin office declined to reveal the name, although it has been said that a white person of Live Oak whose colored business has been wrecked by Bird's act, wrote the item.

APR 14 1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEWSPAPER WINS LIBEL BROUGHT BY WHITE COP

MAY 3 - 1941

TAMPA, Fla., May 1 (ANP)—County Judge G. H. Cornelius dismissed the criminal libel suit against the Tampa Bulletin, including M. D. Potter, Mrs. M. E. Potter, and C. Blythe Andrews, last Friday on motion of Judge M. Henry Cohen, attorney for the Bulletin.

MAY 3 - 1941

The case grew out of a criminal warrant sworn out by Wiley Frank Bird, policeman of Live Oak, who charged that the Bulletin had criminally libelled him when it printed a story involving a shooting scrape in which he participated in Live Oak.

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

No Freedom of the Press Here

Talk about freedom of the press as guaranteed by the constitution of the United States, but a municipal court judge in Florida demonstrated last week that there is no such thing in the jurisdiction of his court.

Recently an election was held and the editor of a Negro weekly, aware of the disgraceful insults heaped on Negros, said editorially that he hoped the newly elected progressive judge would refuse to allow such conduct in his court and would see that Negroes were treated like other human beings.

Enraged at the criticism, the retiring judge hailed the editor into court, fined him one hundred dollars and sentenced him to jail for ten days for contempt.

Any judge who allows misconduct in his court is no better than those who practise it. And to allow insults to be heaped upon citizens is certainly uncalled for in a court of justice. Certainly Hitler would not have done much worse—in fact he has the courage to say in advance what he will permit papers to say—while this judge arbitrarily sends people to jail for no other cause than a man makes an effort to stand up for the rights of the people of his community.

Pegler, writing in the Des Moines Tribune this week, scores the ignorant whites in Florida for their disgraceful treatment of Negroes. Illegal use of authority such as that of this judge, makes the Bystander feel that both classes join in mistreating the Negro citizens woefully.

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
May 17, 1941

Tampa's Negro Newspaper

The Tampa Bulletin has for 27 years been Tampa's negro newspaper. It has been conducted and edited with a consistent regard for the betterment of Tampa's negro citizens, and, in a larger sense, for the material and moral improvement of the entire community.

The Bulletin has sung no hymn of racial hate, promoted no policy of racial antagonism. It has gone modestly but with dignified consistency along the road of clean and constructive journalism. It has been a credit to the people it represents, and, as such, a helpful influence in the city. We write these words from many years of observation of the conduct and course of the paper and we think it is due, on the occasion of its 27th anniversary, an acknowledgement of the good work it has done for the uplift of the negroes of Tampa, for making them worthier citizens, for promoting better racial understanding. Our congratulations to Editor M. D. Potter, who has diligently, faithfully and sincerely carried the Bulletin through all its years of usefulness.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

DEFENSE RAISES ISSUE: HOW MUCH CAN BE TOLD?

48a

Already Questions of Making Public Information Are Troubling Congress And the Army and Navy Experts

RELATED TO PRESS CENSORSHIP

JAN 26 1941

By ARTHUR KROCK

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—The election mandate of the American people for all aid to Great Britain "short of war," and the steps now being taken by their government to effectuate the mandate, made it inevitable that very soon there would arise the important issue of public information. That first took form this week in the partisan dispute in the House Committee on Foreign Affairs concerning the forthcoming testimony of high Army and Navy officers.

As the war risks inherent in our British-aid policy begin to be actually encountered, it is also inevitable that official pressure will be applied to the newspapers and other sources of public information to withhold facts which, in the official mind, will be of assistance to the enemies of Great Britain. Then will reappear for solution the vexed questions of the duty of a free press to its readers in time of statutory peace, and the duty of the government to disclose to the people those facts on which a choice of policy may intelligently be made. Whenever a democracy enters the fringe of military peril these problems become acute.

The first phase came when Admiral Stark, Chief of Naval Operations; General Marshall, Chief of Staff of the Army, and other officers in command of military procurement demurred to invitations from Representative Fish, ranking minority member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, to appear and testify on the state of our national defenses. Mr. Fish had expressed acceptance of the probability that the officers must decline to answer certain questions, for the meeting was to be an open one. But the officers inquired of Chairman Bloom whether Mr. Fish's could be considered a "committee invitation," were told it could not, and the result was a majority vote to hear the military experts in secret session.

JAN 26 1941

The Republican committeemen rebelled at the arrangement, their thesis being that the public is entitled to know whether such data as Colonel Lindbergh's—touching the actual number of modern combat planes in service—are correct. But the indicated Administration viewpoint is that from now on detailed information concerning our production and possession of armament is contrary to the interests of national defense.

Point in Controversy

The public, therefore, if this position is maintained, will not get all the facts on which to form opinions on these points:

Where does prudence require that the line be drawn between armament exported to Great Britain and its allies and armament reserved for the military needs of the United States? What are the rate and prospects of American production of first-line modern bombers, pursuit ships, tanks, ships, guns, etc.?

The Administration can offer a number of sound reasons for its position, now that official policy has completely relegated neutrality and committed the country to a full effort to help the British win the war. These reasons, which were not applicable to the period before all-out aid was determined upon, include:

Detailed information of this kind is instantly transmitted to the Axis powers and helps to cancel the intended aid. Being in the realm of expertism, it is more confusing than informing to the general public and can be twisted by political orators. If it reveals weakness, that helps the Axis in one way; if it shows strength, that helps the Axis in another. Official witnesses before open-session committees of Congress are often trapped, or blunder into, a disastrous phrase. We are so near the brink of war that it is an important part of the effort to remain atop that brink to guard all national defense information.

JAN 26 1941

Critics' Arguments

The reply of the critics is that a better way to keep the country from war is to give the people a true, though necessarily limited, picture of defense facts; that the policy of suppression is political rather than defensive, since defense facts were distorted and concealed during the campaign, before the all-out aid policy had been settled; that the people are especially entitled to know where they stand, now that the phrase "short of war" has disappeared from authoritative utterances.

The problem is difficult, and it will grow in size and acuteness. Before long, unless history has lost the habit of repetition, the newspapers, the radio and other sources of public information will be asked further and further to restrict the news of the defense effort. This amounts to a request for self-censorship, familiar hitherto in wartime but not in time of statutory peace. And this will bring about a new set of problems.

Suppose a naval vessel is sabotaged in New York Harbor, or there is a mutiny aboard. To the official mind, if it works now as always in the past, the facts should be dealt with by the sources of public information in a way to suppress news "inimical to national defense." It is reasonably certain that a difference of opinion will instantly arise.

But suppose it is decided in Washington to move the fleet from one point to another, or to make a large Army concentration on a seaboard. If the official viewpoint is that news of this should be withheld until the act is completed, there are many newspaper executives—maybe all—who will agree. The two cases illustrate the difficulty which the gathering situation forebodes. (This correspondent is offering only his own opinion as to what press policy would be in either event, and not endeavoring to speak for any newspaper, including this one.)

Early's Speech

In view of the portents of the Foreign Affairs Committee argument it is interesting to note what was said in a speech at St. Pau last night by the President's secretary, Mr. Early. He is a notable defender of a free press in an Administration which numbers many influential persons who are not. From time to time, even before war risks appeared, these persons have beset the President with ideas restrictive of a free press as it has been conducted in this country.

The Administration has fallen in with them so far as to permit a network of press-agents to be stretched from the innocent-sounding Office of Government Reports, directed by Lowell Mellett, over many of the important agencies of public information. In the instance of the Defense Commission, before the OPM was formed, one of these press departments presented reports which were often colored and mis- or un-informing. They were outside the admirable formula for official releases set down in the 1940 Agriculture Yearbook by Alfred D. Stedman.

A Pledge Borne

But Mr. Early brought a pledge from the President to the St. Paul audience he addressed. Speaking for Mr. Roosevelt, he said the President's belief remains unshaken that "representative democracy will never tolerate suppression of true news at the behest of government." This referred to the freedom to print and to comment. But it did not, because the speaker could not, pledge that what is "true news" to government will always be "true news" and enough of it to the sources of public information.

On the plea that national defense requires it, this "true news" can be limited honestly, fairly and wisely. But on the same plea it can be limited for improper reasons, personal and political. The course pursued will be visible in the months to come. But it will be obscured necessarily by the problems listed above and the difficulty of solving them in terms of national security and essential public information at the same time.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Trial By The Press

FEB 9 1941

JOSEPH Spell, butler-chauffeur for a Connecticut family, was recently accused of thrice attacking his employer, Mrs. Eleanor Strubing. Last Friday he was acquitted by an all-white jury consisting of six men and six women who gave credence to the defendant's story that whatever was done was by mutual consent and instigated, encouraged and advocated by his accuser.

In the daily newspapers that blasted a one-sided story based on prejudice and race hatred, Spell had been tried and convicted long before the jury was sworn in. As a matter of fact, the only act remaining undone so far as the nation's white public was concerned, was the meting out of his punishment consistent with the gravity of the alleged act. Blazoned headlines, accompanied by attractive pictures of a white woman dressed in an ostentatious bathing suit and juxtaposed besides that of her Negro butler-chauffeur, left no doubt in the mind of the biased public that if justice was to be had Spell would be convicted. Curiously enough, Spell's story was not of sufficient interest to fall in the mysterious category of news. Likewise, the outcome of the trial was listed closer to the want-ad sections of the white dailies than to the front pages. Many papers, of course, did not carry the story of the jury's verdict.

Believe us when we say that it was no accident that the news was displayed in such a biased and unfair manner. It was no accident that this socialite's picture was placed alongside that of her Negro servant. It was not accidental that the newspapers did not carry the story of the accused. The coverage was purposeful. The pictures were editorials. The interpretation of the news was cunning, designing and premeditated and calculated to indict not only the accused but, to a certain extent, the Negro race.

Millions of white people are left with the understanding that the servant was guilty. They will not notice the small articles buried far underneath the "important" news, announcing the results of the trial in a court of law. But the colored people, thanks to the Negro press, know the facts. They know the testimony introduced by both sides because the colored press printed it—which fact brings us to the next phase of our story.

The Negro press is focusing the attention of the nation this month on the services that it is rendering to the race and to the nation. Since its origin the Negro press has been a molder of public opinion. It has interpreted the news that the white press refused to clarify and left to hungry and wicked imaginations. It has uncovered and elaborated on facts concerning colored people buried in the obscure sections of the white press. It has crusaded for the Negro people when crusading was perilous. It has protested when protestation was unpopular. It has attacked the biased policies of its advertisers when such attacks meant economic loss.

The Negro press is not satisfied to confine its duties to the journalistic activities when other action is imperative. It details its legion of workers into the field to organize, campaign and pioneer for the things that will bring to the colored race a fuller and a better life. It is, therefore, a living institution—more potent to American democracy, more valuable to civil rights, more dynamic in its crusades and more vociferous for the rights of the colored race than any other medium. It is the official voice of twelve million Negroes demanding justice. It risks its existence for the perpetuation of its cause; it crystalizes sentiment; it martyrs; it campaigns; it pioneers. It is the NEGRO PRESS.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Consumers Union Says Public Does Not Buy Properly

FEB 21 1941

Raps Magazines For Refusing Ads Telling Truth About Things Sold

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—In a full-page advertisement in a new picture magazine of a large and growing circulation, **Consumers Union,** an organization of scientific research with offices at 17 Union Square, charges that more than **50 magazines and newspapers have** refused to sell **Consumers Union** space in which to tell the public the truth about the merits of different articles of merchandise for which the buying public is spending millions of dollars annually.

The organization claims it is trusted by hundreds of thousands of customers to give them the truth about the merits of the things they buy. These research specialists have, they report, been in existence only five years, but have grown rapidly. "Many members of government," the organization states, "thousands of educators, doctors and professional people follow Consumers Union year in, year out. Purchasing agents for institutions and city governments use it regularly. It has been estimated that Consumers Union's reports influence the buying of close to a half million people."

"Why do many publications, says the statement, "refuse to sell us advertising space while hundreds of thousands of American citizens rely on us for buying guidance?

'One answer, the statement concludes, explains both facts. Consumers Union tells the truth about things people buy. Without fear or favor, it makes laboratory tests and examinations of radio sets cosmetics, refrigerators, clothing, foods, drugs and medicines, cameras, household appliances, and hundreds of other products. Ignoring confusing and conflicting advertising claims, its technicians determine FACTS that TESTS disclose. And Consumer nUion gives you these facts, naming names."

These experts state that they enable the individual buyer to purchase his necessities as the U. S. Government buys—on the basis of tests.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

War Dep't Bans Publications at Army Camps

FEB 25 1941

Daily Worker and Organ of Negro Organization Are Included

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—A War Department blacklist of nine publications which have been ordered banned at army station exchanges has been disclosed here.

The publications which have been banned are the Daily Worker Youth, Opportunity, Facts in Review, Friday, New Masses, New Republic, Social Justice, and the Naz Nudist. The publication Opportunity is issued by the National Urban League, a Negro organization.

The position of the War Department, it is reported, is that it will not aid in distribution at a profit of magazines or newspapers regarded as "subversive."

No orders have been issued against soldiers buying the proscribed publications outside the army posts nor has there been an order forbidding them to read the periodicals.

The ban was quietly effected by instructions sent to post commanders who ordered the papers removed from canteens and returned to the publishers.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE WORLD This Week

By SAMUEL I. BROOKS

We salute 46-year-old Moxey A. Rigby of Freeport, N. Y. Mr. Rigby wanted to be a lawyer but money was scarce. He bussed dishes, waited table, did odd jobs for years, earned enough to enter New York Law School. Kept working after graduation until he could afford to establish his office. Last week he was appointed Assistant District Attorney of important Nassau County, the first Negro in history to get that job. Would there were more like him.

JAN 11 1941

During the Holidays, Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, assistant director of the Selective Service Commission denied that the country's armed forces are increasingly discriminating between men of the white and colored races. We nominate Gen. Hershey for oblivion.

* * *

Irony No. 9780475. Hampton Institute has sold its 770-acre school farm to the War Department as a national defense measure in the expansion of Langley Field. The location will go to the Air Corps from which colored citizens are barred, except as laborers and flunkies.

* * *

Great publicity has been given to the discrimination against Negro sailors by the Socialist Appeal each week. It has not only scored the discrimination in news articles and editorials, but has issued a pamphlet "Defend the Negro Sailors" by Albert Parker, selling for two cents. The Appeal is published at 116 University Place, N. Y. C.

* * *

The white papers generally have been silent, as we naturally expected. The "discharge without honor" of thirteen Negro sailors is evidently not news. If they had been accused of stealing or criminal assault, the news would have been spread over the front and on defense work. It is good than any external force pages of the daily papers of to see the Association taking the they undermine the the U. S. A. On occasions like lead in this campaign after lagging cause th this we all realize the value so long. very found of the Negro press. ic effort." Southern papers please co

* * *

Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes said last week: "Ran-

The N. A. A. C. P. has desig-nated Sunday, January 26 as National Defense Day. Mass meetings are to be held wherever possible and the cooperation of sympathetic groups solicited. This is intended to galvanize public opinion against the color bar in the armed services

cor and bigotry, racial animosity and intolreance, are wholly incompatible with that democracy, more dangerous

hicago Bee
hicago, Illinois

Trial By The Press

FEB 9 1941

JOSEPH Spell, butler-chauffeur for a Connecticut family, was recently accused of price attacking his employer, Mrs. Eleanor Strubing. Last Friday he was acquitted by an all-white jury consisting of six men and six women who gave credence to the defendant's story that whatever was done was by mutual consent and instigated, encouraged and advocated by his accuser.

In the daily newspapers that blasted a one-sided story based on prejudice and race hatred, Spell had been tried and convicted long before the jury was sworn in. As a matter of fact, the only act remaining undone, so far as the nation's white public was concerned, was the meting out of his punishment consistent with the gravity of the alleged act. Blazoned headlines, accompanied by attractive pictures of a white woman dressed in an ostentatious bathing suit and juxtaposed beside that of her Negro butler-chauffeur, left no doubt in the mind of the biased public that if justice was to be had Spell would be convicted. Curiously enough, Spell's story was not of sufficient interest to fall in the mysterious category of news. Likewise, the outcome of the trial was listed closer to the want-ad sections of the white dailies than to the front pages. Many papers, of course, did not carry the story of the jury's verdict.

Believe us when we say that it was no accident that the news was displayed in such a biased and unfair manner. It was no accident that this socialite's picture was placed alongside that of her Negro servant. It was not accidental that the newspapers did not carry the story of the accused. The coverage was purposeful. The pictures were editorials. The interpretation of the news was cunning, designing and premeditated and calculated to indict not only the accused but, to a certain extent, the Negro race.

Millions of white people are left with the understanding that the servant was guilty. They will not notice the small articles buried far underneath the "important" news, announcing the results of the trial in a court of law. But the colored people, thanks to the Negro press, know the facts. They know the testimony introduced by both sides because the colored press printed it—which fact brings us to the next phase of our story.

The Negro press is focusing the attention of the nation this month on the services that it is rendering to the race and to the nation. Since its origin the Negro press has been a molder of public opinion. It has interpreted the news that the white press refused to clarify and left to hungry and wicked imaginations. It has uncovered and elaborated on facts concerning colored people buried in the obscure sections of the white press. It has crusaded for the Negro people when crusading was perilous. It has protested when protestation was unpopular. It has attacked the biased policies of its advertisers when such attacks meant economic loss.

The Negro press is not satisfied to confine its duties to the journalistic activities when other action is imperative. It details its legion of workers into the field to organize, campaign and pioneer for the things that will bring to the colored race a fuller and a better life. It is, therefore, a living institution—more potent to American democracy, more valuable to civil rights, more dynamic in its crusades and more vociferous for the rights of the colored race than any other medium.

It is the official voice of twelve million Negroes demanding justice. It risks its existence for the perpetuation of its cause; it crystalizes sentiment; it martyrs; it campaigns; it pioneers. It is the NEGRO PRESS.

Globe and
Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

"Consumers Union Says Public Does Not Buy Properly

FEB 21 1941

Raps Magazines For Refusing Ads Telling Truth About Things Sold

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—In a full-page advertisement in a new picture magazine of a large and growing circulation, **Consumers Union,** an organization of scientific research with offices at 17 Union Square, charges that more than **50 magazines and newspapers have** refused to sell **Consumers Union** space in which to tell the public the truth about the merits of different articles of merchandise for which the buying public is spending millions of dollars annually.

The organization claims it is trusted by hundreds of thousands of customers to give them the truth about the merits of the things they buy. These research specialists have, they report, been in existence only five years, but have grown rapidly. "Many members of government," the organization states, "thousands of educators, doctors and professional people follow Consumers Union year in, year out. Purchasing agents for institutions and city governments use it regularly. It has been estimated that Consumers Union's reports influence the buying of close to a half million people."

"Why do many publications, says the statement, "refuse to sell us advertising space while hundreds of thousands of American citizens rely on us for buying guidance?

"One answer, the statement concludes, explains both facts. Consumers Union tells the truth about things people buy. Without fear or favor, it makes laboratory tests and examinations of radio sets cosmetics, refrigerators, clothing, foods, drugs and medicines, cameras, household appliances, and hundreds of other products. Ignoring confusing and conflicting advertising claims, its technicians determine FACTS that TESTS disclose. And Consumer nUion gives you these facts, naming names."

These experts state that they enable the individual buyer to purchase his necessities as the U. S. Government buys—on the basis of tests.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

War Dep't Bans Publications at Army Camps

FEB 25 1941

Daily Worker and Organ of Negro Organization Are Included

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—A War Department blacklist of nine publications which have been ordered banned at army station exchanges has been disclosed here.

The publications which have been banned are the Daily Worker Youth, Opportunity, Facts in Review, Friday, New Masses, New Republic, Social Justice, and the Nazi Nudist. The publication Opportunity is issued by the National Urban League, a Negro organization.

The position of the War Department, it is reported, is that it will not aid in distribution at a profit of magazines or newspapers regarded as "subversive."

No orders have been issued against soldiers buying the proscribed publications outside the army posts nor has there been an order forbidding them to read the periodicals.

The ban was quietly effected by instructions sent to post commanders who ordered the papers removed from canteens and returned to the publishers.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

The World This Week

By SAMUEL I. BROOKS

We salute 46-year-old Moxey A. Rigby of Freeport, N. Y. Mr. Rigby wanted to be a lawyer but money was scarce. He bussed dishes, waited table, did odd jobs for years, earned enough to enter New York Law School. Kept working after graduation until he could afford to establish his office. Last week he was appointed Assistant District Attorney of important Nassau County, the first Negro in history to get that job. Would there were more like him.

FEB 1 1941

During the Holidays, Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, assistant director of the Selective Service Commission denied that the country's armed forces are increasingly discriminating between men of the white and colored races. We nominate Gen. Hershey for oblivion.

* * *

Irony No. 9780475. Hampton Institute has sold its 770-acre school farm to the War Department as a national defense measure in the expansion of Langley Field. The location will go to the Air Corps from which colored citizens are barred, except as laborers and flunkies.

* * *

Great publicity has been given to the discrimination against Negro sailors by the Socialist Appeal each week. It has not only scored the discrimination in news articles and editorials, but has issued a pamphlet "Defend the Negro Sailors" by Albert Parker, selling for two cents. The Appeal is published at 116 University Place, N. Y. C.

* * *

The white papers generally have been silent, as we naturally expected. The "discharge without honor" of thirteen Negro sailors is evidently not news. If they had been accused of stealing or criminal assault, the news would have been spread over the front and on defense work. It is good than any external force the pages of the daily papers of to see the Association taking the cause they undermine the the U. S. A. On occasions like lead in this campaign after lagging very foundations of democrat- this we all realize the value so long. ic effort." Southern papers of the Negro press. * * * please co

Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes said last week: "Ran-

The N. A. A. C. P. has designated Sunday, January 26 as National Defense Day. Mass meetings are to be held wherever possible and the cooperation of sympathetic groups solicited. This is intended to galvanize public opinion against the color bar in the armed services

JAN 11 1941

mosity and intolreance, are wholly incompatible with that (friendly) cooperation. They democracy, more dangerous

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Sees Opportunity For Journalists

MAR 9 1941

Stating that "the opportunity for constructive service open to our Negro press is immeasurable," the President of the United States again placed his approval on the annual National Negro Newspaper Week observance. President Roosevelt's message was received here by officials of Negro Press Week as plans were being completed for the third annual observance of the Week and the celebration of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Anniversary of the American Negro Press, both to be held during the week of March 16-22.

"I hope that the forthcoming observance,' continued the President, "will arouse in all who labor in this important field of journalism a fuller and deeper appreciation of the work which they can do and a firm determination to do it.

"I trust, too, that the celebration of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Anniversary of the first American Negro newspaper will inspire all who participate with a renewed sense of the responsibility which is theirs as interpreters of the part which Negroes are to play in our American life."

According to information released by officials of the Week, the "Wings Over Jordan" program for Sunday, March 16, is to be devoted to the observance of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Anniversary and Founder's Day for the American Negro Press. Moss Hyles Kendrix, youthful director of the Week, is to be the principal speaker for this broadcast. Dr. Glenn T. Settle, President and Narrator of "Wings Over Jordan," is to make some very important contributions to the program. Incidentally, Freedom's Journal, the first American Negro newspaper, appeared on March 16. 1827.

MAR 9 1941

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okl.

Negro Lawyers Issue Bar Journal

The National Bar Association, an organization of the Negro lawyers of America, announces the publication of the National Bar Journal, the first law journal published by the Negro Bar.

It is interesting to note that there are, according to the last census, fourteen hundred and twenty-four Negro lawyers in America, the great majority of whom are in the Northern, Eastern and Central States, and approximately seven hundred and fifty of whom are members of our Association and much of the work of its members, their responsibilities and problems, and permit us to say, their accomplishments, are set forth in several interesting articles in the first issue.

Members of the Association who have been active in editing and preparing the first issue of the Journal are, Sidney R. Redmond, President of the National Bar Association, [illegible] Martin, editor and Raymond Pace Alexander, chairman of the executive committee.

Globe and
Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

LET THE PRESS BEWARE!

FEB 21 1941

When Senator Robert A. Taft, in his Lincoln Day address, stated that Wendell L. Willkie does not speak the sentiments of the Republican Party in his endorsement of the foreign policies of the New Deal, he stated a very obvious fact. However, Senator Taft thereby aroused the ire of the journalistic thumpers for Mr. Willkie who, evidently, are disturbed over the fact that, with all of the big build-up they are giving Mr. Willkie in the unholy attempt to destroy the two-party system of the United States, the most eminent leaders of the Grand Old Party do not appear to be willing to let designing newspapers make up the minds of those responsible for shaping the course of the Republican party.

Newspapers evidently are unaware of the fact that the rank and file of the Republican Party have definitely caught on to one of the sharp "tricks of the trade". They spread it on too thick, in their all-out offensive to name Mr. Willkie President of the United States. The trick having failed ingloriously last November, in contrast to the way it worked last June, has given sensible Republican leaders a lesson. They do not intend to be influenced by designing newspapers, when the latter are bossed by the "big money boys" of the eastern seaboard.

This "big money control" of newspapers, one of the most sinister developments in recent years, made Wendell Willkie into a political figure to a greater extent than any of the evil forces which worked to achieve the betrayal of the will of the rank and file of Republican voters at Philadelphia last year. Had the newspapers succeeded in electing Mr. Willkie they undoubtedly would have had something to crow about. Nothing succeeds like success, and conversely, nothing fails so miserably as failure. The press didn't elect Willkie. The memory of that failure is too fresh in the minds of realistic Republican leaders to make them respect another publicity blitzkrieg for Willkie at this critical time in the party's affairs.

The rank partisanship which many newspapers showed in glorifying the Lincoln Day speech of Wendell Willkie, while barely mentioning the much abler speech made by Thomas E. Dewey, when considered in relationship to the auspices under which each man spoke, merely adds weight to the criticisms that have been made recently by many powerful figures, including President Roosevelt, Secretary Ickes and Chairman Flynn of the Democratic National Committee. Let as highly placed Republican leaders begin to open up their batteries on the press and public confidence in the disinterestedness of the press in its advocacy of men and measures will begin to dwindle perceptibly.

FEB 21 1941

Mr. Willkie on Lincoln Day, spoke at the gathering of members of a noted Republican Club of New York City. It happens, however, for good and sufficient reasons, national Republican leaders made that meeting a sort of "side show" this year. The real gathering of republicans was held in Washington, and attended by the members of Congress who are making the Republican Party's record. The keynote of Republicanism therefore, was delivered by Thomas E Dewey.

Any newspaper which either ignored or played down the notable address delivered by Mr. Dewey, while at the same time it beat tom-toms of enthusiasm over the sophomoric effort of Mr. Willkie showed small concern for the duty it owed to its Republican readers and the public generally. This, especially when the nation heard both speeches over the radio and thereby was able to place its appraisal upon the utterances of both men.

A controlled press, actuated by partisonship, undoubtedly can create mischief for the Republican Party by glorifying the small minority among the leadership who are trying to make it a unit of the War Party of the United States. But the press is going to find out that more and more, Republican leaders will have the courage to defy the press and shape a course for their party which meets the approval of the masses of Americans, and that is a course opposed to the war-mongering policies of Mr. Willkie and his chief sponsors, the controlled press of the United States.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Freedom Of The Press

MAR 1 6 1941

RUMOR has it that the Opportunity Magazine was banned from sale in government owned canteens to prevent soldiers from reading it. It is hoped that this is an erroneous statement of the facts for if it is true that one magazine is banned other publications may soon follow its fate. It means that intolerance is manifesting itself in a form of censorship and is expressing itself first against those publications that voice the thoughts and feelings of the country's minority groups. That sign is exceedingly unhealthy and cannot be deemed designed to promote the principles found in the Bill of Rights with respect to the freedom of the press. If the publication of one minority group can be censored the publications of other groups can be expected to follow.

Credence was given to the rumor by several New York newspapers when it was observed that the Opportunity Magazine has no pulled its punches in its protests against discrimination and segregation in the defense program.

MAR 1 6 1941

Were it not for the fact that a free press uncensored and unhampered in its expressions by the government, is imperative to the perpetuation of our form of government, we would feel satisfied to defer our protest pending verification. But we know what havoc can be accomplished by intolerance that always raises its head a little higher in the time of crises to strike first at the minority groups. We know that we are approaching the most critical time of our history and it is unlikely that the recent passage of the lend-lease bill will relieve the crisis or give assurance that the freedom of speech, the freedom of assembly and the freedom of the press will remain inviolate. We know further that one Negro publication was banned from one of the nation's ships for carrying on a campaign directed against discrimination against Negroes in the Navy.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Anderson Award Is Praised By The Press

MAR 3 1 1941

PHILADELPHIA—(ANP)— This city unanimously endorsed the high honor paid Marian Anderson by her home town last week, when she was given the much coveted Philadelphia award, more popularly called the Bok award.

From the 2,000 people present at the Philadelphia forum when the gold medal and $10,000 check were given the world renowned contralto, to the newspaper editors, no voice has been heard that did not endorse the choice of the award committee.

One indication of the temper of the committee is shown in the fact that the daily newspapers have all "raved" editorially about the award, commending the committee, and paying the warmest tribute to Miss Anderson as "singer, charming lady, and outstanding citizen".

TO HELP NEEDY

Miss Anderson has promised to use her $10,000 to help other needy people of talent. Already a generous giver to charity, Miss Anderson last Saturday before she received the Bok award, contributed $250 to United Charities campaign—the community fund of Greater Philadelphia.

MERITED RECOGNITION

MAR 3 1 1941

Through a supremacy in her art and a gracious and unaffected personality, Marian Anderson has for some time belonged to the world at large; but Philadelphia is her home, and Philadelphia takes special pride in her. It was altogether fitting that she should receive the 20th Philadelphia award.

Girls and boys rise to heroic heights and bring fame to their cities in many ways. Not the least of them in music. Miss Anderson, the second woman to receive the award, is the second musician. The very first award, the for 1921, went ta Leopold Stowowski.

MAR 3 1 1941

The present award will be widely acclaimed not only because Marian Anderson is great, but also because she had achieved greatness in circumstances of more than usual difficulty. Her thrilling voice was a gift rarely bestowed, but without capacity to persevere in a hard struggle from humble beginnings, gift would have come to little or nothing. [illegible] is a well-deserved trumph.

—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

HONOR WELL DESERVED

More than the customary degree of drama attended the giving of the Philadelphia award, on Monday evening, to a famous singer who accepted it with a charming modesty and dignity. Miss Marian Anderson, throughout the extraordinary career which took her from a church choir in South Philadelphia to the heights of success on the operatic and concert hall stage, has done honor to her race as well as to this city. The secret of her selection for the award was well kept, so the applause which greeted its announcement was spontaneous and a sincere tribute.

MAR 3 1 1941

It is sometimes diffecult to pick a winner of the Philadelphia award who actually represents the purpose of its founding. That purpose was to honor true Philadelphians who do distinguished service to their city either by their actual work in and for Philadelphia or by increasing its prestige and renown. Few names in vocal music of today are better known than that of the newest winner of the Philadelphia award. It was here she first was taught to sing and from her she made her way to fame.

Phla. Public Ledger.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

1,276,200 Newspapers

With 115 out of 210 weekly colored newspapers reporting, the U.S. Census Bureau last month issued a bulletin showing total circulation of 1,276,000 copies, an increase of 150,000 over 1939.

This means that one out of every ten colored persons in the United States buys a colored paper. Actual reader coverage is much higher than that, because newspapers are passed from hand to hand at a rate few of us recognize.

JUL 26 1941

The largest circulation of colored newspapers is in the Middle Atlantic States, where eighteen newspapers have a combined circulation that reaches one out of every four colored persons.

Considering the fact that the average family consists of four persons, it would appear that Middle Atlantic newspapers are read in every home in this area.

Last week, 127,000 copies of the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers were sold. This is one-tenth of all the newspaper coverage in the whole country, and an increase of 27,000 over last year.

If the rest of the country were as literate and progressive as the Middle Atlantic States, and the press as free from oppression and mob rule, 2,500,000 newspapers would be sold in the South alone, where ten million colored people live.

At the present time, a colored newspaper in the rural South has as much freedom as German newspapers in England or a Jewish newspaper in Germany.

The important news in the Census report is that newspaper circulation is increasing fastest in the West North Central States, slowest in New England, the Mountain States and in the South.

The sour note is that the Census was unable to get circulation reports from fifty-five, or one-fourth of all newspapers operating.

JUL 26 1941

Small papers which see no need of exposing their weakness and large papers which have lost circulation do not like to give out distribution figures.

If we are ever to get complete figures, the present law requiring daily papers to make semi-annual circulation reports through local post offices must be expanded to include weeklies.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Negro Newspapers Worthless?

A young Negro soldier returning for the week-end to Oklahoma City, told this writer a few days ago his superior officer (white) had lectured to the boys in his company telling them Negro newspapers were wrong to publish stories appearing almost weekly regarding the mistreatment of draftees. This officer, according to reports, was attempting to tell the Negro soldier that their lot is all right, and that outspoken Negro journals do more harm than good.

OCT 18 1941

It was Patrick Henry who said "The only lamp by which my feet are guided is the lamp of experience." The average Negro publishing a newspaper went through the trials and tribulations of the last World War, and out of the bitter experience of that period he is able to warn the younger generation. The adult Negro is not only qualified to warn the Negro soldier, but in civilian life is able to fight today with more wisdom for the things that ought to be, because of his trying experience, for the duration, and following the World War.

Stop the publication of the Negro newspaper today, exposing the wrongs committed against black men and women, and the plight of the Negro soldier would be horrible. Let us for a moment turn back the pages of history and review what was happening twenty years ago.

We recall that this writer had to fight his way into the Skirvin Hotel twenty years ago and after a month's struggle finally secured an audience before the then County Council of Defense. Negro soldiers complain now because they have to go to the back of a restaurant in Oklahoma City to secure something to eat, but when this writer was fighting to get into the Skirvin Hotel in 1918, we were attempting to stop, and did stop, a terrible and criminal thing that was then happening.

OCT 18 1941

Dr. A. B. Whitby of Oklahoma City, was present that day when we finally reached the County Council of Defense, and there was also another man, now dead, the Rev. T. H. Wiseman, at that time pastor of the Avery Chapel A. M. E. church. This writer talked for almost an hour that day, and when we had finished we had stopped the feeding of Negro soldiers on the ground in the rear of a Greek restaurant on California street in Oklahoma City.

Think of it! Negro boys going away to fight for the right of the voice of men to be heard in this own government, and while in transit being fed on the ground like hogs, in the rear of a Greek restaurant, while all about them blazed great signs which fairly shrieked "Freedom for All Forever." The cruel Cossacks who had Negro youth in charge during those days refused to allow Negro soldiers to eat like men in three Negro cafes on the same street in Oklahoma City, superior in appointment and service to that of the prejudiced Greek, who fed them on the ground.

OCT 18 1941

And then there was the case of the two Negro soldiers coming up from Camp Travis on their way to entrain for Flanders Fields of blood. They became ill near Chickasha. Those boys were taken off the train and ordered placed in a Chickasha hospital.

One night the citizens of Chickasha called this writer. We went to Chickasha to find that two helpless Negro soldiers had been for weeks cast away in an old outhouse in the rear of the hospital. The sheets on the bed, once white, were foul and dirty, and their table in the room was an old lemon crate. Nurses, according to the statement of the boys, came occasionally and looked in the room at them as though they were some sort of caged beasts.

We telegraphed Emmett Scott that night who was at that time special assistant to the Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, and the next morning a detail from Fort Sill came up and carried those sick sons of black mothers to the military reservation near Lawton where they were properly hospitalized.

Just the other night we were looking through old papers to discover the telegram, now twenty-three years old, coming from a Col. Galbreith, Fort Sam Houston, telling of the investigation he would hold in connection with this ugly situation at Chickasha, and asking this writer to assemble the witnesses who might give evidence in connection with same. We have partially described the hell in which Negro newspapers found Negro youth twenty years ago.

OCT 18 1941

We might go on and on to tell of the many horrible things that happened during that period. Those who want a more graphic picture of what was actually happening to Negroes in southern military camps have only to talk to Attorney Henry Hawkins, Oklahoma City, who was stationed at Camp Pike, and other army Y. M. C. A. secretaries. Atty. Hawkins has told nearly unbelievable tales of how he almost had to take his life in his hands to secure justice for Negro soldiers. The experience of Atty. Hawkins at Camp Pike is representative of what was going on all over America.

And the boys today who are entering the air corps, the engineers, the school of fire, and into every branch of the American Army do not realize that in 1918 only one out of every four Negro soldiers drafted went into combat service. The rest of the black soldiers were organized into labor battalions. A vast army of stevedores was carted across the seas, and the most of these were Negro soldiers, and we have the word of Emmett Scott, in his official history of the World War that the stevedores stood four to one with the combatant troops. A dignified title was given these men. They were designated as belonging to "Service of Supply.' The truth is that most of the soldiers coming from the South in the World War never got far above the level of common laborers. There were a few white labor battalions in the World War but the major portion, hewers of wood and drawers of water, came from the ranks of Negro draftees. Combat units came from Northern states and border communities like Oklahoma.

All of the Negro labor battalions were commanded by whites and according to the late Kelly Miller, Negro labor battalions did their daily chores fighting for Old Glory being called "nigger," "coon," "darkey" and every other humiliating vituperative epithet by the white officers who commanded them. This condition became so revolting and unbearable that it became necessary for the government to send the late Dr. Robert R. Moton and other racial leaders to France attempting to quiet the seething resentment.

We might go on and on to record the unseemly picture of what was happening to Negro soldiers when the Black Dispatch was only five years old, and when other veteran Negro journals were just getting into their stride, but in the past 25 years the Negro press has grown to full stature. Where a quarter of a century ago intelligence agencies were completely in the hands of influences frequently distorting the truth about black folk, today Negro journals have correspondents and observers girdling the globe. The Negro newspaper digs in exposing ugly truths to the conscience of America.

OCT 18 1941

And the reaction has been what it should have been. Liberal interracial groups have been forming everywhere in every section of the nation in protest against exposed wrong. The Southern Interracial Commission, The Southern Conference for Human Welfare, The Association of Women for the Prevention of Lynching, Oklahoma Federation for Constitutional Rights, and a score of other groups are the direct result of the pounding Negro newspapers have been making upon the conscience and morality of the nation.

The Negro journal has been able to make the poor white man in the South conscious of his economic victimization, resulting from poll tax laws, vagrancy and wage scales. The stabs through truth by bronzed members of the Fourth Estate has worked for the liberation of both white and black from the thralldom of ignorance.

Well, it was one of the abolitionists who said: "The hardest person to convince he should be free is the slave himself." We are hoping that when white officers whisper into the ear of Negro soldiers advising that Negro newspapers are worthless, the black boys in the Army of the United States in 1941 will have the wisdom to understand it is the Negro newspapers today saving them from the hell and horror their fathers knew in the Ameri-

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Negro Newspapers Worthless?

A young Negro soldier returning for the week-end to Oklahoma City, told this writer a few days ago his superior officer (white) had lectured to the boys in his company telling them Negro newspapers were wrong to publish stories appearing almost weekly regarding the mistreatment of draftees. This officer, according to reports, was attempting to tell the Negro soldier that their lot is all right, and that outspoken Negro journals do more harm than good.

OCT 18 1941

It was Patrick Henry who said "The only lamp by which my feet are guided is the lamp of experience." The average Negro publishing a newspaper went through the trials and tribulations of the last World War, and out of the bitter experience of that period he is able to warn the younger generation. The adult Negro is not only qualified to warn the Negro soldier, but in civilian life is able to fight today with more wisdom for the things that ought to be, because of his trying experience, for the duration, and following the World War.

Stop the publication of the Negro newspaper today, exposing the wrongs committed against black men and women, and the plight of the Negro soldier would be horrible. Let us for a moment turn back the pages of history and review what was happening twenty years ago.

We recall that this writer had to fight his way into the Skirvin Hotel twenty years ago and after a month's struggle finally secured an audience before the then County Council of Defense. Negro soldiers complain now because they have to go to the back of a restaurant in Oklahoma City to secure something to eat, but when this writer was fighting to get into the Skirvin Hotel in 1918, we were attempting to stop, and did stop, a terrible and criminal thing that was then happening.

OCT 18 1941

Dr. A. B. Whitby of Oklahoma City, was present that day when we finally reached the County Council of Defense, and there was also another man, now dead, the Rev. T. H. Wiseman, at that time pastor of the Avery Chapel A. M. E. church. This writer talked for almost an hour that day, and when we had finished we had stopped the feeding of Negro soldiers on the ground in the rear of a Greek restaurant on California street in Oklahoma City.

Think of it! Negro boys going away to fight for the right of the voice of men to be heard in this own government, and while in transit being fed on the ground like hogs, in the rear of a Greek restaurant, while all about them blazed great signs which fairly shrieked "Freedom for All Forever." The cruel Cossacks who had Negro youth in charge during those days refused to allow Negro soldiers to eat like men in three Negro cafes on the same street in Oklahoma City, superior in appointment and service to that of the prejudiced Greek, who fed them on the ground.

OCT 18 1941

And then there was the case of the two Negro soldiers coming up from Camp Travis on their way to entrain for Flanders Fields of blood. They became ill near Chickasha. Those boys were taken off the train and ordered placed in a Chickasha hospital.

One night the citizens of Chickasha called this writer. We went to Chickasha to find that two helpless Negro soldiers had been for weeks cast away in an old outhouse in the rear of the hospital. The sheets on the bed, once white, were foul and dirty, and their table in the room was an old lemon crate. Nurses, according to the statement of the boys, came occasionally and looked in the room at them as though they were some sort of caged beasts.

We telegraphed Emmett Scott that night who was at that time special assistant to the Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, and the next morning a detail from Fort Sill came up and carried those sick sons of black mothers to the military reservation near Lawton where they were properly hospitalized.

Just the other night we were looking through old papers to discover the telegram, now twenty-three years old, coming from a Col. Galbreith, Fort Sam Houston, telling of the investigation he would hold in connection with this ugly situation at Chickasha, and asking this writer to assemble the witnesses who might give evidence in connection with same. We have partially described the hell in which Negro newspapers found Negro youth twenty years ago.

OCT 18 1941

We might go on and on to tell of the many horrible things that happened during that period. Those who want a more graphic picture of what was actually happening to Negroes in southern military camps have only to talk to Attorney Henry Hawkins, Oklahoma City, who was stationed at Camp Pike, and other army Y. M. C. A. secretaries. Atty. Hawkins has told nearly unbelievable tales of how he almost had to take his life in his hands to secure justice for Negro soldiers. The experience of Atty. Hawkins at Camp Pike is representative of what was going on all over America.

And the boys today who are entering the air corps, the engineers, the school of fire, and into every branch of the American Army do not realize that in 1918 only one out of every four Negro soldiers drafted went into combat service. The rest of the black soldiers were organized into labor battalions. A vast army of stevedores was carted across the seas, and the most of these were Negro soldiers, and we have the word of Emmett Scott, in his official history of the World War that the stevedores stood four to one with the combatant troops. A dignified title was given these men. They were designated as belonging to "Service of Supply.' The truth is that most of the soldiers coming from the South in the World War never got far above the level of common laborers. There were a few white labor battalions in the World War but the major portion, hewers of wood and drawers of water, came from the ranks of Negro draftees. Combat units came from Northern states and border communities like Oklahoma.

All of the Negro labor battalions were commanded by whites and according to the late Kelly Miller, Negro labor battalions did their daily chores fighting for Old Glory being called "nigger," "coon," "darkey" and every other humiliating vituperative epithet by the white officers who commanded them. This condition became so revolting and unbearable that it became necessary for the government to send the late Dr. Robert R. Moton and other racial leaders to France attempting to quiet the seething resentment.

We might go on and on record the unseemly picture of what was happening to Negro soldiers when the Black Dispatch was only five years old, and when other veteran Negro journals were just getting into their stride, but in the past 25 years the Negro press has grown to full stature. Where a quarter of a century ago intelligence agencies were completely in the hands of influences frequently distorting the truth about black folk, today Negro journals have correspondents and observers girdling the globe. The Negro newspaper digs in exposing ugly truths to the conscience of America.

OCT 18 1941

And the reaction has been what it should have been. Liberal interracial groups have been forming everywhere in every section of the nation in protest against exposed wrong. The Southern Conference for Human Welfare, The Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching, Oklahoma Federation for Constitutional Rights, and a score of other groups are the direct result of the pounding Negro newspapers have been making upon the conscience and the morality of the nation.

The Negro journal has been able to make the poor white man in the South conscious of his economic victimization, resulting from poll tax laws, vagrancy and wage scales. The stabs through truth by bronzed members of the Fourth Estate has worked for the liberation of both white and black from the thralldom of ignorance.

Well, it was one of the abolitionists who said: "The hardest person to convince he should be free is the slave himself." We are hoping that when white officers whisper into the ear of Negro soldiers advising that Negro newspapers are worthless, the black boys in the Army of the United States in 1941 will have the wisdom to understand that it is the Negro newspapers today saving them from the hell and horror their fathers knew in the Ameri-

can Army 20 years ago.

And added to this responsibility Negro newspapers have the task of helping Negro youth to peer through the fog of prejudice for recognition of a truth, that in spite of loathing and detestation they find in the American army, this is their country and that the Stars and Stripes is their flag.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

EDITORIAL

A REAL TEST

There appeared in three of our Negro newspapers last week—the New York Amsterdam News, the Chicago Defender, and the Washington Afro-American—advertisements of Philip Morris cigarettes. This newspaper, along with many others, was not used in this initial campaign for the reason that the advertiser was testing the smokers in these three cities to see if they would respond to an appeal made by a nationally advertised commodity. In many ways that was a most significant piece of advertising. If that campaign goes over, not only those newspapers but many Negro newspapers will be used by cigarette companies who are interested in the Negro market for exploitation and use.

OCT 18 1941

Record shows that many national advertisers are using Negro salesmen to create good will. Philip Morris Cigarette has had the courage and the nerve, even in the face of competitive criticism, to give the Negro market a chance through its newspapers; and it is up to every Negro who smokes cigarettes to consider this appeal.

OCT 18 1941

We spend millions of dollars a year for cigarettes. They take our money with a smile, and when their advertising appropriations run into the millions, they give us no chance to share in these appropriations. We do not have to call the names of the "Big Four" cigarette manufacturers or repeat how measly they have treated the Negro press, but they take our money. Don't forget that!

Now, here is an opportunity for us to stand up as men and women and support an idea that shows 100 per cent Americanism. This newspaper, as aforesaid, was not favored with the advertising, but it is in favor of the idea. The more Negro men and women support the advertisers who are willing to advertise in our newspapers, the stronger they will make our newspapers, the more jobs they will create for our boys and girls, and the more sinews of war they will put into our hands to fight their economic and industrial battles for them.

We say to you, "Buy Philip Morris cigarettes." That company has made a decent, real American appeal to you for your business.

OCT 10 1941

CARRIERS

REVIEW CARRIERS' meeting at the Review Office at 4:30 P. M. FREE SHOW for all Carriers at the CARVER THEATER. Come and register for a CHRISTMAS PRIZE.

Rufus Johnson, Circulation Manager

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

MAKE CHESTERFIELDS ONE OF NATION'S BEST SMOKES

Company Offers "Tobaccoland, U.S.A.", As Free, Timely Booklet, Motion Picture—Uses Finest Talent to Entertain Radio Listeners—Claim to Make Best Cigarettes in World.

NOV 22 1941

In its current advertising, Chesterfield continues to point out that "It's Chesterfield" everywhere you go. It calls attention to the fact that the neatt, white Chesterfield pack is more and more part of the picture wherever smokers get together. It asks you to look around you, wherever you are, and see for yourself how this definitely milder, cooler-smoking and better-tasting cigaret is winning and keeping more good friends every day.

In its advertising Chesterfield says that the greatest difference between Chesterfield and other cigarets is in the finer quality of its tobaccos and in the way they are blended together to give you more smoking pleasure. Chesterfield's can't-be-copied blend is still its most important asset.

To make the advertising interesting to you Chesterfield uses interesting pictures of movie stars, its own great radio stars—Fred Waring and Glenn Miller—and celebrities who have made a name for themeselves in some line of endeavor, like Sonja Henie, the world's greatest skating star and Craig Wood, who holds the three most coveted golf championships.

At the present time Chesterfield has two great radio programs: Fred Waring's "Pleasure Time" Mondays through Fridays, five nights a week, on 106 N.B.C. Stations, coast to coast. Glenn Miller's "Moonlight Serenade," Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, on 99 C.B.S. Stations, coast to coast.

Chesterfield's Fred Waring and his band enjoy a nation-wide popularity that is second to none, and according to a recent poll of the nation's radio editors, Glenn Miller and his band got No. 1 rating as swingers of sliphorn magic.

The window displays and counter displays for Chesterfield rate tops with dealers because of their novelty and beauty which is a big factor in bringing people into their stores to ask for the cigaret that satisfies.

Part of Chesterfield's campaign to give smokers the facts about cigaret-making is its interesting booklet, "Tobaccoland, U.S.A.," which tells the whole story of Chesterfield from seed-bed to finished cigaret and which is yours for the asking by dropping a line to Chesterfield, P.O. Box 21, New York City.

This booklet, which is beautifully illustrated, has already enjoyed a circulation of nearly 3,000,000 copies and is used as a reference book in hundreds of schools and colleges all over the country. Its great circulation is well-deserved because it is undoubtedly the best story ever written of our great southern tobacco country and its people.

Tobaccoland, U.S.A., has been made into a movie by the March of Time and has been shown to tens of millions of people from coast to coast. If you are interested in showing this picture to any large gathering you are invited to inquire about it from Chesterfield, P.O. Box 21, New York City.

Tobaccoland, U.S.A., should be of particular interest to every smoker because it sets forth clearly where and when and how Chesterfield outbids all its competitors to get the finest mild, ripe tobaccos. Besides, it shows just how those tobaccos are blended in the one right combination to make Chesterfield the fine cigaret it is. And it takes you through a full year in the life of the tobacco farmer so you will know all about the tobacco you are smoking.

While many cigaret companies frequently change the theme of their advertising, Chesterfield goes right on telling smokers what it believes they want to know. That is, where to get the one cigaret that is definitely milder, cooler and better-tasting. Other claims, it feels, are beside the point. In other words, once you've enjoyed Chesterfields you will know that regardless of price there is no finer cigaret made in the world today.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Press Doesn't Fall For Hillman Letter Against J. C. In Defense

MAY 10 1941

WASHINGTON, May 8.—"Sidney Hillman may conduct all sorts of sham battles in an attempt to make Negroes believe that he is going to do something about discrimination against them in defense industry, but his plain and fancy tactics fool no one, and proof of this may be seen in the reaction of the Negro press," declared John P. Davis, national secretary of the National Negro Congress this week.

Referring to the wide publication recently given a letter sent out by Mr. Hillman to all holders of defense contracts, urging them to employ Negroes, Mr. Davis pointed to the following editorial excerpts from several large newspapers for the week of April 26, as evidence that the stalling tctics of the associate director of the Office of Production Management is not fooling the race:

MAY 10 1941

PRESS QUOTED

Pittsburgh Courier: "The Government can deal a blow to Hitlerism here by insisting that there be no discrimination against Negroes in plants working on defense contracts."

Chicago Defender: "We view with suspicion any plea that does not carry with it an implied threat of drastic action. If Mr. Hillman really meant to do away with discrimination, he would ask holders of defense contracts to examine their employment and training policies."

MAY 10 1941

Philadelphia Tribune: "Deeds, not talk, are needed to obtain jobs for colored American workers."

Baltimore Afro-American: "If we were personnel managers in an industrial plant and read Mr. Hillman's letter, we'd say to ourselves, 'The old boy is stirred up, but his letter requires no answer, so we don't even need to write and tell him we can't go along with him'."

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

White Press Sabotages Pleas For "Democracy" By Not Giving Negroes Employment

AUG 23 1941

Tells Story of How White Paper Prospers In Negro Community Then Moves Out

Has Large Negro Circulation

WASHINGTON, (ANP).—In his fight for existence and the right to earn a livelihood under "American standards" the Negro has been without the aid of the powerful white press—that is, with a few exceptions.

Some have hewed to the line and let the chips fall where they may, but the great majority of them, especially the chain papers, have given little space to the battle for recognition being staged by the minorities in the United States.

Which brings us to the point—what are these newspapers doing to remedy the situation? Are they themselves giving employment to competent, capable Negroes on their editorial staffs? Or are they doing as did one great New York daily which not long ago moved into palatial quarters in midtown Manhattan?

Prior to that time, this paper occupied dingy, cramped quarters down in the old "newspaper section" of the town. It prospered as no paper has prospered before or since. And it was satisfied to have colored elevator operators and porters around the building. One of them was a chap named Joe. Joe handled the dinky little car which carried all of the bigwigs up and down to the editorial sections—and Joe was well liked.

AUG 23 1941

Came opulence and the paper moved into handsome skyscraper headquarters uptown. Did Joe go along with them? Surely he did, but Joe had a special assignment—he was given a freight elevator on the back where he wouldn't be seen. The contract with the operators of the building required that all white help be used in the building. And at wages for running elevators that Joe never dreamed of getting.

This particular paper has more Negro readers in Harlem and elsewhere for that matter, than the combined circulation of all the Negro newspapers in the world—and you can bet your life on that.

That is only in their maintenance department. As for writers and re-write men, editorial department, there is a dearth of Negroes, yet there are hundreds of whites given opportunities to write and then something for Negroes to read.

The excuse why they do not carry news of general interest to Negroes is that the paper is not departmentalized. But that does not prevent them from hiring competent men who can write what they see as far as news goes.

Another newspaper of international repute hires Negroes in its elevator department, but it ends there.

AUG 23 1941

The control of most of the great northern dailies which formerly gave employment to competent Negro journeymen writers has passed into the hands of southerners—that is the editorial control, according to some information — therefore the exodus of Negroes from white papers and from white staffs.

Unless the newspapers themselves set the example and proclaim that they are hiring workers according to ability, they can't well afford to point a finger of scorn at industries which follow the cut and dried pattern of excluding Negroes.

Some southern papers try to get around the issue by hiring at low wages certain Negroes to write material for a "page." This has been cut out in many instances, and that effort erased.

Until the leading dailies see the loss to themselves in not hiring competent persons to interpret the news they are in the same category with the other offenders who openly maintain a "white" industry.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

"LOUSY" REPORTING

You have to go far and look long to find anything that is as "lousy" as the average daily newspaper account of an affair in which Negroes and whites are involved. Reporters appear to be instructed to write up these affairs in a way that will make sure that the Negro is convicted before the case comes to court. On the other hand, let a Negro be the victim in the affair and the newspaper report is deliberately rigged up to show the Negro was the victim of his own neglect or thoughtlessness.

AUG 2 1941

Let a Negro get hit by an automobile driven by a white person. Nine times out of ten the report says,

"The Negro walked into the path of the passing vehicle."

Let it be a case where the white person was at fault, and there is a deliberate rigging of the newspaper report to prove the Negro was in fault, not to mention the glee with which report is made that the Negro was arrested and put in jail.

As far as Negroes are concerned, they get less value for their money when they purchase daily newspapers than from any other service or commodity. It never has occurred to the publishers of daily newspapers that they owed Negroes anything for the tremendous amount of patronage the purchase of daily newspapers brings them. They think that Negroes JUST HAVE TO keep on sacrificing to pay a quarter a week for a daily newspaper, anyhow, and will do so however dishonestly they may rig up news about members of the Negro race.

Equality of treatment of Negro subscribers comes only when publishers get ready to count their subscribers in order to set advertising rates. Then even the Negro in the humblest home enjoys "social equality" with those in the highest walks of life.

Negroes will never get decent treatment in news about them from daily newspapers until the government has a hand in the matter and enforces rules similar to those governing the radio. That time is not far distant, it can be believed and hoped.

AUG 2 1941

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Negro Papers Call Lindbergh 'Hitler-Like'

OCT 1 - 1941

Says His Speeches Are Designed to Save Nazi Chief

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—Ex-Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh was exposed this week by the Norfolk, Virigina Journal and Guide, influential Negro weekly paper, as the most dangerous public enemy of the Negro people and all other American people.

In its issue of Sept. 20 the paper publishes an editorial "Lindbergh A Menace," which calls for his removal from public life. Describing the ex-colonel's recent anti-Jewish radio speech as a type of "brazenry" calculated to give real comfort to Hitler, the editorial said: "We hope that he will keep on talking until after the firing begins, so that he can be put where he properly belongs."

SEP 22 1941

Despite the grave situation which the country faces today, a situation which President Roosevelt outlined clearly in his speech of Sept. 11, the paper declared Lindbergh "undertook to further confuse and divide the nation by dragging in the racial and religious questions."

'HITLER-LIKE'

"Colonel Lindbergh attacked the Jews," the editorial declared, "much in the same fashion that Hitler did in the earlier stages of his reign."

Making it clear that Senator Nye and other members of the America First Committee who expressed agreement with Lindbergh's views will find no disciples among the Negro people, the editorial stated: "We also doubt the sincerity of anyone who thinks that Col. Lindbergh is a patriot, that he is really actuated in what he is doing by any desire to aid anyone save Hitler."

SEP 22 1941

Negro citizens will recall their just resentment some years ago, when a Negro worker found Lindbergh's dead boy in a wooded section of Sourland Mountain, New Jersey, only to be refused even a "thank you" by the man who once startled the world by flying the Atlantic.

THE ADOLF STRIPE

Of this characteristic of Lindbergh, the New York Amsterdam News Star, Harlem's Negro weekly had this to say in an editorial this week: "As far Lindbergh, his position on the Negro has long been fixed. His stripe, as far as we are concerned, classifies him with Adolf Hitler."

An answer to the Lindberghs and other American appeasers is also contained in the recent action of a group of prominent Negro and white Philadelphians, among them, E. Washington Rhodes, editor of the Philadelphia Tribune, who sent a letter to President Roosevelt, pledging wholehearted support in our Government's stand against Nazism and for support of nations fighting Nazi aggression.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Negro Press 'Discovered'

By L. HAYNARD WHITNEY

TO WHITE PEOPLE in general throughout the United States, such an institution as the Negro Fourth Estate does not exist, and the few who hear of us for the first time are resentfully, amusingly or seriously surprised.

In spite of all that has been accomplished on the front of interracial cooperation or necessity, the average American white person is totally ignorant of Negro thought achievement and aspiration!

OCT 5 1941

I do not know just how long the practice has been in operation, but official Washington set up a staff this year to read and clip items for colored newspapers, magazines and periodicals. However, for many years, three or four (hardly more than six) of our best Negro weeklies have been hammering away at the Capital, but have exerted their best and most constructive influence during the Roosevelt Administrations.

I'm sure that many Negroes felt a certain gratified amusement, not unmixed with pride, whn certain U. S. Army officials in Washington let out a loud squawk against certain reports in the Negro press on the shame of Fort Bragg.

THIS IS GOOD NEWS; it is just one more good sign that our press has become of age.

Again I say, the Negro Press should start to concentrate upon the missionary work of gaining more and ever more white readers! It should make THEM think.

CALVIN SERVICE GROWING

September 1941 marked the sixth anniversary of the Calvin's Newspapers Service which was found way back in 1935 by Floyd J. Calvin. But, September 1941, 2 years after the death of Mr. Calvin, also marks the second anniversary of his service under the new leadership of his widow, Mrs. Willa Lee Calvin, and his brilliant daughters.

The Calvin Sisters are best known for their piano concerts of classical music, and are annual prize winners of the Philharmonic awards. It is obvious that these young ladies live a crowded life wherein they find time for active journalism, advanced musical training with daily practice, and regular daytime school work, Dolores at high school and Bernice at college.

OCT 5 1941

Floyd Calvin alone did the work of three busy men in the conduct of his news syndicate .Aside from assuring and promoting the musical education of Bernice and Dolores, he taught them the elementaries of journalism. Under the guidance of their capable mother, the Calvin Sisters are making a tangible, growing contribution to the improvement and success of Calvin's Service.

Here is the flesh-and-blood example of the supreme value of racial self-dependence through the medium of Negro Business.

A NEW CIVIL WAR

Those who argue in favor of evolution vs. war to settle public questions of finding much evidence in their favor in what may be called a new civil war in America, viz.. reationaries against progressives, capital against labor, New Deal against Old Deal and white against black. Of the lattter, the Ft. Bragg disgrace is a clear symbol.

It was inevitable that the South would sieze every opportunity to block and avenge the Negro's progress during the last decade.

The reported shake-up of the officer personnel at Ft. Bragg is merely an artificial and temporary remedy of the grave situation.

OCT 5 1941

Many people are deceived or perhaps mislead in thinking the Federal Government as distinct from various officials, both national and local, who are responsible for the execution of government rules and order. We have often boasted that racial discrimination is not a policy of the national government. But since those who are responsible for law enforcement and the maintenance of civil rights, are prejudice, it is tantamount to national policy.

WHAT IS AMERICANISM?

This new civil war is being waged between 2 definitions, or ideologies of Americanism. On one side we have those who interpret the U. S. Constitution simply and plainly as it is writtn—for the benefit of the people, regardless of race, creed, color, religion or social position. On the other hand, there is that vast unawakened majority who interpret the Constitution according to the oppressional bias and emotional instability. They include all those who insist on "keeping the Negro in his place," which means lowest down.

This conflict must end in victory for one side or the other. Our various interracial committees and departments, national and local offer the best assurance of evolving the answer to the Negro's problems in this new Civil War.

Separation of the races has been the cornerstone of misunderstanding and blindness. Agencies of goodwill cannot afford to permit this separation to continue.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Negro Press Lauded For Fight To Break Down Bias In Jobs

OCT 4 1941

Praising the colored press for the part it is playing in breaking down the bars of racial discrimination in industry, Ivan J. McRae, president of Local 103, a former unit of the National Council of Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, told a meeting of New York Central Railroad baggage, station and pier workers, Sunday, that this aid is essential in fighting that type of intolerance.

"To get a true insight into what our race is thinking and doing, we have to rely upon our press; for, after all is said and done, it is our most potent and unselfish defender, in industrial and well as social life," he said.

Mr. McRae's reference to the press was made in introducing James H. Hogans, railroad columnist, who was an observer at the meeting.

Held at the headquarters of the Dining Car Employees Union, 200 West 135th street, the meeting ratified the recent action of the local in withdrawing from the National Council union and connecting itself with the United Transport Service Employees of America.

While the seceding local is composed entirely ofbaggage station and pier workers of the New York Central system withln the metropolitan area, Richard E. King, the secretary, explained that there is no question about the other locals following suit once the UTSEA charter is received.

Plans for a monster mass meeting, to be held the latter part of October, and at which the charter will be presented, were among the items of business transacted.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Plans Philip Morris Boost

Dear Sir—After reading the editorials in the Amsterdam Star-News on Phillip Morris cigarettes our group is anxious to cooperate in helping to increase the sales of Phillip Morris cigarettes in Harlem.

We have participated in many civic ventures. However, our main project is the James Weldon Johnson Memorial Library for underprivileged Negro children. Periodically we sponsor benefit affairs to raise money for the purchase of books. The Guild plans to have one of these benefits in the near future and call it a "Phillip Morris Frolic." We believe a working plan can be arranged combining the two interests both of the Amsterdam Star-News and the James Weldon Johnson Literary Guild.

Because we would like to know to what extent your paper will work with us to make this a huge success we have asked Miss Selma Day, who is a member of the Guild, to discuss the matter with you.

ROBERTA BOSLEY,
Chairman
The James Weldon Johnson
Literary Guild
407 West 146th Street.

48a-1941
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

British Fete West Indian Editors; Race Newsmen Next

DEC 13 1941

By OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT

LONDON, Dec. 11—With the object of stimulating enthusiasm for the British war effort among the colored masses in the colonies, twelve editors of West Indian newspapers, white as well as colored, have arrived here from Lisbon after crossing the Atlantic by the Yankee Clipper.

The Caribbean newsmen who were selected by the authorities in the various islands, are the guests of the British Council which is in charge of British propaganda overseas. They will stay in Britain for about three weeks, tour London and the provinces, visiting munition works and the armed forces as well as bombed areas. On their return to their native lands, they will be expected to write accounts of their visit and thereby help to stimulate the natives to bigger output of foodstuffs and raw materials as the colonies are industrially too backward to make any appreciable contribution towards arms output.

Several hundred West Indian technicians and skilled workers, however, are being brought over here by the Ministry of Labor to work in munition factories.

COLORED MAY ALSO COME

As I reported some weeks ago, plans are being made to invite colored American newspapermen over here. The suggestion was made at a recent press conference at the Ministry of Information and met with favorable consideration of the Minister of Information, Brander Bracken.

training program of the Engineer Replacement Center at Fort Belvoir.

Monday, the editors met in an all-day conference in the Munitions Building, called to order by Judge William H. Hastie, Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War.

WELCOMED BY MARSHALL

General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, left his heavy responsibilities to welcome the visiting newspapermen in a brief address. He was followed by Brigadier General B. O. Davis, first Negro general officer and assistant to the Inspector General.

The conference was conducted at a time when War Department officials and Army officers on duty in Washington, wearing uniforms for the first time in recent years, were working to meet the problems of a major war effort. Conferees passed closely guarded doors behind which soldiers and civilians had been working all night.

Delegates were told of the internal organization of the War Department and after an inspection of the Bureau of Public Relations facilities for aiding the press viewed recently prepared Army training films.

GUESTS OF BUREAU

Monday night, the newspapermen were guests of the Bureau, headed by Brigadier General A. D. Surles, at dinner in the newly completed War Department dining room.

Judge William H. Hastie, civilian aide to the Secretary of War, who extended the invitation, presided at the conference.

Action by congress earlier in the day, following an address by President Roosevelt asking for the declaration of a state of war, was cited as an excuse by General Marshall in failing to remain after his talk to answer questions of the newsmen who had been invited to confer with War department officials.

Col. E. R. Householder of the adjutant general's office succeeded in stirring the indignation of the newsmen. After explaining some of the functions of the department with which he is connected, Col Householder attempted to justify the army's policy of segregation.

The army, he declared, did not create discrimination. It is made up of citizens who have pronounced ideas about Negroes, he said, and added that nothing the army can do will change the situation.

The army, he continued, cannot be made a means of engendering conflict among the masses of the people because of any stand it might take in respect to Negroes which is not comparable with the position they enjoy in civilian life.

"The army," he concluded, "is not a sociological laboratory. Experiments to meet demands of the champions of every race would endanger the efficiency of the organization."

The conferees took violent issue with this doctrine and voiced general disapproval of War department policy and attitude.

Brig.-Gen. B. O. Davis, in an attempt to clear the War department of any blame for complaints made by soldiers, accused the publishers of sowing discontent in the minds of the soldiers.

Said he at one point in his talk: "The first colored selectees inducted into service were subjected to propaganda to make them dissatisfied under any circumstances."

Gen. Davis asserted the army in the field today is better housed better fed than in any time in the 43 years of service. Much unrest and dissatisfaction seems to have disappeared. The morale of the army is relatively high and constantly improving as officers learn their duties.

There has never been any question as to the morale and conduct of the old soldiers, it is the selectees who have been persuaded otherwise. It is the purpose of the inspector general to obtain all facts in investigations and to present them fairly after carefully analyzing them and administer justice to all concerned.

DEC 13 1941

Most of the debate occurred at the afternoon session having to do with the policies practiced through the office of the adjutant general, since that office is charged with the administration of all affairs with which the Negro is concerned. Dinner closed the first day's session. A field demonstration was held at Fort Belvoir Tuesday. Colored noncommissioned officers on duty in war department directed groups. Solemnity marked the entire proceedings.

The conference was attended by Dr. Emmett J. Scott, P. L. Prattis of the Pittsburgh Courier; William Walker of the Cleveland Call Post, Eugene Rhodes and Eustace Gay of the Philadelphia Tribune, Chester Franklin of the Kansas City Call, C. C. DeJoie and J. M. Ellison of the Louisiana Weekly, Ralph Matthews and Ollie Stewart of the Afro-American, Harry Webber of the Newark Herald, P. B. Young of the Norfolk Journal and Guide, Roy Wilkins of the Crisis, A. C. McNeal of the Chicago Defender, Carter Wesley of the Houston Informer, Louis Lautier, and Alvin White and Claude Barnett of the Associated Negro press.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

WAR DEPARTMENT CONFERENCE

Nothing of consequence can be expected from the conference of Negro editors with the Negro representatives of the War department and other federal divisions in Washington this week. Had the President of the United States or both the secretaries of War and Navy summoned these editors to Washington for a frank exchange of views as to how best to obtain the full support of the Negro people behind the national emergency program, hope for obtaining some of the objectives with which the Negro masses are concerned might justifiably be raised.

But this meeting is called by Mr. Hastie whose title as civilian aide to the Secretary of War is more rhetorical than real. Mr. Hastie, though a very capable gentleman, has no appreciable authority and scarcely any influence

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

EXTENSION OF SEGREGATION IS DISCLOSED

DEC 13 1941

Gen. Marshall Tells Of Plans To Organize Race Divisions

WASHINGTON. — Twenty editors, publishers and press representatives paid their own way to this city in answer to an invitation issued by the War department to attend a conference Monday and Tuesday at which they were informed that the army will continue its undemocratic policy of segregation.

In fact, according to Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff, the policy of segregation will be extended in the near future through the organization of one or more all-Negro divisions in the army and three new ROTC units in Negro schools.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Negro Writers See Blitzkrieg

DEC 12 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS) — Twenty-two representatives of fourteen daily and weekly papers, attending the conference of Negro Newspaper Editors in Washington, witnessed a demonstration of modern "blitzkrieg" at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, Tuesday as guests of the War Department.

The visitors also witnessed the

with the big wigs of the War department. He can make no commitments, and he cannot explain away the segregative and discriminatory practices to which the high officials of his own department are clinging.

What then is the purpose of this conference? It is an obvious attempt to appease belligerent Negro editors who have taken a critical view of the whole panorama of national defense. This kind of appeasement will not work. We want the major evils about which the Negroes are complaining, corrected or at least attenuated before we are called upon to shed our blood for America. We want the non-discrimination clause in industrial contracts upheld. We want the Fair Employment committee to be given legal authority to prosecute not merely investigate all those found guilty of the Executive Order against discrimination in the industrial plants. We want segregation in the armed forces of the nation abolished. These represent a minimum of concessions that will appease America's black masses.

DEC 1 3 1941

The fact that this meeting was called under irresponsible auspices is in itself damaging evidence of the insincerity of Washington officials about national unity with the Negro in the context. We take the position that such a conference should have been called by the President of the United States or the Secretary of War. Certainly no white editor or publisher would have taken seriously an invitation issued by a departmental aide in Washington.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

The War Department Conference

THAT was a most vital and a long-needed conference with representatives of the Negro Press called by the War Department, through the initiative of Judge William H. Hastie, civilian aide to the Secretary of War, in Washington this week. The results of the conference, and the related conference with the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices, will be found in the news columns.

It was the general consensus of those attending the conference that a surprisingly new outlook was vouchsafed by key men in the War Department setup, that they seem more open-minded to a new deal in relation to the colored American in the armed forces, and have actually initiated some fundamental changes without a lot of fanfare.

Two of these changes, strikingly different from the days of World War No. 1, are (1) the order issued by the War Department last October 22 that wherever there are a substantial number of Negro service men, local commanders are to train and use colored military police and (2) the already started policy of providing training without segregation in the officer and officer-candidates schools of the army.

The important thing to remember about this conference is that it was not called after we were in a state of war with Japan, but nearly three weeks before that; and that although the Nipponese surprise-attacked our Pacific possessions Sunday, the conference went through exactly as planned, even to having the army chief of staff as the principal speaker and the Under Secretary of War as guest at the closing dinner meeting of the conference.

To have these men, and numerous other top-ranking officers of the department present in normal times is indicative of the concern of our government in the lot of its colored men in the army. To have men of the importance of General Marshall and Under Secretary Patterson present on the day we formally declared a state of war points up that fact.

There are still, and will continue to be matters that are less than we would like them to be, but an important start on the right road was made in Washington Monday.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

THE NEGRO PRESS

MANY OTHERWISE well-educated Negroes, scorn the Negro newspapers, considering them "scandal sheets" and "busybodies" that could be easily dispensed with. They point to the growing willingness of the local daily press and weekly magazines to carry news about the Negro, and boast that their organizations can get whatever publicity they need in The Times or Herald-Tribune.

Occasionally, however, the daily press falls down as a spokesman for its Negro readers and goes all-out in a movement to curb or restrict Negroes as was done in the handling of the recent so-called "Harlem Crime Wave." It is them that these critics of the Negro press, rush to the Negro editors with letters of protest against the treatment accorded their race by the dailies. Their pleas that the Negro editors do something to avenge some slander or fancied insult are the loudest.

DEC 5 1941

As has been pointed out in this column before, no white newspaper will take the side of the Negro when his interest clashes with those of the majority group, nor will the white editors as a whole refrain from playing up the race angle of a crime story when the criminal is a Negro. In an abstract manner, they will urge a square deal for the Negro but in practice, comparatively few of the editors show concrete evidence that they believe what they preach. Most of the editors of daily newspapers have come out strongly in support of Presdent Roosevelt's Executive Order against discrimination in defense industries because of race or color. Yet in actual practice, none of the dailies give to the Negro anywhere near the number of jobs their numbers entitle them to, and especially is this true in the editorial and business parts of the papers.

Although there have been Negro locals of the Newspaper Writers Guild, this organization has been unable to provide jobs on daily papers for any of their Negro members, although many of them are qualified by training and experience.

We say all this to point out that the Negro press is the only organ of public opinion that the Negro can depend on to present his side of any controversy to the public. Like the newspapers, the radio and scrnee are completely in the hands of the majority group, and the daily press is not as friendly as it sometimes appears.

NOV 22 1941

For that reason we feel that it is the duty of every Negro family to support the Negro press through subscriptions and advertising so that it may become even stronger and more aggressive in its demands that we be given a square deal in all phases of American life. Whatever their faults, the Negro newspapers are the voice of the Negro and are as necessary for racial development as are any of our colleges and universities.

48a-1941
New York Age
New York, N. Y.

RAISING THE STANDARDS OF NEGRO JOURNALISM

MAR 1 1941

THE MANHATTAN CENTRAL Medical Society which is campaigning to break up unethical practices among physicians, dentists and pharmacists in Harlem, charges the Amsterdam Star News with aiding these unethical professional people by carrying their advertisments which are often misleading and untrue.

MAR 1 1941

Dr. George Cannon, representing the Society, has cited this newspaper to appear in court for violating Section 1142-a of the Penal Law in publishing false and misleading advertising concerning lost manhood, lost vitality, impotency, sexual weakness, etc.. his action brings sharply to public attention the question of ethical standards maintained by newspapers.

(48a)

While it is a good thing for newspaper publishers to be careful about what goes into their news columns as well as in advertising columns, the income of most Negro publications is so irregular that they are often forced to accept advertising that they themselves do not approve simply because they need the money, many believe that the reader will use his discretion in answering these appeals.

The Amsterdam Star News, however, cannot claim poverty in this instance for it has the most aggressive advertising policy of any Negro publication and boasts a larger volume of advertising than any of its contemporaries. Its publishers are themselves physicians and for that reason should be in complete sympathy with the aims of Central Manhattan Medical Society.

MAR 1 1941

Patent medicines and advertising for chronic diseases should be carefully scanned before their claims are accepted, for the sick are the easiest victims of such fraudulent claims.

On the subject of ethics in journalism, we daresay that the Negro press as a whole is no worse than other weekly publications. The ethical standards of the Negro press might be raised, however, and we suggest that one way to raise these standards is by some organization, preferably an educational intsitution, to make annual awards to the Negro press for the best reporting of the year, the best makeup, the best editorials, etc. This would bring about keen competition among these newspapers to better their general standards in much the same way that the Pulitzer prizes have done among the white dailies.

Newspapers are educational mediums and like all educational institutions, their standards cannot be too high.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

EDITORS TO CONFER AT WAR DEPT.

DEC 7 — 1941

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 — The war department through Judge William Hastie, civilian aide to the secretary of war, issued an invitation to a number of editors of Negro newspapers this week for a conference to be held in the war department general council room here Monday, December 8.

The conference which will, it is hoped, develop a program of providing and making available better and more timely information about Negro troops and their activities, is to be a round table affair. It will give editors an opportunity to ask questions and to express their own viewpoints about the functioning of the war department in its relationship to Negro soldiers and to the dissemination of informaton.

It is probable that the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice and the Office of Production Management will hold similar conferences the next day in order to conduct a general discussion of the role of the Negro in defense industries on Tuesday, December 9, to which the editors are also invited.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Press' Part In Job Drive Lauded

FEB 26 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS) —"The outstanding feature of government-sponsored unemployment work-relief during 1940, was the whole hearted cooperation of the Negro public, press, pulpit, organizations and institutions" Alfred Edgar Smith, Staff Advisor on race relations for the Work Projects Administration, says in his annual report just made public. "Unprecedented and full, this cooperation practically converted work relief for Negro workers into work rehabilitation. In addition it paid unexpected and welcome dividends in public services.

FEB 26 1941

"Fully aware that work relief was initiated as an emergency measure and never intended as a solution for unemployment, the Negro public apparently was aroused to action by the fact that even during boom employment periods Negro workers on relief experienced great difficulty in securing jobs in private industry such as would remove them temporarily or permanently from the relief rolls.

A nation-wide campaign gradually gained momentum. It has been two-fold in purpose, (1) to cooperate with placement agencies in locating employment opportunities and in educating private employers to the availability and desirability of Negro workers; and (2) to cooperate with the WPA in training and generally rehabilitating Negro workers so that they would be both capable and anxious to take advantage of private employment when offered," the report continues.

"The Negro Press was the leader in this campaign. Even the late-year diversions of politics and defense failed to swerve editors from their avowed purpose "There, there, darlin'. Sure, 'twas meself that was too short with ye. I didn't mean it, Sondy. Not altogether, ye understand."

A moment later, with their arms about each other, they were rocking back and forth, laughing uproariously.

Presently she said, "Now that it's fair weather again, skipper, how's about splicing the main brace? A hot snifter of buttered rum, maybe?"

"Hop to it, baby. Hop to it."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

At a press conference Friday at the Social Security board, it was Dr. Ira DeA Reid who was responsible for the gathering of colored newsmen. They went right into the problems of the board and asked questions right and left giving Max Stern, the information chief, a great idea of what Negroes want to know about the functions of the act which is supposed to cover and protect against future needs.

APR 22 1941

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

NEWSPAPER WEEK OBSERVANCE TO OPEN HERE TODAY

National Newspaper week will be observed at the Thrift Newspaper Agency, 3122 Laclede avenue, one week beginning this Friday Oct. 3.

Mrs. Nannie Crawford proprietor of the largest exclusive Negro newspaper shop in the city, announced that race newspapers and periodicals from all sections of the country will be on display. The public will be given an opportunity to compare the leading papers from all cities.

Mrs. Crawford expected to send a special invitation to the schools telling their attention to the display.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

108 Silly Questions

"Negro Youth," a magazine purporting to be the organ of a national organization, announced its first publication recently.

Here are some of the questions it proposes to answer:

Why do your women disrespect you?

Are mulattoes an asset or obstruction?

Should women worship a white Virgin Mary?

Is your wife or sweetheart safe working in a white man's business or home?

Why do men with good jobs support the lowest type of white women?

What becomes of illegitimate babies girls have for white men?

Why do schools hire mulatto women?

Why do women neglect their homes to work out in service minding the babies and cleaning up the dirt of white people?

These are just a few of the 108 questions for which this new magazine has the answer. They should prove interesting if not original.

For one thing they emphasize sex and race mixing, which has been going on since the beginning of time and no one has found a way to stop.

In the second place, these queries stress color rather than character and personality. Any civilization which is worth its salt must depend upon the latter rather than the former.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Our Free Press Myth

ONE of the great freedoms of which America has boasted is a free press. It is one of the freedoms which we are now making unprecedented preparations to defend against the designs of war-mad dictators who would wipe out democracy and its guarantees to free enterprise.

But if any one indulges the belief that we have a free press in America, or free enterprise in America except with certain reservations imposed by a certain dictatorship, the following item, carried in last Sunday's newspapers, should dispel that illusion:

PITTSBUGH, (AP) — The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, which suspended publication for the second time in the past week Friday morning as a result of a dispute with the Pittsburgh Newspaper Alliance (A. F. of L.), announced yesterday it will resume publication and distribution tomorrow morning.

A joint statement issued by the management and the union said:

"As a result of a conference Saturday afternoon between the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette and the Newspaper Alliance, A. F. of L., Local No. 20786, an agreement was reached on points at issue and it was announced that the Post-Gazette would resume publication and distribution with Monday's issue, March 17."

Organized labor is entitled to the exercise of all legal rights necessary to its protection; organized labor is essential to the security and happiness of those whose only source of a livelihood is their labor, but for the protection of labor itself, and for the protection of society as a whole, capital is entitled to certain rights and legal protection in those rights.

When it is possible for a labor union to arbitrarily suspend or eliminate an essential public service, as in the case of the sudden suspension of the entire bus transportation system in New York City, and the sudden suspension of a morning newspaper—a vehicle of public information—in Pittsburgh, it is time that unions should be subjected to such laws and regulations as those which now prevent railway employees from striking until a period of 60 days has elapsed after the filing of their complaint.

If such laws and regulations applied labor would not forfeit any of its rights and benefits accruing from organization and collective bargaining, and capital would be spared the devastating blight of labor dictatorship that is at once destructive to free enterprise. The throttling of a free press does not hold a good omen for America.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
April 2, 1941

Boston Can't Take It

Does Boston, once "the Athens of America," prefer to be known henceforward as our "Berlin?"

One is reminded of Nazi book-burnings by the Boston City Council's action in instructing its police commissioner to ban from the stands John P. Marquand's recent novel, "H. M. Pulham, Esquire." This is the third in Marquand's series of tolerant satires on the Boston aristocracy. Droll it is that the sturdy defender of the aristocratic mythos arises not from amongst the lampooned Brahmins of Beacon Hill but bears the name of Sullivan, which we do not recall having encountered in the glorious pages of New England history. And here we were thinking that the Irish had developed an aversion to mixing in other people's fights.

Councilman Sullivan is of the opinion that Marquand's book "assails the character of Boston womanhood." In the sense that Marquand writes realistically of relations between the sexes in the crumbling top crust of old Boston, perhaps the charge has a basis. But it is the sheerest absurdity to take the book as an indictment of "Boston womanhood" in general, and an invitation for a national horse-laugh at the expense of Boston.

We Southerners are the ones who are supposed to be so thin-skinned about attacks upon our peculiar institutions and regional foibles. Yet of late years we have learned to bear such exposures with scarcely a murmur of remonstrance. Not only may Yankees take off our hides with perfect impunity, but our most excruciating literary flayings have come from native sons like William Faulkner, Erskine Caldwell and Thomas Wolfe.

We make no appeal for a resumption of book-lynchings on the Boston pattern. Down here we have learned to look at ourselves in the most unflattering mirrors. Now and again we have pronounced one to be a lying glass, but we haven't tried to break it, knowing perhaps that it is bad luck to break a mirror. Well, it's bad luck to suppress a book, too, and the Bostonians are going to find it out.

Nothing so certainly assures "H. M. Pulham, Esquire" of a nation-wide sale as the gallery-playing antics of the Boston politicians who are undertaking to suppress it. Moreover, the readers of the book will be far more apt to take Marquand's satire for the gospel truth about Boston.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

INVITE EDITORS TO CONFER AT U.S. WAR DEPT.

Invitations Sent Through Judge William Hastie For Meet Dec. 8

WASHINGTON—(ANP) — The war department through Judge William Hastie, civilian aide to the secretary of war, issued an invitation to a number of editors of Negro newspapers this week for a conference to be held in the war department general council room here Monday, December 8.

The conference which will, it is hoped, develop a program of providing and making available better and more timely information about Negro troops and their activities, is to be a round table affair.

It will give editors an opportunity to ask questions and to express their own viewpoints about the functioning of the war department in its relationship to Negro soldiers and to the dissemination of information.

48a-1941

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
January 16, 1941

JUST RECOGNITION

Editor, The Journal: Please allow me to thank you for the announcements of the Negro church services in your splendid paper. This great body of Christians in our midst which is trying to build up the kingdom and stand for righteousness and truth needs all the help possible. It is fine to see one of our great dailies giving them the recognition that they need. And while writing I would like to say a hearty word of appreciation for the splendid publicity given the Atlanta Association in its recent Sunday School Enlargement campaign.

W. H. FAUST.

Atlanta.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
February 2, 1941

Editor Thomasson, 90, Has Had Colorful Career

Carrollton Leader Was Lawyer, Engineer, Teacher and Merchant

BY HAL M. STANLEY
Secretary Emeritus, Georgia Press Association

J. J. Thomasson, who for 41 years has been editor of the Carroll County Times, Carrollton, was born at Liberty Hill, Heard County, Georgia, and will be 90 years of age on next April 21. His mother died when he was three months old and his father three years later. He was therefore reared an orphan. His ambition was to be a lawyer and he was admitted to the bar, practiced for a time. He was once a locomotive engineer, also a civil engineer and at times a merchant. He sold sewing machines and then taught school, finally became an editor.

After teaching school for five years in Okoloma, Ark., he purchased the local newspaper and ran it for four years. When the State of Oklahoma was organized he was named by the Government as a legal member of the board to organize one of the counties.

Mr. Thomasson is official historian of Carroll County and also historian for the Coweta Circuit Bar Association. He knows the history of Carroll County as no one else could. He delights in talking about Charles Carroll, for whom Carroll County and Carrollton was named.

Educational Force

Mr. Thomasson was educated largely in Carrollton and a year and a half in the Carroll Masonic Institute, an embryonic college that surived on a few years. His newspaper experience was to him a great educational force. He was twice married. His first wife was Miss A. F. Blalock, who bore him 10 children, eight of whom are now living. His second wife was Mrs. S. A. Trawick, who died in 1935. He has two sons active in the newspaper business. He remains editor but his youngest son, Frank T. Thomasson, has succeeded him as publisher of the Times.

Another son, Evan W. Thomasson, is editor and publisher of the Newnan Times.

During his 41 years as editor of the Carroll County Times Mr. Thomasson has led in securing three modern brick school buildings in Carrollton, in reorganizing the city school system, consolidation of the county school system and the erection of a dozen or more county schools, led in the extension of the limits of Carrollton, in securing water and sewerage, building a city hall and paving streets. Almost alone he fought for and secured the Fourth District A. & M. School, now West Georgia Collee.

Once Prevented Lynching

One of the notable events of Mr. Thomasson's life was preventing the lynching of a Negro. He asked several influential citizens to aid him in the work, but when they refused he went alone into the mob and persuaded them to let the law take its course. The Negro died in prison before coming to trial.

The Carroll County Times was established by Edwin R. Sharpe, a veteran of the War Between the States, in 1871, and who operated it for 12 years. He then sold the paper and established the Carroll Free Press. The Times had been edited by half a dozen or more people before Mr. Thomasson purchased it in 1899. In the meantime it had been through two fires. Today the Carroll County Times' plant will compare favorably with any weekly newspaper in the state.

Editor Thomasson has been a member of the Methodist Church since 1865 and has been a Sunday school superintendent and class leader. He is the oldest member of the National Editorial Association, joining that organization 50 years ago.

He has long been a member of the Georgia Press Association and at the meeting held in Milledgeville in 1936 the degree of "Half Century of Service" as an editor was conferred upon him.

J. J. THOMASSON

Urges More Unity

When asked what in his opinion was the major task of the state of Georgia, the nation and for civilization as a whole Mr. Thomasson replied as follows:

"For the state more unity and less factionalism. Georgia needs a bonafide secret ballot law for all elections with uniform primary election to be held not earlier than September in each and every county on the same date when all nominees, state district, county, etc., should be named and determined by popular vote, all elections to be conducted by sworn officials and paid by the counties. Personal expenses of all candidates limited. County consolidation, the number of counties not to exceed 100 with a corresponding reduction in legislators and judicial circuits. All constitutional officers responsible for their departments subject to removal by the Legislature, this to include the Highway Board and I would have but a single head, a one-man board.

"The major task for the nation is a harmonious backing up of the President with immediate aid to England and her allies to the utmost with all supplies of whatever character needed, even men, whether she ever pays or not.

"For civilization as a whole, we need a reawakening of Christianity. We have gotten too far away from the true religion of the Lowly Nazarene. Nothing can do more to re-establish good will among men the world over than this needed reawakening of Christianity."

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

JAN 24 1941

'Phylon' Begins Life of William S. Braithwaite

ATLANTA — In the current issue of "Phylon," the Atlanta university Review of Race and Culture, the editors have begun publication of the life story of Dr William Stanley Braithwaite, professor of creative literature at Atlanta university and for years a outstanding critic of American letters.

The January issue also contains a four-color reproduction of the Talladega Library Murals by Hale Woodruff, noted artist; and contributions by George E. Haynes of the Federal Council of Churches; Alfonso Elder, dean of North Carolina college for Negroes; Joseph F. Roucek, associate professor of political science at Hoifstra college; and Leslie Pinckney Hill, president of Cheyney State Teachers college.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Secrets O Cooking Are Told Augustans

FEB 15 1941

AUGUSTA, Ga.—The American way cooking school for colored citizens under the National Livestock and Meat Board was the distinction enjoyed by the Augusta Chronicle school held last Thursday night in the auditorium of Charles T. Walker school. It proved a worthy venture both from the standpoint of attendance and the general interest manifested by local citizens on the occasion.

A crowd which exceeded expectations assembled on the occasion and witnessed with rapt attention the demonstrations and instructions given by Miss Ruth Chambers of Chicago, representative of the National Livestock of Meat board.

Members of the audience at the two-hour session considered themselves benefited by the valuable helps and hints given by Miss Chambers, judging from expressions made by them at its conclusion, and at the same time were greatly delighted with the tone of informality which the school took from beginning to end.

THE SAVANNAH JOURNAL

JOHN GORDON FLOYD ..... **Publisher**
SOPHIE JONES GAY ..... **Managing Editor**
EDGAR OLIVER PRINTZ ..... **Advertising Manager**
CHARLES J. JOHNSON ..... **Circulation Manager**
HAROLD L. BROWN ..... **Manager, Job Department**

Make all checks payable to THE SAVANNAH JOURNAL. All news for publication must be in this office by Saturdays for the next week's issue. MAR 8 - 1941

MAR 8 - 1941

Entered as second class matter at the Postoffice, Savannah, Georgia, June 15, 1918, under the act of March 3. 1879.

Subscription rates—1 Year, $2; 6 Mos., $1.25; 3 Mos., 75c.

Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free!

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Publisher Gets Taste of Georgia Rock Pile

MAR 22 1941

ATLANTA—A. S. Scott, one of the Scott brothers in charge of the Atlanta Daily World, paid a $24 fine and is now free after spending two days in jail and one on the famous Georgia rock pile.

He told the AFRO he didn't have to serve a day on the rock pile because he had two stitches in his head, but he wanted to see what it was all about.

Disagreements concerning the way in which the estate of the late W. A. Scott, his brother, has been managed, Mr. Scott said, had gotten him in jail six times during the past five years.

This time, he said, "after the smoke cleared away, I lost a lot of blood in the office when cops hit me over the head with a blackjack, requiring two stitches. I just got tired of going to jail without a protest."

Sparta, Ga., Ishmaelite
March 6, 1941

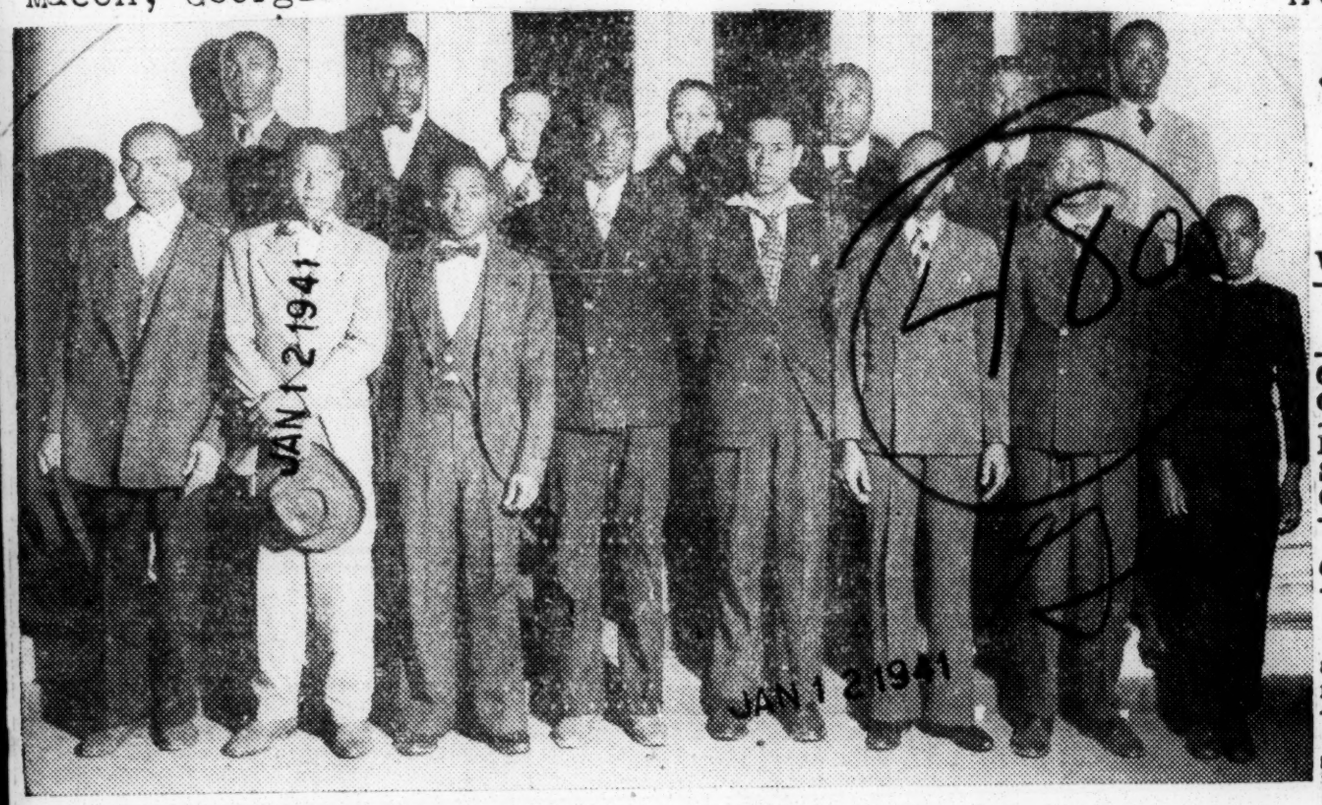
NEGRO FARMERS TO GET PAPER

The Association for Advancement of Negro Country Life, Benjamin F. Hubert, director, is making a drive to interest colored people in Hancock county in improving their opportunities on the farms of the county. Working with the colored Home Demonstrator and County Agent, much has been done already to demonstrate how the county might be made a better place to live. This year stress will be made on better gardens; improved breeds of chickens, that will lay lay all the year-round; a good cow on every farm; hogs for the family meat supply and some to sell; fruits for entire year. Canning will also be featured.

In order that he people will know what is being done in the county, 20 subscriptions have been taken to The Sparta Ishmaelite for one year. These have been given worthy colored farmers as prizes for excellent work in 1940 as elected by their Home Demonstrator.

The Ishmaelite is glad to welcome this program for Hancock county as we believe it will do much to make colored farmers satisfied to remain on the farms and make a better living.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia



Included in this group of colored carriers are: Tom Smith, Mose Holmes, Alonza Epps, Tommy Davis, Sidney Dennis, Willie Howard, James Robinson, W. J. Sutton, Arthur Collier. This represents only about half of our Telegraph colored carriers. Others have day-time jobs that prevented their being present for the picture.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Atlanta Daily World
Two Nation's Only Colored Daily Newspaper

Published DAILY and SUNDAY at 210 Auburn Avenue
By ATLANTA DAILY WORLD PUBLISHING CO.
Telephone: WAlnut 1459 — 1460
Member of SCOTT NEWSPAPER SYNDICATE
Established Aug. 5, 1928; Became Daily March 13, 1932
W. A. Scott, II, Founder and Publisher, Aug. 5, 1928 to Feb. 7, 1934

Entered in the Post Office of Atlanta, Ga., as second-class mail under the Act of Congress, March 3, 1879

C. A. SCOTT ..... General Manager
CLIFF MACKAY ..... Managing Editor

Daily:—1 Year, $9.25; 6 Mos., $4.75; 3 Mos., $2.50; 1 Mo., 90c.
SATURDAY ONLY:—1 Year, $3.00; 6 Mos., $2.00; 3 Mos., $1.25.
Canada:—1 Year, $4.50; 6 Mos., $2.75; Foreign: 1 Year, $5.50.

National Advertising Representative: W. B. ZIFF CO.
608 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., & 270 Madison Ave., New York.

The ATLANTA DAILY WORLD is an independent newspaper—non-sectarian and non-partisan, printing news absolutely unbiasedly and supporting those things it believes to be to the interest of its readers and opposing those things against the interest of its readers.

Address ALL COMMUNICATIONS to and make CHECKS payable to ATLANTA DAILY WORLD, rather than to individuals. The WORLD expressly repudiates responsibility for return of unsolicited pictures, manuscripts, etc., unless stamps are sent.

Victim

Mrs. Gay Succeeds Dean Gordon As Journal Editor

Savannah Journal
MAY 3 1941 Savannah, Ga.

Mrs. Sophia Jones Gay, founder and former editor of the Negro supplement in the Waycross Journal-Herald, with this edition becomes editor and manager of the Savannah Journal.

She succeeds Dr. Asa H. Gordon, dean and head of the social science department, Georgia State College, whose resignation as editor becomes effective with this issue.

Mrs. G[illegible] announces plans to make the Journal a bigger and better newspaper, serving all the people of Savannah. More local news and features will be carried and the cream of the national news, features, sports and activities of women will continue to be regular features. MAY 3 1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Dr. Spencer Accepts Post As Editor Of Columbus World

MAR 19 1941

DR. WILLIAM H. SPENCER, JR.

Dr. William H. Spencer, Jr., prominent dentist and newspaper man has accepted the Editorship of the Columbus World. Dr. Spencer has had several years of newspaper experience and is well qualified for the position he holds.

MAR 19 1941

He is the son of late Prof. William H. Spencer, renowned educator, and Mrs. Martha Love Spencer. The Spencer High School of Columbus was named in honor of his father who gave 50 years of faithful service as supervisor of the Colored Public Schools of Columbus.

Dr. Spencer invites his many friends to visit him at his office at the Dixie Theatre Building, 1024 First Avenue, send or bring their news which he will be very glad to publish free of charge.

Savannah, Ga., Press
November 13, 1941

News of Interest to Colored People

BY J. G. LEMON

This week is being celebrated throughout the nation as National Education Week and in the local schools more than ordinary interest is being taken of the occasion, as well may be. Education is still the "bulwark of civilization,' it is the safeguard of democracy and free institutions. Unless men are trained, civilization will fall.

In the Savannah schools many phases of education are being emphasized so as to impress the students and their parents with the high importance of thorough education of the young, its purpose of fitting them into the civilization and social regime which will be theirs after school days and its chiefest object which is the preservation of American ideals of government and the American way of life. Exhibits of work in the schools have been placed in many of the schools and in the show windows of downtown stores for the better acquainting of the public with what is being done in the schools and what is being done with the school tax money. Splendid programs of educational topics, curricula, the relation between the schools and their work with the world outside, patriotism, social uplift and social security ideals and purposes and in fact every progressive and democratic movement in American life, have been presented.

Paulsen Street School P.-T. A. held its regular monthly meeting at the school last Monday afternoon with a large number of the members, parents and teachers present. Plans were made for the securing and equipping of a kitchen and luncheon-serving room for use by the school with the assistance of the Board of Education. Kitchen and table equipment are already being contributed by the members and their friends. The group also planned for a baby contest which would net funds for school improvement. A pie-guessing contest, arranged by the president, Mrs. Mary Mack, proved very entertaining and profitable. Whoever would guess what the pie was called and its principal fruit ingredient would win the pie. After repeated guessing, no one was able to name the pie. It turned out to be a fig pie, and it was divided among the contestants.

Paulsen Street School has installed a new electric clock with profits derived from the children's penny lunch.

The Cuyler Vocational School, directed by Prof. J. L. Young, has begun its year's work with most favorable conditions. There is an increase in the number of students in the various trades divisions being taught and all appear to be moved by more vigorous determination in the class work. It may be the defense program, with increased demands for more skilled labor, has stimulated the increased interest in those desiring a trade. Classes are conducted on Mondays and Wednesdays, from 7:30 p. m. to 9:30 p. m. This year a commercial course has been added. Cooking instruction is provided for men as well as for women, and tailoring for women as well as for men. Bricklaying, furniture repairing and domestic service courses and sewing are the more prominent courses desired. Persons may enroll now, by calling on Prof. Young at the Cuyler High School, or by going to the school sessions.

President B. F. Hubert and Prof. J. H. Gadson have gone to Chicago this week where they will attend the annual meeting of representatives of the Land Grant Colleges. The sessions will be held at the Wabash Avenue Y. M. C. A., provided by the late Julius Rosenwald, staunch friend of negro education in the South.

A campaign has been started at Beach-Cuyler High School by the P.-T. A. of that institution to raise funds for a school band. W. D. Donnelly has been selected general chairman, and H. D. Simmons, chairman of the ways and means committee of raising the $2,000 needed for the band's equipment. The campaign will close February 4 with an all-out, final roundup at First A. B. Church, Rev. R. M. Gilbert, pastor. Prof. M. G. Haynes is principal of the high school.

Michael Graham, well-known in sporting circles here, is traveling in South America in connection with his employment. He is at this time visiting at points in Chile and the Argentine. He says in letters to his friends here that the South American people and the country itself are both quite as romantic and fascinating as they are always pictured on the American screen and in travelogues.

The Georgia Baptist Missionary Convention will hold its annual session at Dublin this week at the Second Baptist Church in that city, Rev. C. H. Harris, pastor. Officers of the association are: Rev. R. C. Crouch, president; Rev. N. C. Connor, vice president; Rev. W. M. Hall, corresponding secretary; Rev. T. R. Epps, recording secretary. Savannah will be well represented at the convention, a number of the churches here being members of the convention. The sessions began yesterday.

The eminent scientist, Dr. George W. Carver of Tuskegee is the recipient of another signal honor to be bestowed upon him by Tuskegee Institute at appropriate exercises, November 17. The occasion will mark the formal opening of the Carver Art Room of the Carver Museum, wherein are already housed and exhibited the hundreds of products developed by the great chemist out of simple farm and field products. Dr. Carver, nationally known chemist is also an artist and painter of some note.

Marian Anderson's coming to the Municipal Auditorium tomorrow night, for another of her glorious concerts, outstrips in interest anything else in Chatham county this week. Miss Anderson began to display promise of future greatness as far back as 1926 when she sang with the Choral Society at Philadelphia. Savannah's foremost lovers and admirers of music will turn out en masse for Miss Anderson's concert.

An extension school was held in Monteith community November 3-4. The school was composed of the members of Tatemville and Monteith clubs. Meal planning, meal preparation and serving were the demonstrations for the morning classes, child training, clothing and food preservation composed the program for the afternoon. The members felt greatly benefited from the meeting as they were better prepared to serve the same old vegtabls and meats in many new ways. Mrs. Carrie Berrian is president of Monteith club and Mrs. Elizabeth Hunter is president of Tatemville club.

The Home Demonstration Club of Sandfly community is sponsoring a community fair November 19, at the 4-H Club camp. The exhibits will portray the activities carried on during the year such as home gardens, home improvement, home industry and clothing. The officers and members of this club are very anxious for the public to know some of the good work that is being accomplished in Sandfly. There will be some form of recreation the night of the 19th, so everyone can take part. Refreshments will be served. Mrs. Lula Kemp is president; Mrs. Viola Flynn is secretary, and Mrs. Mary H. Jones is home demonstration agent.

Several of the colored churches of the city are banded together into the inter-church committee on the religious drama, and will sponsor, with the help of some other organizations, the production of the negro Passion Play, entitled, "Passion and Triumph," a drama in two acts, which sets forth the last days of Christ on earth. The passion play was written by Dr. Ralph Mark Gilbert, who before assuming pastorate of the First African Baptist Church here, traveled throughout the country directing dramas and pageants of his own composition, using local people to form his casts and choruses. The poduction of "Passion and Triumph" is regarded as his major work in this field. It will be staged at the Municipal Auditorium. December 1 at 7:45 p. m.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Atlanta Daily World

The Nation's Only Colored Daily Newspaper

Published DAILY and SUNDAY at 210 Auburn Avenue
By ATLANTA DAILY WORLD PUBLISHING CO.
Telephones: WAlnut 1459 — 1460 JAN 21 194

Member of SCOTT NEWSPAPER SYNDICATE

Established ug. 5, 1928; Became Daily March 13, 1932
W. A. Scott, II, Founder and Publisher, Aug. 5, 1928, to Feb. 7, 1934

Entered in the Post Office at Atlanta, Ga., as second-class mail under the Act of Congress, March 3, 1879

C. A. SCOTT ..... General Manager
CLIFF MACKAY ..... Managing Editor
LUCIUS L. JONES ..... Associate and Sports Editor

DAILY:—1 Year, $9.25; 6 Mos., $4.75; 3 Mos., $2.50; 1 Mo., 90c
SATURDAY ONLY:—1 Year, $3.00; 6 Mos. $2.00; 3 Mos., $1.25
Canada: 1 Year, $4.50; 6 Mos., $2.75; Foreign: 1 Year, $5.50

National Advertising Representative: W. B. ZIFF CO.
608 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., & 381 4th Ave., New York, N. Y.

The ATLANTA DAILY WORLD is an independent newspaper—non-sectarian and non-partisan, printing news unbiasedly and supporting those things it believes to be to the interest of its readers and opposing those things against the interest of its readers.

Address ALL COMMUNICATIONS to and make CHECKS payable to ATLANTA DAILY WORLD, rather than to individuals. The WORLD expressly repudiates responsibility for return of unsolicited pictures, manuscripts, etc., unless stamps are sent.

The Savannah Journal
Published Weekly
509½ West Broad St. MAR 1 - Savannah, Ga.

SOPHIE JONES GAY.....Managing Editor
CHARLIE J. JOHNSON.....Acting Circulation Mgr.....
EDGAR PRINTZ .....Advertising Manager
FOR LIGHT, LIBERTY AND LOVE

Entered as second class matter at the Post Office, Savannah, Ga., June 15, 1918, under Act of MAR 1 - 1941 March 3, 1879
Subsciption rates—One Year, $2.00; 6 Months, $1.25; 3 Months, 75 Cents

World Newsboys To See Louis Battle

A free trip to the Louis-Simon heavyweight championship fight to be held in New York, July 23 will be awarded the four Atlanta Daily World carriers who get the highest number of new subscribers and show the highest percentage of collection during a six-weeks period beginning tomorrow, Monday, June 9.

The carriers met Friday at the Butler Street Y. M. C. A. and demonstrated a high spirit of enthusiasm for victory when informed of the contest by Circulation Manager Charles Bronner.

The contestants are asking their present subscribers to do two things to help them: Pay bills promptly and ask your neighbors to subscribe to "The Nation's Only Colo Newspaper."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

World Carriers To Meet Friday

Carriers of the Atlanta Daily World, including those who deliver in the city and suburban areas, will meet at the Butler Street YMCA at four o'clock Friday afternoon, according to an announcement by Charles Bronner, circulation manager. As special announcements of the greatest importance to the carriers will be made, every carrier is expected to be present at this meeting.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

World Newsies To Meet Today; Winners Named

Four Atlanta Daily WORLD newsboys will be amply rewarded for their untiring efforts in a six-weeks subscription contest, conducted by Charles Bronner, circulation manager with an all-expense-paid trip to the Joe Louis-Lou Nova heavyweight championship fight to be staged in the Polo Grounds in New York on September 29.

When the heated contest closed on July 21, George Linder, carrier in the Old Fourth Ward was out in front, closely pursued by J. Y. Moreland, another Old Fourth Ward carrier. Henry Keene, whose route is in College Park and Booker T. Middlebrooks, of the Westside.

Henry Keene won a similar trip to the New York World's Fair in 1939, which automatically gives him a "distinguished" place among these star carriers.

Winner of cash awards were: Alfred West, of Summerhill; Albert Williams, of the Westside and Daniel Bronner, of the Old Fourth Ward. Moreland, who has found it impossible to make the trip, has agreed to accept a cash award, and Alfred West, winner of the fifth place will go to the fight in his place.

Manager Bronner urges all carriers to be present at a meeting, which will be held today at the Butler Street Branch, YMCA, at 5:30 p. m., at which time the cash prizes will be awarded.

The group will leave for New York on Friday, September 26, which will enable them to spend a few hours sight-seeing in many of the cities enroute.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

$80 Scholarship

ALFRED W. EASON

NEWNAN, Ga.—(SNS)—In recognition of his fine scholastic record, natural ability, and all-round worth at his alma mater, Savannah Street High School, Alfred W. Eason, progressive newspaper agent of the Atlanta Daily WORLD here, has been awarded an eighty dollar scholarship to Clark College of Atlanta, Georgia.

An honor student at Savannah Street High from which he graduated the past June, Eason was a crack soloist and glee club member. He was also identified with the Newnan Civic Chora. Club and quarete.

As a WORLD agent, Eason built a route of 45 subscribers to one of 110 at the present time and he has never failed to achieve a 100% record in meeting his newspaper bill.

Eason's eighty-dollar scholarship to Clark College was secured on recommendation of Lucius L. Jones, WORLD sports editor, who was for five years chairman of the executive committee of the Clark Alumni Association.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Scott Accepts Dec. 26th As Date To End Negotiations; Labor Leader Insists On December 23 For Termination

DEC 7 - 1941

The suggestion of a U. S. Conciliator that the striking Atlanta Daily World employes return to work until December 25, during which time negotiations would continue between the management and labor representatives of the International Pressmen's Union, No.470, was refused Saturday by the union.

C. A. Scott, general manager of the World, and George O. Baker, white, AFL representative; L. A Bell, president of labor union local, and W. H. Bonds, committee member of the local, met Saturday in the U. S. Conciliation Service office and presented their case to Judge John L. Cone.

After listening to both sides, Judge Cone suggested that the strikers return to work as they left with the understanding that it would be determined whether the administrator or the various legatees of the Atlanta Daily world constitute the proper authority to negotiate a contract and that negotiations would be terminated by December 25. Upon recalling December 25 is a holiday, Judge Cone suggested December 26, which was accepted by Mr. Scott

Representative Baker refused December 26 as the date for termination of the negotiation period and insisted that the date be set for December 23. Mr. Scott pointed out that on this date the World plant would be tied up with Christmas work and that the possibility of work stoppage at this time would be a distinct disadvantage.

Mr. Baker carried the question to the U. S. Conciliator and then refused to agree with his suggestion as a basis for settlement of the issue.

DEC 7 - 1941

Judge Cone finally suggested the calling of a meeting of the Scott Estate legatees and labor leaders in his office Monday morning. At this time an attempt will be made to iron out the matter.

At present the condition of the strike is right where it started.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

The Press Must Go!

DEC 7 - 1941

Mackay Views World At Work

BY CLIFF MACKAY
(World Managing Editor)

The tradition of the theatre, that no matter what happens the show must go on, has been transplanted to the journalism field in the case of the non-union employees of the Atlanta Daily WORLD, who, imbued with the spirit of service, have struggled valiantly against seemingly insurmountable odds to give readers their journal every morning.

The emergency, which the remaining workers are so loyally facing, was created when eighteen members of the mechanical department, who are affiliated with Local 470, AFL Typographical Union, failed to report to work Monday.

DEC 7 - 1941

NO ISSUE MISSED

Since then, through the industry and untiring efforts of the remaining workers, the paper has not had to miss a single issue.

The story behind this continued production of the nation's only Negro daily newspaper is one that would match the best imagination of fiction writers.

From the general manager, C. A. Scott, on down to those holding the least responsible jobs, the remaining workers have pitched in with unlimited energy to "carry on."

PUBLISHER PITCHES IN

Some of the headlines which appeared in this morning's paper were the work of Mr. Scott, who pulled off his coat and operated the Ludlow machine.

DEC 7 - 1941

The managing editor, who was at one time foreman in the WORLD's mechanical department, after the passage of several years, did not find it too difficult to shift his activities back to the printing department.

DEC 7 1941

Wednesday and Thursday found him "making up" pages and as a compositor on the advertising.

DO DOUBLE DUTY

Mrs. Wadelle O. Farmer, secretary to the general manager, found that she too, could fit into another role. Working with two of the three proof-readers, Mrs. Elsie Evans and Miss Ariel Perry, she assumed charge of inserting correcting lines and assembling the type after it had been set.

Miss Mary Meadows, who at one time worked as a printer, left her proof-reading position and returned to her old vocation during the emergency created by the strike. She began operating a linotype Monday evening and has been continuously at the keyboard of this complicated machine ever since.

Sports Editor Lucius Jones, became a triple-threat man. In addition to editing sports, he doubled on the difficult assignment of editing syndicate papers, and then went back to the mechanical department to aid in making proofs.

Head book-keeper Esther Scott left her desk to aid in the shipping department, inserting and wrapping the many thousands of copies of the WORLD's widely distributed national edition.

DEC 7 1941

SEVEN HEROES

The seven heroes of the emergency were men who are regularly employed in the mechanical department. They have been working continuously night and day since Monday evening, without having had an opportunity to return home for even brief respite. All too short rest periods were obtained back in the mechanical department where they caught short naps on cots and atop newspaper rolls.

These men, whose names will be written on a bronze tablet, when the WORLD finds time to honor its unsung heroes are, DANIEL SCOTT head pressman; DON GODFREY, Ass't foreman; EMEL SCOTT, foreman mechanical department; ISAAC H. RAMSEY, linotypist; ERNEST LYONS, stereotyper; GILBERT K. PLEASANT, linotypist; and HARRY RAMSEY, assistant pressman.

GIVES SPIRITUAL COMFORT

Rev. T. Arnold, the WORLD's religious editor, discovered to his astonishment that he could lend a helping hand in the mechanical department and in the process gave much spiritual comfort to those called upon to work on the long shift.

Messrs. R. M. Ratcliffe and William A. Fowlkes of the editorial department doubled their efforts in seeing that the paper "reached the streets" as did other employes, who rendered yeoman service, while not going outside their regular routine of duty. Included among these were Mrs. L. M. Scott, H. B. Osborne, A. P. Cofer, J. R. Simmons, Mrs. Annie Laurie Scot, Mrs. L. M. Baker, Mrs. Ruth Simmons, W. A. Wright, Miss Sara Murphy, Miss Sara Grace Bradley, Henry Hunnicutt, W. A. Scott, Jr., Robert Scott, and Mrs. W. A. Scott, Sr., who is giving considerable aide by lending the workers moral support.

DEC 7 1941

In addition, every employe in the mechanical department has been fed, without restriction or restraint, three hot meals a day, at the expense of the office. The food is well prepared by Clark's Cafe and eating time is "fun time," in the shop. Mesdames Farmer and Evans serve as hostesses at meal time and the food varys anywhere from a ham sandwich to a turkey.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Suit Seeks To Bar Mrs. Abbott From Will Share

MAR 1 1 1941

Contend Marriage To Late Editor Abbott Not Legal

CHICAGO—(ANP)—A petition contending that Mrs. Edna R. Abbott, widow of the late Robert Sengstacke Abbott, editor of the Chicago Defender, is a white woman was filed in Cook County Probate court Friday by Rebecca Sengstacke, through her attorney, Kirby H. Wells, white. Because Mrs. Abbott is white, her marriage in Indiana to the noted publisher was illegal under that state's laws and she therefore has no claim to any part of the estate, the petition sets forth.

Rebecca Sengstacke is understood to be the aunt of John Sengstacke, who until recently was president and general manager of the Chicago Defender. Mr. Sengstacke is also a nephew of the deceased publisher. But a few weeks ago a stockholder's meeting was held and Mrs. Abbott was elected president. Mr. Sengstacke was also deposed as general manager and as a member of the board of directors. He was named vice president and his salary reduced to $45 weekly.

MAR 1 1 1941

Notice of intent to file the petition was sent Attorneys Earl B. Dickerson, Patrick B. Prescott and James B. Cushin who represent the Abbott estate. A hearing has been set for March 18 before Judge John F. O'Connell.

Miss Sengstacke says Mrs. Abbott cannot be the widow because she was never legally married to the late publisher. Their marriage at Crown Point, Indiana, on August 7,1934, was void because Indiana law specifically prohibits intermarriage and Mrs. Abbott was a white woman and Mr. Abbott a Negro man, the petition states.

By forfeiting and renouncing the will of the deceased editor on February 10 and electing to take instead or her legal share of his estate as provided by Illinois law, she is now "entitled to no share in the estate because Illinois law makes no provision for a party so renouncing to take legal share of the estate unless such party is the lawful surviving wife or widow of the deceased," says the petition.

MAR 1 1 1941

PETITION RIDICULED

For these reasons, it is asked that a court order be entered showing Robert S. Abbott left no surviving widow, that Mrs. Edna R. Abbott is not his widow and that the widow's award to her of $5,200 "be disallowed, set aside and vacated."

However, the entire petition was rediculed by Attorney Prescott who said:

"First, any allegation that Mrs. Abbott is white is positively untrue. She most definitely is not.

"The question of the validity of the marriage would make absolutely no difference in the renounciation not valid, the renunciation therefore would also not be valid and Mrs. Abbott would get the same bequest under the will as was specifically stated."

MAR 1 1 1941

The attorney also said another petition had been filed by the opposition to reduce claims, among them the amount allowed Mr Abbott's doctor who was white, the fee charged by Edward H. Morris, the deceased publisher's attorney, and the cost of his funeral which was $1,000. This action was taken although privately in open court the amounts were discussed and agreed on, Mr Prescott declared.

MAR 1 1941

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okl

Abbott Will Comes Up For Hearing; Complaint Fails To Prove Widow White

MAR 29 1941

Has No Facts to Prove Her Allegation; Only Proof Is Hearsay

MAR 29 1941

Lawyer Bids For Defender

CHICAGO.—(ANP)—The abortive attempt on the part of Miss Rebecca Sengstacke, half-sister of the late editor and publisher, Robert S. Abbott, to prevent Abbott's widow from sharing in his estate by a petition contending that Mrs. Abbott is a white woman. and therefore not legally married, failed Tuesday when the newspaper for the 200,000 shares case was heard in the probate of stock outstanding in the Chicourt of Judge John J. O'Connell. cago Defender was revealed by Witness for Atty. Kirby Wells, Atty. James B. Cashin, co-executwhite, lawyer for the complaint, tor of the estate, and one of the was Mrs. Nathan K. McGill, wife memebrs of the board of directors of the former general counsel of of the Defender. It was his sugthe Defender. Her testimony was gestion that the assets of the esruled out when Judge O'Connell tate be liquidated in order to pay ruled thaa she had no facts upon off the claims. He also told of which to base her allegation that another person, an unnamed lawMrs. Abbott is a white woman, yer, who was willing to buy conand that a statement which she trol of the paper at a slightly claims Mrs. Abboat made at the higher figu time of her marriage is only here- However, this suggestion was say.

MAR 29 1941

MAR 28 1941

Testifying for the defense, Atty Edward H. Morris told the court that he had known Mrs. Abbott since she was four years old, had lived across the street from her for many years, and that her parents George and Sarah Brown were always considered colored by the community in which they lived. To his testimony Judge O'Connell appended, "I've known Attorney Morris for 25 years and his word is good enough for me."

The petition was then referred to Commissioner Francis A. Mc Keever, for special adjudication, and a $1,000 bond was asked for Miss Sengstacke.

Atty. Well's petition to have claims against the estate amounting to more than $10,000 and owed to the law firm of Cashin, Morris and Harris, the editor's physician, Dr. Ben Goldman and a funeral debt, set aside as exorbitant, was denied by the court.

A $50,000 offer by an eastern

tabled as Mrs. Abbott's lawyer, Atty Prescott, announced that the creditors of the estate were willing to give her some additional time in which to settle the accounts.

Time
Chicago, Illinois

Defender and Skeleton

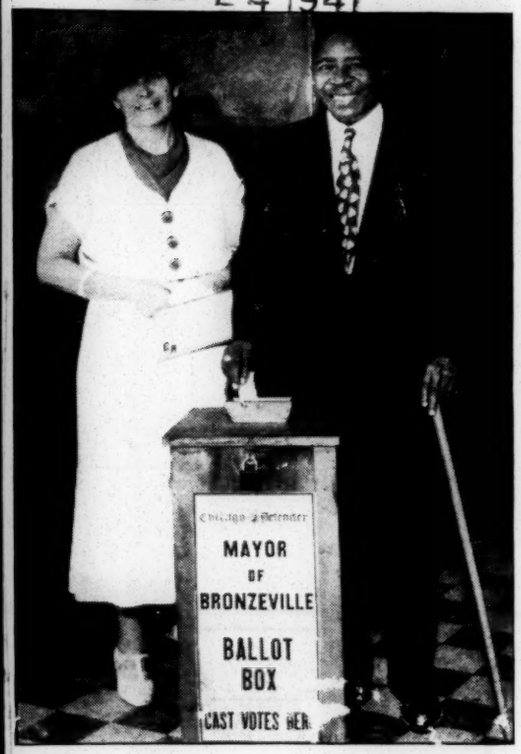
MAR 24 1941

The late Robert S. Abbott, publisher of the once-powerful Negro Chicago *Defender*, was soot-black. His two wives were white as snow. Wife No. 1 went around with her brownskin sister in order to prove that she was a Negro. Wife No. 2—Nordic-featured, with grey-blue eyes and straight chestnut hair—had no discernible relatives, dark or white.

Last week a newspaper drama hinged on whether Mrs. Abbott No. 2 could prove her race. In Chicago a cousin of childless Publisher Abbott filed petition to oust Mrs. Abbott from the Abbott estate and control of the waning *Defender*. Grounds: that she is white, hence was illegally married six years ago in Indiana (whose laws prohibit miscegenation).

The palmy days of the *Defender* were mostly over when Mrs. Abbott No. 2 appeared. In its million-dollar-a-year heyday (1919-28) the *Defender* brought Publisher Abbott (son of a Georgia slave)

MAR 24 1941



THE LATE ROBERT ABBOTT & WIFE
She hopes to prove white is black.

fame, social position, a Rolls-Royce, a Hearstian house filled with Hearstian gimcracks.

MAR 24 1941

But when Abbott let his pint-sized brother-in-law, a Florida lawyer, take over (1926), the *Defender* started down the skids. Livelier competitors (the Baltimore *Afro-American* and Pittsburgh *Courier*) grabbed a lot of *Defender* circulation with pictures of barer brownskin and high yaller gals, more chest-thumping against race discrimination. The *Defender* staff had to be harshly shaken up. The brother-in-law, bounced at last, sued the now-ailing Abbott for $85,000. Mrs. Abbott No. 1 won an expensive divorce suit. Abbott put his favorite nephew in charge of the paper. The *Defender* went from bad to worse. Publisher Abbott died. Mrs. Abbott No. 2 stepped in. The nephew was fired. Thereupon he and his aunt started digging in the closet for a skeleton.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Time Magazine

AUG 30 1941

UNPREDICTABLE IN WAY IT TREATS NEWS ABOUT NEGROES

BY HORACE R. CAYTON

IN THE last issue of Time magazine there is a letter from a Negro complaining about the use of the word pickannies in one of the stories. I was so intrigued by the latter (although it was a particularly good one) that I looked through the rest of the issue to see just where the Negro was mentioned and how he was treated when he was mentioned. Of course this is just one week's issue and really indicated very little, for to get some notion of the treatment of the brother in this publication one would have to study it over a period of time. By anyway this issue was interesting for its inclusion and omission.

Mr. Cayton

In the section concerning the president no mention was made of the Negro except, and by implication, in the third point which made provision for people to choose their own form of government. Of course, this will not apply to Africa, India, Asia or Mississippi, but this is a good idea anyway. Under the section on Labor the Negro was not mentioned in a story on unemployment, as he is going to be the chronic unemployed section of the working population, seems like he should have been mentioned.

AFRICANS SPEAK

AUG 30 1941

The best story on the Negro was in the Foreign News section. Under the caption "Africa" two interesting events were reported. In Nigeria a semi-educated African was given ten months and six lashes (the English still do that in the colonies) for forging the name of two African chiefs on a miscle requesting Hitler to bomb the English people. Not much morale that and not such a clever way for the English to develop morale among her loyal African subjects. The second event tola of a French African chief who did not want to fight for Germany against England. The Africans, if one is to judge from these instances, want no part of the war in Europe.

THERE was a long story on Secretary of War Stinson in the National Defense section. No mention was made of Negroes in national defense (although, believe me, this is one of the most serious problems which America has to face) and there was no mention of Negro morale (although after the experiences which European countries have had with their minority groups) this subject should be looked into.

JOE GIVES A BREAK

AUG 30 1941

There was a sympathetic story about Joe Louis and his Open Golf meet and a picture. I thought the story was noteworthy for two reasons. It made no mention of his recent marital difficulties which was pretty decent. In the second place, for the first time in "Time," and perhaps in most other publications, Louis's conversation was not reported in dialect. Either Joe is learning to talk better than when he was alleged to have said, "I glad I win," or the reporetrs, such as this one on "Time," have ceased finding it necessary to puzzle out the dialect to distort his conversation with. Of course, I don't go along with "Time" when it says that Joe Louis the Negro Gene Tunney. Personally I think he has more sense than Tunney, he would not, for example, go to Howard to lecture on Pushkin, I don't think there is any chance of him going intellectual on us like the ex-Marine.

BUT the pay-off of the whole magazine, this item does not refer to Negroes directly but does deal with the question of race. On page 41 the following is related:

Honor. In Wisconsin Dells, Wisconsin's Governor Julius Heil made an Indian an honorary member of the white race.

This gave me a "belly laugh." The next thing they will be making black Negroes honorary arians. But how will they do it? I wonder. Give them a badge marked HONORARY WHITE — PLEASE SERVE IN RESTAURANTS, Etc. Perhaps they will give the future Negro honroary white persons passes or passports so they can show them when mixing with their honorary white brothers.

TIME

AUG 30 1941

Well, after reading the magazine and feeling disturbed about the state of the world in general and the plight of the Negro in particular I came to this general conclusion: "Time's" reporting on the Negro is as unpredictable as a woman — that's probably because there are a number of persons writing and among them will be found southern crackers, left wing liberals and Iowa conservatives. The general policy of the publication is not bad, (not good either for that matter) and the way a story is pointed up depends upon the racial sympathies and political leanings of the persons who writes it. "Time," as far as the Negro is concerned, is infinitely better than the Saturday Evening Post, especially the Post of a few years ago, and not as good as the Christian Science Monitor.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE GIVES PROMINENCE TO WORTHWHILE ACTIVITIES OF NEGROES

Several Items of National Interest Are Played Up in Sunday Edition of "World's Greatest Newspaper"

OCT 2

Chicago, Ill. (Special)—News about the worthwhile activities of colored people was prominently played up in the Chicago Tribune, "The World's Greatest Newspaper" in its edition of Sunday, October 19 and these items were given a prominence and treatment highly appreciated by the large and growing list of readers of the Tribune.

Items featured on the regular pages of the Tribune (The paper has no "Jim Crow column") were those dealing with (1) A New Playwright Guild to be started at the Good Shepherd Community Center; (2) the Wabash YMCA drive for 1,400 members; (3) the birthday celebration of James H. Lewis, 101, a Civil War veteran and (4) the Annual Artists Ball to be given Saturday evening in the Savoy ballroom in which Latin-American influence will prevail.

The news items and the headings they carried are given below. Omitted, however are pictures of (1) Victor Lewis, guidance director of Wendell Phillips High School, who is director of the YMCA drive and (2) James H. Lewis, the war veteran as he was being congratulated on reaching his 101st birthday.

The four news items and the headings they carried are as follows:

NEW PLAYWRIGHT GUILD STARTED AT NEGRO CENTER
Group to Conduct First Meeting Tomorrow

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Nation Publishes Article On Negroes and Defense By Defender Foreign Editor

"The American Negro's Habitual Emotionalism Is Restrained

JAN 18 1941

Has No Faith In Army

NEW YOK.—(ANP)—"The American Negro's habitual emotionalism is conspiciously restrained in the midst of a contagious war hysteria," says Dr. Metz T. P. Lochard, Chicago Defender foreign editor, in an article on Negroes and Defense in the January 4 issue of the Nation, weekly publication Explaining this lack of interest on the part of the Negro, Mr. Lochard goes on to say that "He fears that he may be unable to exact appreciable guaranties from the national government as a condition for his support."

It is Dr. Lochard's theory that Negroes, profiting from the experiences of the last war, will be wary of any moves on the part of the national government to enlist his support in the present emergency. "If he is willing to forego the defensive attitude into which he has been forced, he does so in order to secure a more equitable participation in the affairs of this republic. The determination not to surrender his democratic rights even under the stress of a national emergency is based upon past experience."

He says further: "If the black man is called upon to defnd this democracy he has a legitimate claim to those rights which are guaranteed by the fundamental laws of the form of political government which he is urged to protect. If this be an incorrect view, the Negro has no reason, except human compassion, to be exercised about a war fought by white folk, for the exclusive benefit and glorification of white folk. He should be given the unconditional choice between fighting as a slave for the perpetuity of a nefarious system and fighting as a free man for free institutions.

"Thirteen million Negroes, representing a vast reservoir of possible war material. are being ignored and in some instances openly humiliated. It is therefore not surprising that Negro citizens are without enthusiasm for national defense. They can have no faith in the leadership of an army that denies them the right to serve their country on an equal footing with other citizens."

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Plan Interesting Program For Press Club Meeting

By THERIES LINDSAY

At long last the program committee of the Press Club of Chicago has broken the veil of secrecy and issued just enough information to whet the curiosity of the members. "No! I can't tell you what to expect, just be at the meeting Friday evening, January 10 at 8:15 p.m. and see," says Elizabeth Galbreath, chairman of the program committee.

On second thought Miss Galbreath does retract slightly and whispers, that this meeting as well as future meetings will be in the Press Club's spacious headquarters at the newly opened South Side Community Art Center at 3831 South Michigan avenue.

The old advertising formula says, first create interest, then the crowd will come. Well if it works bouquets will be passed out at the meeting to all members who were responsible for carrying out their assignments.

Everywhere one turns he meets a member of the Press Club. They greet you with, "I'll see you at the meeting Friday." Using this as an indicator the program committee estimates a one hundred per cent membership attendance, plus a number of newcomers.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Launch Magazine, "The Negro Musician"

JUL 26 1941

CHICAGO, Ill. (ANP)—"The Negro Musician," a magazine devoted to the interests of musicians everywhere made its appearance here this week. The magazine's sponsors declared that the publication would strive for "the general uplift of all phases of musical activity and in the allied arts."

Among those associated with publisher Herman Billingsley, an active officer in the National Negro Musicians Association, is Grace V. Thompkins, coach, accompanist, public school teacher, author and writer; Constance Jane Hinton, speech specialist, drama recitalist and authority on charm, poise and personality; Walter E. Gossette, nationally known organist; Blanche Smith Walton, teacher, conductor; James A. Mundy, famed conductor and Elmer A. Simpson, president of the R. Nathaniel Dett Club. The magazine will issue every two weks.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

NEWSMEN OUT—SAYS LAWYER

DEC 7 - 1941

In a closed hearing Saturday in the Office of Alva Bates, special commissioner, the Lightfoots had their differences aired in the separate maintenance - divorce suit now pending in the Superior court.

Mrs. Margaret Lightfoot, well known club woman, filed suit against her husband, Major, 6731 St. Lawrence, in October and later went in court for temporary alimony.

DEC 7 - 1941

The husband filed a cross bill for divorce on the ground of misconduct with a Mr. "X" on the part of the wife. In his cross-complaint Lightfoot said his wife referred to Mr. "X" as the "God-sent" man.

Judge Rudolph Desort referred the case to Atty Bates for hearing on the cross complaint.

Newsmen Ordered Out

Atty. Rufus Sampson, counsel for Mrs. Lightfoot, objected to the presence of newspaper men in the hearing and Atty. Bates ordered them to leave.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Joseph Bibb Named On Staff Of Marshall Field's New Paper

NOV 30 1941

NOV 30 1941

Was Formerly Publisher Of Chicago Whip

NOV 30 1941

CHICAGO—(A N P)—Joseph D. Bibb, widely known Chicago Attorney and former newspaper editor, has been named to the editorial staff of the new Chicago Sun, the morning paper backed by the millions of Marshall Field 111 which will soon appear to contest the dominance of the Chicago Tribune at present the only mrning daily in the city.

Atty. Bibb will be in complete charge of all local news affecting Negroes which appears in the columns of the Sun and will have a staff working under him. It is believed this will assure colored readers of an ihtelligent and sympathetic attitude toward Negro life which heretofore has generally been absent from the metropolitan press.

NOV 30 1941

A graduate of Atlanta university and the Harvard Law school. Atty Bibb for 15 years was editor of the Chicago Whip which successfully conducted a "don't spend your money where you can't work campaign" in Chicago and obtained thousands of jobs for colored. In recent years he has been devoting most of his energies to his extensive law practice which he plans to continue in part while a staff member of the Sun.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Blizzard Fails To Stop Women; They Jam Bee's Cooking School

By MARION M. BAXTER

Tuesday's biting wind and driving snow failed to deter more than 500 of Chicagoland's homemakers.

They braved the elements to make their way to Bacon's Casino for the opening demonstrations which marked the Third Annual Cooking School and Home Planning Exposition sponsored each year by the Chicago Bee. The demonstrations opened Tuesday night and will continue through Friday, Mar. 14.

MAR 16 1941

These women sat intensely interested, while Mrs. Hallie Carper, peer among cooking school demonstrators and one of the foremost home economists in the country, explained how to rout kitchen drudgery and make the housewife's life as interesting as the career girl's.

MAR 16 1941

Streamline Homemaking

"In this streamlined age, why not streamline homemaking," was the opening challenge, and then the vivacious Mrs. Carper, whose appearance and charm of presentation endeared her to last year's capacity crowds, went to work to show just how homemaking can be transformed from the task so many of us regard it, into a pleasant duty.

"It's been made so easy for us," Mrs. Carper continued. "Today we have modern kitchen appliances, perfected by months and months of testing and research until a minimum of effort is required in their use. We have stoves which literally cook by themselves, and failure-proof recipes and food preparations. There's really no need to be a 'kitchen drudge' anymore. If we are, we're out of step."

Grace Points the Way

Vociferous applause greeted this sally. Mrs. Carper had once more won her listeners. Talking as she worked, she went ahead to show just how it can be done, and in less than an hour prepared and cooked a delectable meal.

Tuesday night was Grace Presbyterian church night, and members and friends turned out in full force to make it the success it was. The theme of the sessions, intended as an educational program in the crusade for better homes, better health and better citizens, is "Better Homemaking."

MAR 16 1941

It has the endorsement of leading business firms, many of whom are active participants. Among them are the Peoples Gas, Light and Coke company, the Armour Packing company, Clorox Chemical company, Foster and Youngs Florists, Roosevelt Phillips Service Station, the Kellogg company, Pepsi-Cola Bottling company, Hydrox Corporation, Fitzpatrick Bros., the Illinois Bell Telephone company.

Other businesses in the community who are supporting this year's Cooking School are the Liberty Grocery and Market, Segall's Grocery and Market, the Lincoln Food Exchange, the J. R. Watkins Products, the Grand Laundry.

As was the procedure last year, valuable prizes are given away at each of the sessions. One thousand such awards will be made. Sixty-eight baskets of foodstuffs, each basket having a retail cash value of approximately $5, are among the coveted prizes.

The high point of these sessions, however, is the awarding of the main prizes at the final session Friday night. This year a 1941 Roper gas range, a '41 Philco Radio, a Sunbeam Mixmaster, four Armour Star hams and a living room lamp will be given away to eight lucky homemakers.

MAR 16 1941

There are interesting programs every night. The features include the cake baking contest, the healthy baby contest and style show. Vieing with Grace Presbyterian church to hike the attendance mark are Carey Temple, the Illinois Housewives association and the P. B. A. of Chicago.

Wednesday night Carey Temple's A. O. T. S. was in charge. This group of women, in cooperation with the P.B.A. of Chicago, is conducting a bazaar at each of the sessions.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

WHAT DO YOU THINK

MAR 23 1941

The Negro Newspapers of Chicago Should Try to Achieve?

CASH FOR YOUR THOUGHTS

The Chicago Bee, the Chicago World and the Chicago Defender, in keeping with National Newspaper Week, are offering three cash prizes for the best suggestions given in completing this sentence in 50 words or less:

I think the Negro newspapers of Chicago should try to do this:

_____

_____

_____

_____

Names .....

Address .....

Mail or bring this to either of the above named newspaper offices.

First Prize, $10.00 Second, $5.00

Third. $3.00

MAR 23 1941

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Mrs. Abbott Needs Only One Drop of Our Blood

MAR 22 1941

The disposition of the estate of the late Robert S. Abbott, Chicago publisher, hinges upon the race of his wife.

MAR 22 1941

John Sengstacke, nephew, maintains that the widow, Mrs. Abbott, is white. If she is, then, says John, she never legally married Mr. Abbott because Indiana, where they were wed, bans interracial marriages.

Mrs. Abbott, fighting her nephew's charges, replies that she is colored, was legally married to Mr. Abbott and therefore is entitled to a share of his property.

From this distance, it would appear that Widow Abbott has the better of the nephew, who must prove her white or lose his case. And this will not be easy.

All Mrs. Abbott has to do is to prove that one of her grand or great-grandparents was colored and she's safe. Under our good old American practice, one drop of colored blood in a white woman is strong enough to make her colored.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

FIRST PRIZE KYRA WINNER TAKES IT EASY

Mrs. Corinne P. Steele of New York city, who won first prize of $100 in the KYRA contest is shown in three interesting poses. At top ,she and her husband, Dr. Frank Steele, read the New York edition of The Chicago Defender. Dr. Steele is a captain in the National Guards. Bottom left, Mrs. Steele sits in an easy chair and knits socks for the captain. Bottom right, Mrs. Steele seems to be trying to decide how she will spent the prize money.—Photo by Smith.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Abbott's Widow in Control May Renounce Editor's Will

FEB 2 2 1941

CHICAGO—Reports of the intention of Mrs. Edna Abbott, widow of the late Robert S. Abbott, founder of the Chicago Defender, to renounce his will leaving her one-third of his estate, and to claim her wife's half share in everything created a mild sensation here and in newspaper circles throughout the country this week.

The revelation followed closely on the heels of the annual meeting of the Robert S. Abbott Publishing Company, last week at which Mrs. Abbott was voted complete control of the Defender's policies, superceding the late publisher's nephew, John H. Sengstacke, who was ousted from all management of the business.

John Sngstacke

Mrs. Abbott and Attorney James B. Cashin who, with the widow and Sengstocke, were named executors of the estate, outvoted the nephew, elected Mrs. Abbott's son, George Denison, the third member of the board with them in place of Sengstacke.

FEB 2 2 1941

The new board of directors immediately abolished the general manager's job held by Sengstacke, appointed Valores Washington, advertising manager for several years, to manage the enterprise. The board also elected Mrs. Abbott president and her son George, secretary-treasurer. Sengstacke was elected vice-president.

Sengstacke who, in 1934, after graduating from Hampton Institute, came here and was placed in charge by his uncle who was then in poor health, is reported to have accepted a position in the national advertising department of the paper at $45 per week.

During his reign as general manager, Sengstacke, who is still under 30, made many changes in the newspaper's setup. Washington, brought in at the request of Attorney Euclid Louis Taylor, the paper's counsel, was made business manager, but later, when Taylor and Stewart H. Hedgepath, advertising manager, left the firm, was shifted to the advertising department.

FEB 2 2 1941

Longworth Quinn, former linotype operator in the composing room, was made assistant general manager. In the editorial department, built around Lucius C. Harper, David Kellum and Frank A. Young, Enoc P. Waters was put in chrge of the city desk. Both Quinn and Waters are Hamptonites.

Carl Beckett, an accountant from Morehouse College, was transferred from the mailing department to the auditor's office.

Whether the new setup wil bring further changes is the ob ject of speculation by close ob servers who are agreed in the belief that Harper, editorial exexutive for the past 25 years; Young, veteran sports editor, Al Monroe, who formerly managed the New York office, and Kellum, all veterans, will be unaffected.

FEB 2 2 1941

In the will, contesting of which by Mrs. Abbott is expected to result in a sensational legal battle, the estate was left in trust, to be divide damong the widow, Mr. Abbott's two sisters, Mrs. Rebecca Sengstacke and Mrs. Eliza McCoy, and his nephew, Sengstacke, Mrs. Abbott receiving one-third, the others sharing the other two-thirds equally.

Mrs. Abbott was to receive $125.00 weekly from the estate and all heirs allowed to draw upon it at the discretion of the three executors. The trust is to continue in force until Sengstacke reaches 45 years of age when it is to be divided according to the original provisons.

In the event of Sengstacke's death before 45, the trust is to be continued for 21 years subsequent to his death, and, it may, at the discretion of the executors, be continued for 10 years after he reaches 45.

The will also provides for the voting of Mr. Abbott's own stock in the publishing company by the executors, or trustees, with the condition that the business be continued and the Defender

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

The Bee Forum

JAN 12 1941

LAST week the Chicago Bee concluded its Radio Forum over radio station WHIP when it presented Rev. Archibald J. Carey, Jr., in the 52nd broadcast. The interest that has been manifested in these weekly broadcasts gave us a sustaining encouragement and we were imbued with the thought that we were contributing just a bit to the intellectual well-being of our listeners. Therefore, instead of broadcasting for thirteen weeks, as originally scheduled, we continued for fifty-two weeks.

JAN 12 1941

It is noteworthy to the thoughtful that the fifty-two speakers who spoke on the many different subjects were authorities in their particular fields. They discussed every subject from local problems to international relations.

Should we fail to thank the speakers for their contribution to the Bee Forum we would be discourteous. Should we fail to express our appreciation to the many persons who have manifested their deep interest in the weekly talks, we would be ungrateful. Should we forget to mention our own satisfaction over the fact that we have stimulated thought and increased the knowledge of many thousands, we would be unkind to ourselves and to the cause which we have fostered.

Thus, in our satisfaction over the success of the air forum we express our sincere appreciation to the speakers and our thanks to those whose comments have so copiously informed us that we have enriched the knowledge and evoked the thought of many, many thousands.

JAN 12 1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Says Both Parents Colored

MAR 16 1941

48a

Deposed General Manager Branded As 'Trouble-Maker'

MAR 16 1941

CHICAGO — (A N P) — Branding John Sengstacke, recently deposed president and general manager of the Chicago Defender, a "trouble maker," Mrs. Edna R. Abbott, widow of the late editor and publisher, Robert S. Abbott, in a petition filed Thursday in probate court denied she was white since both parents were Negroes.

The new action answered a petition filed the previous week by Rebecca Sengstacke, aunt of John, contending that since Mrs. Abbott and Robert S. Abbott were married in Indiana which bars miscegnation and Mrs. Abbott was a white woman, she could not be the publisher's widow and therefore could have no interest in the estate because they were not legally married.

MAR 16 1941

Mrs. Abbott's answer set forth that Miss Sengstacke's charges were inspired by her nephew, John, who in February was demoted to vice-president at a salary of $45 weekly and removed from the board of directors and office of general manager.

MAR 16 1941

The widow says Sengstacke "repeatedly threatened to make trouble and cause litigation" unless she agreed to retain him in a certain position at the publication for the rest of his life, and also objected to her renunciation under the will and instead obtaining a widow's portion "because it would reduce the other shares as provided by the will."

Not only is she the lawful widow of the deceased publisher, but John so testified in court under oath March 15, 1940. He had not believed that to be the truth, he was duty bound to so inform the court, says the petition, which also points out that since the recent action was not filed within nine month's after Sengstacke's testimony, under state law it is now barred by the statue of limitations.

Mrs. Abbott also says that since both parents were Negroes, she is therefore a Negro and her marriage to Mr. Abbott at Crown Point, Ind., in 1934, was legal and binding.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Negro Musician Is New Magazine

JAN 29 1941

CHICAGO (ANP)—"The Negro Musicians," a magazine devoted to the interest of musicians everywhere, made its appearance here this week. The magazine's sponsors declared that the publication would strive for "the general uplift of all phases of musical activity and in the allied arts."

4 8a

Among those associated with publisher Herman Billingsly, an active officer in the National Negro Musicians association, is Grace W. Thompkins, coach, accompanist, public school teacher, author and critic; Constance Jane [illegible]inton, speech specialist, drama recitalist and authority on charm, poise and personality; Walter E. Gossette, nationally known organist; Blanche Smith Walton, teacher, conductor, James A. [illegible]ney, famed conductor and Elmur A. Simpson, president of the R. Nathaniel Dett Club. The magazine will issue every two weeks.

CHICAGO'S NEW DAILY

MARSHALL FIELD, III whose millions are backing the new morning daily, the Chicago Sun, gave his morning rival The Chicago Tribune, something to think about with the announcement that Joseph D. Bibb, Negro lawyer and former editor of the Chicago Whip, had been added to the editorial staff of The Sun and would have complete charge of all local news affecting Negroes. It is believed this will assure Negro readers of an intelligent and sympathetic attitude in the handling of news about the Negro which hitherto has been generally absent from the metropolitan press.

Since entering the newspaper field, the publisher of the Chicago Sun has made many innovations, especially on his New York tabloid, PM, but nothing he has done will be more closely watched than his challenge to the Chicago isolationist paper that is owned by the same family which owns the New York Daily News. Both the Chicago Tribune and Daily News have been at times callous and indifferent to the welfare of their Negro readers and have seen fit to ignore Negro newspaper talent.

DEC 1 3 1941

Should Mr. Field's experiment be successful, they may have to change their editorial policy, and other dailies that are following the same line as the Chicago Tribune may have to do likewise. The right type of Negro on the editorial board of our leading dailies can do more to educate the public on the aims and aspirations of the Negro than any other agency, and we believe Mr. Bibb is the right man in the right spot.

DUSTIN' off the NEWS

Chicago Defender

DEC 1 3 1941

—By—

LUCIUS C. HARPER

GANGSTERS CAME TO CHICAGO THRU NEWSPAPER WARS

CHICAGO'S NEW morning newspaper, the Chicago Sun, made its initial appearance Thursday amid a hearty welcome from millions of citizens of this town who always seem to enjoy a keen battle of competition. The new enterprise is backed by the huge bankroll of Marshall Field, the third, a northerner, and the publisher is Silliman Evans, a southerner, and who, by the way, sits in the lap of the New Deal at Washington. Therefore, Mr. Roosevelt and his policies will now have a strong voice in the West, a section that has been somewhat ruthlessly dominated by the veteran Chicago Tribune, which is pronouncedly anti-Roosevelt.

Lucius Harper

DEC 1 3 1941

The middle west views the situation in Chicago as the breaking-out of a "newspaper war." Judging from the ease and grace in which Chicago Sun made its bow to public, newspaper promoters e learned like some nations, wars are costly to both sides, it pays best to avoid them. How-r, the Chicago public seemed have anticipated more of a war n the editors of both the Sun l Tribune, and thereby promoted remendous first day sale for the n through these mental aberra-ns.

Chicago has always been a "war-g newspaper town." Those papers eady in the field become ex-edingly jealous of the territory y serve; they regard encroach-nts as "enemies" to be fought th whatever weapons that will duce disaster and finally still voice that attempts to preach new gospel and philosophy in the ddle west.

* * *

HIS IS NOT the first time millionaires have waged battles th printer's ink in Chicago. The itory of newspaper wars goes way ck, probably too numerous to ntion, but there were some outnding ones that vie with the esent Sun and Tribune competin for domination in the morning ld, most notable of which was illiam Randolph Hearst's invasion re with the Chicago Examiner. ng since dead after a very hectic reer. Hearst brought in the one nt paper, and the war was on. e was denied the use of the Asso-ated Press wires, which the Chi-go Sun has not yet acquired, and s forced to establish his own rvice until many years later when purchased a franchise to that vice by buying outright the ing Chicago Record-Herald. The icago Tribune has voting power thin the Associated Press circle granting a new franchise here, d it's a trick of the trade to ueeze competition out by deny-g this service which is so essen-al to collecting daily news.

Once Julius Rosenwald and H. H. ohlsaat, the millionaire cafe own-r, placed their bankrolls behind the hicago Record-Herald to have a oice in the West opposite that of e Tribune, but the sailing became ough and they somewhat recouped eir investments by selling out to earst. From the standpoint of ypographical setup and arrange-nent, there has never been a paper n Chicago to equal the neatness of he Record-Herald. The format of he present Chicago Sun seems to an attempt at such duplication.

There is no fight as vicious and utal as that of two powerful news-pers fighting for circulation periority and political control in e same territory. Both often em-y gangster tactics, and these thods have more or less charac-ized every newspaper war in icago. Al Capone, Dion O'Banion, d Johnny Torrio and many other ngsters of latter day notoriety re brought to Chicago by news-pers engaged in circulation cam-igns in which the revolver was en resorted to to gain circulation premacy. Men have been killed these wars; one near the old bune building at Madison and arborn when Max Annenberg, a llionaire now in federal prison, his hand in the circulation ne.

* * *

ROUND 1912 or thereabouts the toughest newspaper war broke t here. It grew mostly out of labor ubles. The trade unions saw fit establish their own daily. The hicago Daily World, in order to each their side of the argument the public in answer to the daily ress bosses who had locked them ut. Harrison Parker (who later fleeced many Negroes out of thousands of dollars in his Consumers' Co-operative stores) was general manager of the World. This paper gained much Negro reader interes by fathering the cause of a little Negro girl, Virginia Christian, who had been sentenced to hang for choking to death a Mrs. Beatty for whom she worked in Norfolk, Va. Its headlines screamed on more than one occasion: "Shall Christian Virginia Hang Little Virginia Christian?" It conducted a public subscription campaign, raising enough funds to employ a colored lawyer, W. G. Anderson, and sent him to plead the cause of this 14-year-old girl before Governor Mann of Virginia, as an expression for request of commutation of sentence from the citizens of Illinois. The sentence, as I recall, was commuted to life imprisonment.

The 1912 newspaper war grew to such proportions that on each delivery truck a policeman accompanied the driver. In dangerous districts, two rode; one in front, the other in the back. It was a common occurrence to see a corner newspaper stand "selling the wrong paper" go up in flames. This was accomplished by a bunch of rowdies, armed and in the employ of certain papers, attacking the stand with a bucket of gasoline then applying posthaste a match. If the news vender protested he was blackjacked or shot; more often knocked cold and left to suffer near his flaming newsstand. This marked the coming of the gangster through literary routes into the body politic of Chicago. These intellectual agencies—the Chicago daily newspapers —lived to regret the social evil they created in their midst by hiring gunmen to protect and peddle their wares; in fact, one newspaper, the Chicago Tribune. has never been able to explain quite satisfactorily the reason for the murder of one of its reporters, Jake Lingle, by Leo Brothers, a gangster, who was allegedly imported here from St. Louis by Chicago underworld moguls to accomplish that job.

* * *

ONCE GIVEN THE gun in an approved fashion during these newspaper wars, the Chicago gangster grew from a mole into a mountain and later disgraced the city through his criminal escapades that it has not yet fully lived down. Let us hope that the Chicago Tribune and the Chicago Sun will look over the record of the past in newspaperdom, and conduct circulation campaigns along the lines of "friendly enemies." The city will profit by this, so will both newspapers; even though the public—taught to expect such wars—will be highly disappointed.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Chicago Weeklies Offer Cash Prizes In N.N.W. Contest

MAR 16 1941

Widespread interest in the observance of National Newspaper Week, March 16-22, was occasioned during the past week in the number of letters which have been received in the office of the Chicago Bee from citizens from all parts of the city.

These letters are from those who are trying for cash awards which are being offered Chicagoans by the three local cooperating newspapers, the Chciago Bee, the Chicago World and the Chicago Defender. The cash awards, three in number, will be made on the basis of the best opinion advanced on the subject "What Do You Think the Negro Newspapers of Chicago Should Try to Achieve?"

MAR 16 1941

Persons wishing to take part in the contest may express their opinion in 50 words or less. The contest is open to all persons residing in Chicago, except employees of either of the cooperating newspapers or their relatives. The opinions will be judged on the basis of thought rather than literary composition.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Editor's Sister Under $1,000 Bond Until Case Is Finally Determined—Eastern Newspaper Seeks to Buy Defender.

MAR 2 - 1941

CHICAGO, Mar. 27—(ANP)—The abortive attempt on the part of Miss Rebecca Sengstacke, half-sister of the late editor and publisher, Robert S. Abbott, to prevent Abbott's widow from sharing in his estate by a petition contending that Mrs. Abbott is a white woman, and therefore not legally married, failed Tuesday when the case was heard in the probate court of Judge John J. O'Connell.

MAR 29 1941

Witness for Atty. Wilbur Wells, white, lawyer for the complainant, was Mrs. Nathan K. McGill, wife of the former general counsel of The Defender. Her testimony was ruled out when Judge O'Connell ruled that she had no facts upon which to base her allegation that Mrs. Abbott is a white woman, and that a statement which she claims Mrs. Abbott made at the time of her marriage is only hearsay.

Testifying for the defense, Atty. Edward H. Morris told the court that he had known Mrs. Abbott since she was four years old, had lived across the street from her for many years, and that her parents, George and Sarah Brown, were always considered colored by the community in which they lived. To his testimony Judge O'Connell appended, "I've known Attorney Morris for 25 years and his word is good enough for me."

The petition was then referred to Commissioner Francis A. McKeever, for special adjudication, and a $1,000 bond was asked for Miss Sengstacke.

MAR 29 1941

Attorney Well's petition to have claims against the estate amounting to more than $10,000 and owed to the law firm of Cashin, Morris and Harris, the editor's physician, Dr. Ben Goldman and a funeral debt, set aside as exorbitant, was denied by the court.

A $50,000 offer by an eastern newspaper for the 200,000 shares of stock outstanding in the Chicago Defender was revealed by Atty. James B. Cashin, co-executor of the estate, and one of the members of the board of directors of The Defender. It was his suggestion that the assets of the estate be liquidated in order to pay off the claims. He also told of another person, an unnamed lawyer, who was willing to buy control of the paper at a slightly higher figure.

However, this suggestion was tabled as Mrs. Abbott's lawyer, Attorney Prescott, announced that the creditors of the estate were willing to give her some additional time in which to settle the accounts.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

REMEMBER OUR FELLOWMEN

The Chicago Defender, through its Goodfellow club, has, in the last 20 years, given impetus to the American tradition of helping the needy, the unfortunate at Christmas time. The promotion of this humanitarian idea has not been without some measurable success. We believe, however, that much more can be done in the way of bringing substantial relief to the poor in our midst than has yet been accomplished.

DEC 1 31941

With the cost of living mounting sharply as war hysteria increases, it has become infinitely more trying for the unfortunate among us to make ends meet. Indeed it is even trying for those of us who are not yet on the bread line. Since we have no consolidated Negro charities to relieve unmitigated suffering, we must, in the name of humanity and common decency, contribute our individual share at least once a year—at Christmas time—to bring cheer out of gloom and despair.

Far better it would be for the community as a whole if such a program were extended throughout the year. It would help to sustain those whose multiple needs and problems are not met by a single food basket, the contents of which can hardly be stretched beyond three meals. Asides from social justice, charity to our fellowmen is the highest discipline and obligation of a civilized community. If we can only give one basket, let that basket be bulging with good eats for the needy. Moreover, let us have enough baskets to give to all the poor in our community without regard to race.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

The STUFF IS HERE.

PAST-PRESENT-FUTURE

BY FAY YOUNG

DEC 20 1941

THIS COLUMN WILL soon be known by another name. Not because we, ourselves, desire the change—others desire it. When we took the name it was, as we then knew, a slang phrase. Because some folk want to put the wrong interpretation on it a change is necessary. As a matter of fact, this thought has been in our mind for some time. Recently we were the guest in the home of a college president. We asked him for his opinion. He said: "Oh, there are a half dozen names I could think of which I believe would be better."

That man's opinion, as is those of others, means much to men. The "Stuff Is Here" was meant to be construed as "that anything in this column was the real stuff." One might have said, in the style of the Irish, that it "was the real McCoy." But since most folk keep their mind in the gutter, we aren't going to stay there with them. Therefore, the title will change, once and for all times. If you have a suggestion let's have it.

* * *

ALVIN MOSES, writing for the Associated Negro Press, says "Football's swan song, for New York at least, showed a few bronze supermen in action . . . Negro and white fans will not soon forget.... Blotting out the 1939 shellacking by the Chicago Bears . . . Joe Lillard came back to the Polo Grounds, two weeks ago, in less than two weeks time, they could hold a classy white squad to a four-point victory."

Frank Forbes, major domo, writes me that Lou Montgomery played with a slight concussion of the brain; Bernie Jefferson suffered an injury at the start of the game and Joe Lillard also was on the injured list. Frank made no excuse. He wouldn't. Years ago at Howard university, Frank learned to "take it on the chin." He's that kind of a guy.

DEC 20 1941

ALL IS WELL on the western front — maybe. The Harlem Globe Trotters' management has several cancellations of scheduled games all because state armories are closed to professional sports. Then there are those who persist in misrepresenting themselves to the extent that for a few dollars and cents they would sell their souls.

For the sake of a "possible gate" at Hammond, Ind.. two Sundays ago, a new team known as the New York Globe Trotters blossomed out in print. The picture of George Easter, former Wendell Phillips high school player and later with the Harlem Globe Trotters appeared in the Hammond, Ind., paper as Jackie Roberts (short for Jackie Robinson of the U.C.L.A.) from Brown university at Providence, R. I. Added was "In the 1940-41 season, they (meaning the Original Harlem Globe Trotter) have traveled 31,000 miles and visited 33 states."

What a grand lie. Last year there was no New York Globe Trotters. This year, Boswell, Cumberland, Hillary Brown and a few others thought they would break away from the Harlem Globe Trotters

and form a new team. They left the organization but the three men named above are members of the New York Rennaisance club owned by Bob Douglas and a group from New York City.

Nothing is worse in sport than an attempt to fool the paying public. That the New York Globe Trotters' booking agent is trying to do. Anything to get games, regardless of how the result will affect Negro teams, is all that seems to be considered. We are here to tell you that the New York Globe Trotters are attempting to book on the strength of the Harlem Globe Trotters and that the New York Globe Trotters never traveled any 31,000 miles in 1940-41. Nor will they ever travel that far. That was the record of the Harlem Globe Trotters.

* * *

AND NOW a word about baseball. Cold as it is outside in this December weather, President J. B. Martin and the Negro American League owners are a bit worried. The commander of the West Coast area, United States army, has requested the cancellation of the Rose Bowl football game in Pasadena on New Year's day, also the East versus West football game for the benefit of the Shrine hospital on New Year's day in San Francisco. If you know the army—a request is an order. There won't be either game played on the coast.

* * *

RECENTLY THEY HAD a blackout in Memphis. The Lane versus LeMoyne game of a Friday night had to switched on order of the OPM to a Saturday afternoon. That afternoon, 500 Negroes had tickets, given them by Boss Crump, to the Arkansas versus Mississippi game. Naturally, the brother went where he didn't have to pay. Result, LeMoyne collected $29 clear at the gate of the Lane conflict.

That's just a taste. Memphis isn't a whale of a town in baseball on Sunday. Looks like the Monday night games at Memphis, Clarksdale, Miss., Greenville, Miss., and Little Rock, Ark., are out right now unless we win the war in a hurry. One can keep and pay a team of players on one-day-a-week baseball or Sunday baseball which pays no more profit to the visiting club than Memphis does.

Since the American league meeting is called for December 27, fans here want to know why Jacksonville Red Caps and the Birmingham Black Barons never played ONE game in Chicago during the split season in 1941. Two halves of a season and neither team here during each half.

So long until next week.

DEC 20 1941

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE GIVES PROMINENCE TO WORTHWHILE ACTIVITIES OF NEGROES

OCT 24 1941

Several Items of National Interest Are Played Up in Sunday Edition of "World's Greatest Newspaper"

Chicago, Ill. (Special)—News about the worthwhile activities of colored people was prominently played up in the Chicago Tribune, "The World's Greatest Newspaper" in its edition of Sunday, October 19 and these items were given a prominence and treatment highly appreciated by the large and growing list of readers of the Tribune.

Items featured on the regular pages of the Tribune (The paper has no "Jim Crow column") were those dealing with (1) A New Playwright Guild to be started at the Good Shepherd Community Center; (2) the Wabash YMCA drive for 1,400 members; (3) the birthday celebration of James H. Lewis, 101, a Civil War veteran and (4) the Annual Artists Ball to be given Saturday evening in the Savoy ballroom in which Latin-American influence will prevail.

The news items and the headings they carried are given below. Omitted, however are pictures of (1) Victor Lewis, guidance director of Wendell Phillips High School, who is director of the YMCA drive and (2) James H. Lewis, the war veteran as he was being congratulated on reaching his 101st birthday.

The four news items and the headings they carried are as follows:

OCT 24 1941

NEW PLAYWRIGHT GUILD STARTED AT NEGRO CENTER

Group to Conduct First Meeting Tomorrow

An attempt to bring about a renaissance of Negro playwriting is being made at the Good Shepherd Community center, 5120 South Parkway. A playwright guild has been organized by the center under a state charter and will hold its first meeting tomorrow night, it has been announced by Miss Olive Blackwell, director.

OCT 24 1941

Plans for the club's activities have been worked out under the direction of Prof. Horace Cayton, director of the center. In conjunction with lectures by prominent playwrights and instructions in correct theater techniques, group discussion of individual author problems in writing and staging plays will be conducted by competent critics. The best original play written by a guild member will be selected for production at a loop theater, the director announced.

REGISTRY AT CENTER

"Good Shepherd is planning an experimental school of dramatic writing," said Miss Blackwell, who expects the organization to rekindle Negroes' interest in the drama. "The earnest student of drama will find in the playwright guild an opportunity to receive constructive criticism of his efforts and the chance to see his productions acted upon a stage in order to test the quality of his work."

Persons interested in the writing, staging, and production of the drama may fill out requests for membership in the playwright guild at the center.

A course in general education is being offered free by the center Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays. The course, which is designed to reduce illiteracy among older people, includes spelling, penmanship, grammar, arithmetic, reading, history, and geography, according to Miss Margaret Kinney, who will conduct the classes.

LECTURES FOR PARENTS

A parent educational program featuring the subject of childhood education will bring to the center's nursery school five outstanding speakers this year for a series of 10 lectures.

OCT 24 1941

WABASH YMCA OPENS MEMBERSHIP DRIVE WITH 1,400 AS GOAL

The 1941 membership campaign was launched last week by the Wabash Avenue YMCA. It will continue until Oct. 31. A total of 1,400 members is the goal, according to Victor D. Lewis, guidance director at Wendell Phillips High school, who is heading the drive.

Defense has been chosen as the theme for the campaign. The division leaders assisting Mr. Lewis are E. M. Graham, infantry; Benjamin Mosby, artillery; Moses Jarrett and William Hardin, cavalry; Robert Harness, tank; Earl B. Dickerson, submarine; C. H. Talley, destroyers; Norval E. Perkins, cruisers; Benjamin A. Grant, army air corps; Thomas Watts, naval air corps; Mrs. Lydia B. Adams, parachute, and W. Ellis Stewart, intelligence.

Captains of teams are: P. A. Sample, Henry Rives, E. W. Tankersley, Mrs. Perry L. Hines, R. M. Turner, Leon Sartin, A. E. Williams, Mrs. Helvia M. Giles, Chester Wilkins, John W. Smith, Leo Hicks, Spencer Smaulding, Horace Cayton, Lloyd B. Wheeler, Edgar Hawley, W. Sylvester White, Sidney A. Jones, Jesse Mann, Borah Chapman, James Brown, Robert Hardin, Jr., Malcolm M. Hemphill, William Woodard, Albert Brooks, Earl J. Calhoun, O. B. Routen, Edward D. Hubbard, Leon Cornick, Clifford Phillips, Joseph O'Neil, Mrs. Lucille Ward, Mrs. Cathryn M. Blueitt, Miss Maxine Morrison, Mrs. Mamie Taylor, Miss Jeanette Woods, William Simmons, Mrs. Mozelle Clarks, Delbert Stewart, John E. Jordan, Miss Estelle T. McEwen, and Dr. Kuni Lall—Tribune

HONORED AT AGE OF 101

Congratulatory letters from President Roosevelt, Gov. Green and Police Commissioner Allman were received by James H. Lewis, colored Civil war veteran, who celebrated his 101st birthday yesterday.

Lewis, whose grandfather was freed from slavery by George Washington for active service in the Revolutionary war and whose father fought with Andrew Jackson at New Orleans, was guest of honor at ceremonies in the Quinn chapel, 24th street and Wabash avenue. More than 60 persons attended, among them five Civil war veterans, Capt. Thomas Ambrose, 93; Lieut. Milton H. Meyers, 100; Albert E. Gage, 97; Dennis Finley, 97, and James Harvey, 96.

Lewis' birthday actually fell on Sept. 1, but the celebration was postponed until yesterday. Despite dimming eyes, the old veteran is an active church worker of Quinn chapel and sings in the choir every Sunday.

NEGROES TO GIVE ANNUAL ARTISTS' BALL SATURDAY

Latin America Is Theme for Program

A Latin American influence will pervade the fourth annual Artists and Models ball Saturday evening in the Savoy ballroom. The show is sponsored by the South Side Community Art center, 3831 Michigan avenue, to raise funds for its maintenance and to give young Negroes opportunity to express their creative talents.

Following its custom of dedicating a major number in the ball to an outstanding Negro artist, the committee this year has selected Katherine Dunham, professional dancer and choreographer, for the honor. The dedication number has been designed by Frank Neal, Chicago artist and dancer.

MANY AID IN PLANS

Miss Rosalie Dorsey, Chicago school teacher, is production director of the 1941 ball. She has enlisted the aid of artists, dancers, designers, technicians, and more than 100 teen age boys and girls in preparing the program. Dance creation will range from an interpretation of Duke Ellington's "Flamingo" to a Grahamesque version of a Brazilian Negro ritual dance, "Lundu," set to Ravel's "Alborada Del Gracioso."

OCT 24 1941

Costumes and lighting for the show are based on original designs created especially for the production. All dances have been choreographed by professionals, according to Mrs. Pauline K. Reed, president of the art center and chairman of the ball committee.

Assisting Mrs. Reed are Mrs. Hazel Anthony, Mrs. Etta Moten Barnett, Mrs. Dorothy Browne, Mrs. Robert A. Cole, Mrs. Earl B. Dickerson, Mrs. Julia Ferguson, Mrs. Beatrice Glenn, Mrs. Nelson Glover, Mrs. Margaret Goss, Mrs. Elsie Evans Harris, Mrs. Katherine Irvin, Mrs. Charles Jackson, Mrs. Lillian Kee, Mrs. Pauline Lawrence, Mrs. Nora Logan, Mrs. Billie Kyle Mitchell, Mrs. Clara Mosby, Mrs. Janie Richardson, Mrs. Joseph Rousseau, and Mrs. William Edouard Scott.

OTHERS AID BALL.

Mrs. Frank Singleton, Mrs. Edward Sneed, Mrs. Daisy Taitts, Mrs. Rena Tansil. Mrs. Lide Tavernier, Mrs. Nelson Woodley, Mrs. Margaret Cunningham, Miss Jessica Anderson, Miss Callie Broxton, Miss Olive Diggs, Miss Elizabeth Galbreath, Miss Ethel Hilliard, Miss Jeanette Triplett, and Miss Hannah White. Nathan Brascher, Jr., Robert A. Davis, Peter J. Pollack, and David P. Ross, Jr. also are helping with the arrangements.

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

EDITORIAL

JAN 16 1941

THIS NEWSPAPER, IOWA'S OLDEST NEGRO WEEKLY IS AN INSTITUTION DEVELOPED FOR AND BY THE PEOPLE OF IOWA AND THE MIDDLEWEST TO PRESENT THE NEWS OF THE DAY, FOSTER BETTER RACE RELATIONS, LEAD PUBLIC OPINION AND TO CONTEND FOR THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF ALL THE PEOPLE AT ALL TIMES.

48a-1941
The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

KANSAS

THE PLAINDEALER PASSES FORTY-SECOND MILESTONE

Forty-two years is a long time for a newspaper to stay on the battlefield and consecutively fight the battles of a minority group in the midst of overwhelming odds. But it is a short span in the life of a race of people and a nation. The Plaindealer is the oldest Negro newspaper in the Southwest, and has established a national circulation and reputation to the four corners of the United States. There are but few cities, hamlets or villages that one can enter and not hear the name of the Plaindealer mentioned. The Plaindealer is published in the West, a fascinating and exciting part of the United States. Although the frontier lines have been broken, yet vast territories remain to be developed. In the building of the Plaindealer it is natural that it would bespeak the environment in which it has existed for the past forty-two years It has stood by and seen the development of the Middle West, the migration of Negroes into the Middlewest, the development of culture and education of a race of people haunted by a slavery tradition that will take thousands of years to live down. In the midst of the trials and tribulations of the early settlers of the Southwest the Negroes have made their contribution: and the Plaindealer has recorded these contributions and relayed them to the other parts of the nation to help compile the great volume of Negro history in America. The Plaindealer was founded by the late Nicholas Chiles in 1899, and for the past fourteen years it has operated under a different management. But the ideals and purposes for which it was established are yet included in its policies.

The Plaindealer is a Negro publication and it speaks the language and sentiment of the Negro people living in America. Its task may be different from that of the regular daily newspaper in that its space is devoted primarily to the happenings of Negro people. Like most of the Negro newspapers now being published it is forced into the role of a defense agent more or less for a minority group who strives daily to maintain equality, civic rights, economic and industrial rights and political rights. The daily newspapers of America present news and editorial opinions as white America feels and acts, and in most cases leaves the Negro out of the picture except where friction comes about between the two races to the extent that the problems which are created become so complex that it is necessary to attempt to control public opinion so as to bring about what might be termed an equilibrium point of understanding in order that things might move smoothly.

The daily newspaper gives little space to Negro news of the constructive nature. However, the burlesque type of news and anti-social news find much space. We will admit that in recent years a number of leading white publications have given considerable space to valuable news and feature articles that bespeak the cultural and educational side of Negro life. Most of the white newspapers seem to make a hobby of picturing the Negro as an inherent thief, an instinctive rapist and a trouble maker for white society. So it has been the task of the Negro press to occupy a defense position in order to correct erroneous information and prejudiced opinions that have come about through the white press. For forty-two years the Plaindealer has stood as a beacon light in the state of Kansas giving to the world each week the happenings of Negro life and speaking through its columns editorial opinions that have done much in molding and shaping the sentiment and thinking along constructive lines of people who, no doubt, had false opinions about our people. As we enter into our forty-third year of publication we will continue to do that very thing. We want to thank our many subscribers, advertisers and good friends who have made it possible for the Plaindealer to exist and publish a newspaper for forty-two years. We earnestly solicit your continued support because it is your newspaper and we are your servants and at your disposal to help build and continue to build for the advancement of civilization.

Publishing a newspaper is not an easy task. We have had our ups and downs, but it has been a pleasure to come through it all and be able to start on our forty-third milestone. And as we start with inspiration and a deep feeling that our fourteen thousand circulation is playing a part in the cultural, economic, political and religious life of a great race, and that we have thousands and thousands of loyal supporters and friends who are anxious to see us continue on the battlefield and hold high the flag so that our group can continue to sing the cong that "The Old Flag Never Touch the Ground".

The Plaindealer seeks as its objective to break down all types of intolerance, racial prejudice, discrimination, segregation, racial antagonism, hatred and all social maladjusted forces that have as their purpose to keep one group down and promote the welfare of another. We do not believe that any one man or group of men have a right to take advantage of the other. We stricty believe in the American way of life which is supposed to guarantee freedom to all of its people, which is supposed to give an equal opportunity to all of its people, which is supposed to give justice to all of its people and which is supposed to tolerate religious freedom on the part of all people

We believe that in America there is room for all people to enjoy the fullest expression of freedom without anyone infringing on the rights of others. And we believe that if there is to be a Democracy in America it will never come about as long as any type of intolerance is allowed to be practiced.

We believe that in the midst of our great national defense program that national unity is necessary, and that the only way to have national unity is to do away with all types of intolerance.

We beliive that the forms of intolerance are the worst Fifth Column elements and enemies to America.

The Plaindealer is an independent Republican newspaper. We believe in the principles of the Republican party as long as those principles are put into practice and the Negro included. But when the Republican party varies from its principles the Plaindealer varies too. In other words, we mean to say that the Plaindealer is a Republican newspaper but it is not blind in its politics nor is it a blind Republican paper. First above partisan politics we place the welfare of the Negro race. And we are not so blind in our politics that we cannot see the good deeds that men do for our race which mean advancement. We are not so blind in our politics that we will allow anybody to hold us in a rut that will make us become a stumbling block to the advancement of the Negro race. With us the advancement of our race is the most important thing for which we stand

We believe in Christianity and we are not blind in our beliefs. We do not allow the religious faith of the owners of the Plaindealer to stand between us and the thirteen million Negroes of America who belong to numbers of religious faiths. With us the thirteen million Negroes are more important than the dogmas of religious faiths. So we strive in our editorial policy to not deal in the philosophy of religious faiths but we do believe in the Christianity of Jesus Christ.

We believe that there should be no discrimination of any kind in the matter of employment, Government employment and any public works where citizens of the United States are required to do that work. We believe that the Negro, when given an opportunity can perform in any line of duty that is necessary to carry on our commercial and industrial life. We long to see the day come when Negroes will be given membership into every union that exists in our nation, and not only give membership but allowed to perform on jobs where men are needed. In the railroad service, in our local transportation systems, in our public utilities companies such as gas, electric and telephone companies, we believe that Negroes should be given jobs. We are for it and there is nothing that can be done to muzzle us from speaking our opinion on these matters.

We are bitterly opposed to the institution of lynching, the Ku Klux Klan organizations and any subversive activities on the part of any citizens to block or hinder our government in any way. We hope that in 1941 our legislators and law makers of this great country will pass a Federal anti-lynching bill.

We support President Roosevelt and his national defense program one hundred percent. However, we are opposed to the United States entering into war unless she is attacked by some enemy. We believe that a nation as great and as wise as the United States should not go unprotected. And we further believe and advocate that the American Negro is the most loyal American on the face of the United States, and that he should be allowed to participate in all branches of national defense, and should not be discriminated against in any way. It is the duty of our President and the government to see that such does not happen.

As we enter our forty-third year we offer to the readers, subscribers and the people of the United States the services of the Plaindealer. We want you to feel free to call upon us because it is the people's institution.

JAN 3 - 1941

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

LOOKING AT 1941

Nineteen Hundred and Forty has folded its pages and we look out upon the brink of a new year. No one knows what 1941 has in store for us and the world. The best we can do is to utilize our past with the present and predict a probable future. It is not necessary to relate the problems of yesterday because we feel that you are familiar with what has happened in the past. So let us look to the future. Time moves on and waits for no man. So if we are to keep up we have no time to waste because it is almost impossible for man to keep his habits up to date. The world changes so fast until when we stop and wait we get behind. Our group is far behind in many ways, but we have made great strides in that period since the shackles of slavery were cut loose. So if we are to keep pace with the modern world it means that we will have to run a little faster than the other fellow who has been free and had an opportunity all of his life in America.

JAN 3 - 1941

In taking a retrospective view of the Negro life in America we are able to see great advancements and achievements in spite of adverse circumstances, and at the same time we are able to see many shortcomings—that is to be expected of any group. It would be a fine thing for all of us to take a retrospective view of the situation, not individually but collectively, and resolve deep down in our hearts and minds to do a little bit more toward promoting this thing that we call race progress than we did in 1940. Our battle in 1941 is going to be exceedingly harder than it was in 1940. We are going to have to do more thinking, more constructive action, more coordinating action and more mass action if we are to survive. Things are done on the mass basis in America today. The individual who is so egotistic as to think that he or she can advance without the support of the masses of his group are doomed. It will be best for us all to pull together if we expect to meet the issues and get results that mean our survival.

We claim that we are not inferior. We claim that we have ability. We ask for equality. We ask that we be given a chance. All of this will come about when we are able to measure up to the things which we ask, and the only way that can be done will be through mass action. We have numerous organizations throughout the length and breadth of the nation, all working for the same purpose. It should be the aim of those organizations in 1941 to coordinate their activities and program into one great purpose and that purpose should be the advancement of black people in America. There should be less friction and fighting among Negroes in churches, religious denominations, in business, in politics, in fraternal circles, and all other organizations that are working for the same purpose. We earnestly hope that this will be the great purpose of all organizations: to build a great national unity among Negroes so strong that the thirteen million Negroes in the United States will mean so much to our national government that things will come to pass for our group that will bring about the realization of the many things for which we strive.

JAN 3 - 1941

Nineteen Hundred and Forty-One is going to be a great year. Many things, no doubt, will come to pass. There will be no time for loafing. There will be no time for shifting the load to some one else's shoulder. There will be no time for friction. So let the black man of America gird himself with what it is all about and set aside the weights that so easily beset him and be prepared to take on the great freedom that is to come about. There are untold fields undeveloped in this country which are like the gold mines of yesterday in the West. But only those who strive to gain those things which they deserve, reap. Let us strive to make our race strong because when we get weak we place ourselves in a position where we are subordinate to the extent that stronger groups can put us in a position that we are helpless and weak. We have a program to accomplish in 1941 that cannot be set aside for 1942. So we plead with black Americans to make every day in 1941 count as a strong link in the great chain of life.

JAN 3 - 1941

The Union
Cincinnati, Ohio

NEW ORLEANS SENTINEL'S BIRTHDAY!

Newspaper

APR 3 - 1941

APR 3 - 1941

DONALD JONES

(Calvin Service)—The New Orleans Sentinel weekly newspaper, this month completing its first year of uninterrupted operation, stands as concrete proof that energy, latent ability and the drive of inspired purpose can sometimes do a pretty good job of substituting for the usually indespensable elements of success in the newspaper field, experience and money.

The Sentinel is the outgrowth of the belief of 25 New Orleans men, under the leadership of Donald Jones, the paper's managing editor, that the south, with its ten million Negroes, presented the widest, most fertile field in the United States for the development of a Negro newspaper, and that New Orleans was the logical development center. Accordingly they polled their resources, amounting to an insignificant $2,500 and jumped in to sink or swim. That they would sink was the concensus of opinion—for only one of the 25 had had former newspaper experience (L. J. Harrison with the Shreveport Sun). Their printing bill amounted to something around $200 weekly; they were in competition with a newspaper that had been established 15 years and which had as its head a man who had taken his master's degree in journalism; the staff, including the managing editor, a post office clerk, was part time with the exception of four persons holding positions of minor capacity; and office space was confined to a little L-shaped room that had extreme difficulty accommodating staff meetings!

APR 3 - 1941

But in spite of these apparently insurmountable obstacles, the Sentinel has come along, until today it is recognized as one of the leading Negro papers of the country. Donald Jones has won more than casual mention as an editorial writer (his 'Woman With the Basket" was widely reprinted throughout the country), and City Editor John Rousseau's "Hammer" column is taking a deserved place among the leaders in that field, as does also Charles White's 'Harlem Town," conducted from New York.

The Sentinel is developing plans for disposing of some of its capital stock (now fixed at $25,000 by the State) and beginning operation of its own plant.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Louisiana Courier Staff Sponsors Plan To Organize Negro Metal Workers

DEC 1 3 1941

DEC 1 3 1941

DEC 1 3 1941

See Opportunity for Negro Metal Trades Workers to Secure Employment in the New Orleans Ship Yards—To Join ALF Union.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 11.—All Negro metal trades workers are requested to fill out the blank below and mail to the Louisiana office of The Pittsburgh Courier. The filling of this blank is as good as your application for employment in the metal trades department of the local shipbuilding industries.

Several attempts have been made in the recent past to influence shipbuilding companies in the hiring of Negroes in their various metal trades departments. But owing to the exclusive use of union labor, Negroes have not been able to get work. The Louisiana staff of The Pittsburgh Courier and the New Orleans Press Club, with the sanction of influential labor leaders, are promoting the organization of all Negro metal trades workers in the city and this state and neighboring states for the purpose of forming a metal trades union to be later affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, which holds the contracts with the local and Gulf coast shipbuilding industries.

DEC 1 3 1941

Negroes who are employed or unemployed, having experience or training in welding, forging, blacksmithing, sheet metal work or any type of metal trades, are asked to fill out the accompanying blank and mail immediately to the Louisiana office of The Pittsburgh Courier, P.O. Box 485, New Orleans. La.

48a-1941
Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

10 Biggest News Stories of Year 1940

Fight to Participate in National Defense Ranked First

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON

The biggest story of 1940, so far as colored Americans are concerned, was the fight for equal participation in the national defense program. JAN 11 1941

That story appeared in installments. The most important installment concerned amendment of the Burke-Wadsworth Selective Training and Service Bill to provide that in the selection and training of men and in the interpretation and execution of the provisions of the act, there shall be no discrimination on account of race or color.

Other Ranking Stories

Other stories relating to this fight, ranked among the "best ten," are:

The War Department announcement that it planned to organize several new colored regiments and to expand existing colored units to full war strength.

The War Department release through the White House, giving its policy respecting the utilization of the services of colored men in the army.

This statement announced that colored reserve officers, other than those of the medical corps and chaplains, would not be assigned to existing colored combat units of the regular army.

Colonel Davis's Promotion

The promotion of Colonel Benjamin Oliver Davis to be a brigadier general with rank from October 25.

Appointment of William H Hastie as civilian aide to the Secretary of War and Campbell C. Johnson as executive assistant to the Director of Selective Service.

The fixing of the quota of colored men to be inducted into the army nad given training under the Selective Training and Service Act by June 30, 1941, at approximately 80.000.

Four Others Rated

The other four stories rated among the "best ten" are unrelated to the national defense program. They are:

The decision of the Supreme Court that a conviction based on racial discrimination in the selection of a grand jury, whether accomplished ingeniously or ingenuously, cannot stand.

In this case the highest tribunal reversed the Texas courts in the case of Edgar Smith, a youth convicted of a criminal attack on a German woman in Houston. Associate Justice Hugo L. Black wrote the opinion.

Abolition of the requirement of photographs from applicants for civil service jobs as a means of identification.

The decision of the Supreme Court reaffirming its ruling that trials, in which extorted confessions are utilized, are invalid.

The highest tribunal reversed the Florida courts in the case of four young, destitute and ignorant tenant farmers — Isaiah (Izell) Chambers, Jack Williamson, Charlie Davis, and Walter Woodward (Woodard), who has been convicted and sentenced to death for the murder of a white man. Justice Black also wrote the opinion in this case.

Teachers' Salary Case

The refusal of the Supreme Court to review the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth circuit, reversing the decision of the United States Court for the eastern district of Virginia.

The Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that the school board of Norfolk in fixing the salaries of colored teachers at lower rates than those paid white teachers violated the due process and equal protection clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution.

MARYLAND
Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

160 of 196 Families Buy the Afro - Survey

MAR 22 1941

BALTIMORE

A survey being conducted by the Maryland Association for the Promotion of Business, Inc., reveals that of 196 families interviewed during the last two weeks 160 buy the AFRO-AMERICAN. 79 buy most of their groceries from the nearest colored grocer, 76 others gave a part of their patronage to colored grocers, all of them AFRO advertisers.

The survey also showed that other AFRO advertisers come in for their share of this vast reservoir of business. MAR 2 2 1941

It is revealed that of the 196 families 69 buy American Bottling Company drinks, 55 Smith's teas, coffees, spices or extracts, 45 Johnny's potato chips, 19 Revels' candy and 18 patronized the Druid Hill Laundry.

High Percentage Shown

The effectiveness of AFRO advertising is shown by the large percentage of buyers patronizing these advertisers, limited largely by volume of advertising. The percentages based upon the figures quoted are as follows:

AFRO-AMERICAN, 81 per cent; American Bottling Company, 36 per cent; Smith's Tea, 29 per cent; Johnny's Potato, 23 per cent; Revels' Candy, 10 per dent; Druid Laundry, 10 per cent; grocers in the first category, 41 per cent, and grocers in the latter class, 39 per cent.

These people were interviewed by two Morgan State College graduates and two members of the Morgan State College Commerce Club.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

AFRO Article on Race Relations Reprinted in Japan

MAR 2 2 1941

TOKYO-FU, Japan. — Breaking through the rigid international censorship on social and political topics emanating from the United States, a copy of the AFRO-AMERICAN along with reprints of an article published October 19, 1940, entitled "Civilization Is Being Blitzed to Its Death," has reached here and been translated into the Japanese language.

The article, written by Hugo E. Macbeth, attorney, of Los Angeles, executive secretary of the California Race Relations Commission dealt with the futility of war and stressed the permanent values of peace and better race relations as America's first line of defense. MAR 2 2 1941

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

CHESTERFIELD AND PHILIP MORRIS

Two schedules advertising Philip Morris and Chesterfield cigarettes appeared in the AFRO last week.

It is gratifying to us and to other papers which received these accounts to know that this is not a matter of luck, but rather an evidence that our papers have come up to the standards set by these important advertisers. DEC 20 1941

Such standards include proved coverage in a desirable market, membership in a recognized circulation auditing bureau, reader interest and reader response, a merchandising service for dealers, and first-class mechanical equipment to compose the ad and to print the paper.

We welcome Chesterfield and Philip Morris to the AFRO and place their copy by the side of such famous names in the national field as Ford Motor Company, General Motors, General Baking Company, Goodyear, Goodrich, Seagram's and others, which have become a byword in every American home.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Soon Will Be 50

Last week 4,000 persons attended an AFRO fashion show in Baltimore; 1800 housewives were at the opening of the Philadelphia AFRO-AMERICAN's cooking school, and 1,000 more filled the auditorium for the first of a three-night household demonstration of the Richmond AFRO-AMERICAN. APR 5 1941

Quite a bit of socializing for one week, but these are but the preliminaries to the AFRO celebration of its fiftieth birthday in August, 1942. APR 5 1941

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa

Clean These Bigots Out, Mr. McNutt

Mr. Paul V. McNutt,
Administrator, Federal
Security Agency
Dear Mr. McNutt:

MAY 10 1941

The AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers are herewith requesting you to make an investigation of a vicious circular which has been brought to our attention and is being distributed throughout your agency urging discrimination against colored workers.

This circular says in part:

> It is proposed by the United States Employment Service that complete integration be made at the District of Columbia Employment Center; that colored interviewers, except when the public objects, interview white men and women who are looking for work, and place white men and women in jobs; that colored personnel, where functions warrant, supervise white personnel, **regardless of objection**; and that colored supervisors, on adjustments and complaints coming to their divisions, deal with the white public that does not object.
>
> This is being proposed despite the fact that the City of Washington, through its public schools, its churches, and its community activities, has an established social pattern of segregation.

The AFRO-AMERICAN bases its request for a thorough investigation upon the premise that, since the proposal to liberalize the policies of the D.C. Employment Center was not made public and was known only to a few insiders of the Federal Security Agency, we believe that the distributors of this anonymous circular are employees of that agency.

MAY 10 1941

If identified, we think you should ferret out, prosecute and dismiss the guilty from the service, for the AFRO believes that such persons are incompetent to administer the affairs of an agency designed to protect the welfare of American citizens regardless of race, creed or color.

We believe that the guilty parties, from executives down to the most insignificant jobholders, who had a hand in the production and distribution of this vicious Nazi proscription against a part of the body politic, have no place in the administration of this agency unless it is the aim of the government to make a mockery of the words, "social security," because this attitude will be reflected in every act which deals with the giving of jobs, distribution of old-age pensions, and the improvement of the health, mental and economic conditions of the masses whom the agency was created to aid.

Washington AFRO-AMERICAN

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

You Are Under Arrest

What Happens When Untrained Policemen Are Given a Uniform and a Badge in a Big City

By CARL MURPHY

If an humble and innocent citizen wants to dig in his garden in peace on a Saturday afternoon, the Constitution of the United States is a great help.

It provides in Article 4 that "the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses . . . . shall not be violated."

But if a stupid policeman has not read the Constitution or having read it does not understand what it means, and if he has not been properly instructed in the duties of his job, then inoffensive citizens may not quietly cultivate their gardens.

Premises Invaded

Instead your premises are invaded by an obnoxious policeman who asks silly questions, such as:

How old is your wife?

Your wife had an accident last night. How did she say it happened?

If your mind is on digging up weeds and dandelions and you decline to be interviewed or to make any statement, whatsoever, except on advice of counsel, you are seized roughly by the arm, placed under arrest and told not to move from the spot, not to get your coat, not to enter your house and not to call your lawyer.

Then you are placed in a filthy rattletrap jalopy which masquerades under the name of squad car.

MAY 10 1941

Police Clubs on Seat

You ride in the rear seat of this contraption and after you have gone a few blocks you find that the hard things you are sitting on are two policeman's espantoons, and that a varied assortment of boxes and plunder keeps you from putting your feet on the floor.

You understand how a desperate criminal may escape when careless officers give him their clubs to sit on and then turn their backs on him. You realize that your own private police guardians do not care a hoot whether you ride seated on their clubs or not so you yank them from under you and throw them on the seat.

You note, too, that they pass other cars on the right and break the speed law just like many other auto drivers.

MAY 10 194

At the police station you are registered in the docket, searched and locked in a cell with a steel door like a common felon.

Dull, Dark Place

It's a dull dark place, some 8 or 9 feet long and wide enough for you to touch one side with an elbow when you place your hand on your hip and the other side with your outstretched hand.

The single piece of furniture is a stout wooden plank fastened to the side to serve as a seat or a couch.

The floor, fairly clean, is concrete, but you see where some one has spit in the corner and where someone else has thrown cigarette butts there.

Free Again

Your outraged neighbors who witnessed this example of imbecilic police procedure arrive at the hoosegow and offer bail but are advised to return in half an hour.

The Poor Must Suffer

You realize how much more the poor and the defenseless are made to suffer at the hands of untrained police, that is the poor who have no kind neighbors and no money to hire lawyers.

So you thank the judge and your lawyer and your neighbors and friends and go home to breakfast.

How do I know all these things? I was there.

When I walked in my front yard Sunday morning, I spied the high grass I didn't get a chance to cut and the defiant dandelions that will flourish for another week.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Organize Ford's,' Negro Editor Urges in Detroit

MAR 3 1941

Detroit, Mich.

Workers Correspondence Dept.:

"Organize Ford's," W. L. Sherrill, associate editor of the progressive Negro newspaper, the Michigan Chronicle, urged when speaking on "Labor Today" before the Frederick Douglass Community Forum in Detroit recently.

Mr. Sherrill told his audience, which included a large number of Ford workers, that the Negro must not risk being lost in the shuffle by failing to take his share of respo nsibiilty in building the trade unions, the UAWA-CIO particularly, which is demonstrating its firm intention to end the discrimination which has long given the Negro at Ford's only the worst jobs available.

MAR 5 1941

"How can you expect to break down the distrust which has been fostered so carefully, if you stand on the sidelines while white workers man the picket lines?" he asked. In answering, he stated that the greatest progress in inter-racial understanding and unity has come with organization of white and Negro men and women, for example, in the sharecropper's unions of the deep South. Organization of the Ford plant, which employs about 15,000 Negroes, would therefore mean not only improvement of conditions and living standards of that group, but giving strength to the drive against discrimination over the entire country.

FORUM FIGHTS BRUTALITY

The Frederick Douglass Community Forum, organized by Negro and white people in the neighborhood, was first active in the Belle Isle case, which involved police brutality to Negroes. It is carrying on work on a broad program of maintaining civil rights and raising living standards. It stands for furthering inter-racial cooperation and understanding to end discrimination in all forms, and campaigns for abolishing the poll-tax and passing an effective anti - lynching bill. Since its organization the Forum has held meetings to improve opportunities for youth, against the conscription bill and for civil rights. The work of the Forum, an effective means of expression of neighborhood opinion, has led to the establishment of similar groups in the city as an educational and social form of activity.

A NEIGHBOR

Amsterdam News
New York. N. Y.

EX-NEWSPAPERMAN IN POLITICAL POST

FEB 2 2 1941

LANSING, Mich.—Albert N. Wallace former Detroit newspaper corespondent last week was named to fill a clerk's position in the State treasurer's office here. The appointment was made by State treasurer Theodore I. Fry (D) through the insistance of Senator Charles C. Diggs (D) of Detroit.

Wallace, it is reported, is the first Negro ever to be hired by Fry and it was not until pressure had been brought to bear by Senator Diggs that this was accomplished.

MICHIGAN
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

$200 Approach Made To Editor

DEC 5 - 1941

DEC 5 - 1941

FLINT, Mich.—Well, Well, who would have thought it? The Editor of the Flint Brownsville News Mortician Reynolds has been approached with an offer of $200.00 to keep quiet on the racket expose he has been publishing in the columns of his newspaper lately.

Mr. Reynolds says: "Several of the people concerned whose names I will not as yet release, came to me last Sunday night at my home and asked to have a little talk with me. When they were asked to come in, I became a little suspicious of their intentions because they were people who should be afraid to identify themselves to me in this capacity. However, they soon made it known that their mission was one of friendly conference.

"After we had talked over ordinary things of the day, I was suddenly ask, what would I be satisfied with in money if I would not write any more about the buying of bodies. I really was so stunned I did not answer for a while. Then it came to me that this was an effort at bribery to which I would never yield at any price, but I still did not say anything to satisfy them.

"So anxious were they to get my consent, one of them spoke up and said we will pay you $200.00 in ten days if you will not write those things anymore." And added, that I ought to get into the racket, too.

After a few minutes more, I decided to refuse this offer. When they had tried other means of getting my consent, and failed, they got up and just as they got to the door, one of them said, "Well, you may have reason to regret turning down this offer."

DEC 5 - 194

I told them to get out and don't come back. Now that racket must be a highly paying business to those fellows if they are willing to part with that much money in order to keep carrying it on. They should nave known that Mr. Reynolds would probably publish the fact of their attempt to bribe him. I suppose Mr. Reynolds should better have his place watched by the police, because they might want to do him bodily harm or have someone do it for them. Better watch out Reynolds.

A Well Wisher.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

DEC 6 19

COMMUNITY PUBLISHING COMPANY STARTS NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE

The RACIAL DIGEST, a monthly magazine of condensed articles of interest to the Negro, will make its appearance on Saturday, December 13, 1941. The magazine is being published by the Community Publishing Company, 3750 Russell street, Detroit, Mich. The subscription rate is only 10 cents a copy, or $1 per year. This magazine will appear regularly and will be Detroit's newest contribution to literary America. The 1942 issue will have articles on the following subjects:

MARIAN ANDERSON
LILY-WHITE AIRPLANES
THE NEGRO SPIRITUAL
HANDICAPS OF NEGRO DOCTORS
HARLEM'S ANNUAL HORSE SHOW
JUSTICE FOR THE NEGRO
NEGROES ASK ABOUT DEMOCRACY
CURTIS-WRIGHT AND NEGROES
NEGRO POLITICAL BEHAVIOR IN DETROIT
SOLDIER LYNCHED ONE FRIDAY MORNING
WITCH HUNT IN GEORGIA
JANUARY 1942

The Community Publishing Company is endeavoring to place "RACIAL DIGEST" in every city and town in the United States and they are requesting any person who desires to be a representative to write them. Their ad appears elsewhere in this issue and will appear regularly in this paper.

Memphis Tenn. Commercial Appeal
January 3, 1941

Negro Newsplant Expands

The Mississippi Sentinel of Jackson, Miss., and Arkansas Sentinel of Little Rock, Ark., negro newspapers, will be published from the plant of the Memphis Sentinel when the present expansion of the local plant is completed, Welson A. Beasley, managing editor, said yesterday. The Sentinel, which suspended publication this week to install equipment to print their own paper, is the only negro newspaper published in Memphis. The paper formerly was printed in local printing shops.

48a-1941

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

MISSOURI

On The Look-Out

By Thomas A. Webster

(A column devoted to information and issues of particular interest to Negro people in Kansas Ciyt

FEB 7 19

DEFENSE TRAINING.

THESE industries and occupations have been approved by the advisory commission to the council of national defense as follows: aircraft — manufacturing, maintenance and repairs; machine tools, ship building—manufacturing, maintenance and repair; automotive—manufacturing, maintenance and repair; electrical, forging, boiler and heavy steel plate, foundry, light manufacturing, sheetcy, metal, woodworking, chemicals, ammunitions, and ordinance—light and heavy.

•

ELIGIBILITY:

Two types of programs—supplementary courses and pre-employment refresher courses—are ocered.

1. Workers who are employed in jobs or closely related jobs that are essential to national defense can be enrolled by the endorsement of employers and representatives of these trade unions.

2. Persons selected from the registers of public employment agencies and the Works Progress Administration.

3. Out of school rural and nonrural youth, CCC enrollees and NYA project workers are eligible.

•

REGISTER WITH PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

It is essential to register with the public employment offices for this training, or to be referred by an employer or the WPA office. Some of the skilled workers found in the approved industries for national defense training are: machinists, toolmaker and designer, millwright, patten-maker, sheet metal worker, boilermaker, blacksmith, electrician, painter, rigger, ship-fitter, mold craftsman, shipwright, coppersmith and draftsman; bencher work lather operator (including engine, tuner and automobile screw machine), shaper operator, planes operator, pulling machine operator and grinding machine operator.

Bench workers may be divided into such specific type jobs as: chipper and filer, scraper and fitter, assembler, solderer, etc. Some examples of specific jobs which are coming to many trades are: welder acetylene and arc) riveter, assembler, tracer, blueprint machine operator and inspector.

SUPPLEMENTARY COURSES:

Persons who are enrolled in supplementary courses are workers who are employed in jobs that are essential to national defense, or in closely-allied occupations. They are endorsed by industry and labor and need not register with the public employment office.

•

BOOKS AND REPORTS:

"THE PLANTATION SOUTH"—1934-1937: Just released by the division of the Federal Works Agency, WPA Division of Research. In reference to Negro labor it says, traditionally the Negro resident family has been the major source of labor for plantations. In 1934 Negroes were 59 per cent of the tenants on plantations and 61 per cent in 1937 on 246 plantations studied.

FEB 7. 1941

"PROCEEDINGS OF THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN IN A DEMOCRACY," Children's Bureau of Publication.

Includes report on children in minority groups. "The largest minority group and the greatest sufferers from discrimination are Negroes, but minority status is also experienced to a degree which varies from time to time and from place to place by Indians, Mexicans, Jews and some foreign-born people.

•

COMPLETE PLAN: Related Training Courses for NYA Out-of-School Employees: Abridgement of All Defense Training. Available in Missouri: A state plan of the executive officers; State Board of Vocational Education to carry out provisions of Public Law 312—Chapter 780, 76th Congress for providing vocational courses and related or other necessary instruction essential to national defense.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Negro Press Week

MAR 14 1941

PLANS HAVE BEEN completed for the observance of the third annual "Negro Journalistic Week", beginning March 16th and continuing through the 22nd, 1941.

48a

This year's celebration will mark the 114th anniversary of the Negro Press in America, since it was March 16, 1827 when the NEGRO FREEDMAN, a colored periodical appeared in print.

Prominent American figures such as, the President of the United States, U. S. Senators, presidents of colleges and captains of industry have endorsed the Negro Press Week idea.

Negro schools and churches are expected to observe the Negro Press Week with some appropriate exercises.

We have observed in America, "Potato Week", "Apple Week", and various other "weeks" for the purpose of stimulating an interest in the projects observed.

Since the Negro Press for the past 114 years has rendered such outstanding service to the life of the American Negro and since the Negro newspaper is considered the most powerful agency in America as it relates to Negro progress; therefore, it would be appropriate and proper for the American Negro to support the Negro Press by reading more Negro literature, and by encouraging those of our neighbors who are not reading to read Negro literature.

MAR 14 1941

If the Negro Press Week idea can serve to inspire Negroes to appreciate and support the Negro Press more in the future than they have in the past, it will have rendered a great service to the Negro world.

—From The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Observer

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WAR AND THE NEGRO PRESS

MAR 15 1941

The passage by the U.S. Senate of the so-called Lend-Lease Bill brings the war mongering in this country to a focus and seems to be a green light to war entrance.

When this bill becomes a law the revolution in American life begins in earnest and the civilization we once knew will be no more.

Since a war economy must of necessity be a planned economy, it is worthwhile to speculate on the fate of the critical press in this changed society, especially a critical Negro press.

The plan as already laid down by the powers-that-be in Washington does not contemplate citizenship equality for the Negro but adopts the Southern philosophy of bi-racialism with its inherent assumption of white superiority and black inferiority.

MAR 15 1941

No other conclusion can be drawn from the Negro policy of the Administration since 1933.

In the circumstances, is the Negro press, the eyes, ears and tongue of the American Negro, to be permitted to sharply criticize, as it has, discrimination and segregation because of color?

Will such criticism be regarded as interfering with the smooth functioning of the planned economy for war?

Will the Negro press be curbed from reporting and commenting upon the grievances of Negroes on the ground that this jeopardizes national unity?

It is not only possible but probable, for even the white press has with increasing frequency warned against the dangers of censorship.

Only if the Negroes show a solid front against any weakening of the Bill of Rights will their newspapers be able to speak out against injustice, mistreatment, libel and exploitation as in the past.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Negro Press Week Lauded By President

MAR 20 1941

Praises Constructive Service Given By The Newspapers

ATLANTA, (ANP)—Stating that "the opportunity for constructive service open to our Negro press is immeasurable," the President of the United States again placed his approval on the annual National Negro Newspaper week observance. President Roosevelt's message was received here by officials of Negro Press week as plans were being completed for the third annual observance and the celebration of the 114th anniversary of the American Negro press, being celebrated this week.

"I hope that the forthcoming observance," continued the President, will arouse in all who labor in this important field of journalism a fuller and deeper appreciation of the work which they can do and a firm determination to do it.

"I trust, too, that the celebration of the 114th anniversary of the first American Negro newspaper will inspirit all who participate with a renewed sense of the responsibility which is theirs as interpreters of the part which Negroes are to play in our American life."

MAR 20 1941

The Press week observance is being sponsored cooperatively by the Negro newspapers of the nation and the Delta Phi Delta journalistic society It is being immediately promoted by Moss Hyles Kendrix, of the Georgia NYA division of Negro affairs, who has directed the project since its inception, and a Press week committee including Fred Funderburg, Morehouse college senior; D. B. Washington of the Georgia division of Negro affairs; Dr. William Stanley Braithwaite, Atlanta University; Cliff Mackay, managing editor, Atlanta Daily World; and William Henry Huff, Chicago attorney. Otto McClarrin, director of publicity, Howard University, is national president of Delta Phi Delta.

Palmetto Leader
Columbia, S. C.

NEGRO NEWSPAPER WEEK

MAR 22 1941

This is National Negro Newspaper Week. The theme of the week is "The Negro Press Is An American Institution."

According to records compiled the Negro newspaper appeared in the U. S. March 16, 1827—one hundred and fourteen years ago

The Negro press is increasing in influence, and usefulness. It ranks side by side with the Negro church in its scope and service. Each week 1,600,000 Negro papers are sold, a parallel with the number of people reached weekly in the Negro church.

The Negro newspaper performs a very definite function in society It performs a service not performed by newspapers of any other group of people. The Negro newspaper is, in function and protection, the five senses of the Negro race in America. Then it goes without saying that Negroes should support ther papers more generously by buying them and by supporting the white merchants who advertise in Negro newspapers.

MAR 22 1941

Even the writers of Negro news papers may recognize that there is another side to the picure. In many instances Negro editors have yet to learn what is news and what is fit to print. We are of the opinion hat many of our papers are "yellow." They play up the things that hinder progress in race relations—they magnify prejudice and crime too much

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier. —The Editor)

MAR 15 1941

MY FRIEND, Moss Hyles Kendrix of Atlanta, reminds me that this is Annual National Negro Newspaper Week, and that the theme of the week is to be, "The Negro Press Is An American Institution." He also invites my attention to the fact that the first Negro newspaper in the U.S. appeared March 16, 1827, hence this year we celebrate during the week March 16-22.

All this is fitting because the Negro press is an increasingly influential institution, marching close upon the heels of the Negro church. It is the largest Negro industry with the most expensive capital equipment and the largest aggregation of skilled mechanics, operatives, business and intellectual workers. Each week there are about 1,600,000 Negro newspapers sold, which means that the Negro newspaper reaches about as many Negroes weekly as does the Negro church.

* * *

The Negro newspaper performs a very valuable function in American society. It disseminates news and opinion about and for Negroes, a service which the white press, in pursuance of the American religion of Negrophobia, will not perform, save in isolated instances. It thus shapes Negro opinion, and so bears great responsibility. It has the widest contact with white business, buying ink, photographs, paper, metal, machinery, office supplies and baggage transportation and selling advertising space.

Without the Negro newspapers, the Negroes as a group would be without eyes, ears and mouth, wholly dependent upon a hostile press. So long as the white press so faithfully adheres to the Nazi-like Party Line in this country, the Negro press will be necessary. It is abundantly clear that the overwhelming majority of white editors are incapable, unable and unwilling to treat the Negro as a citizen, first. This is evidenced most sharply when something of prime importance to Negroes is in the news: i.e., jim crowism in the army, discrimination in national defense, lynching, the eternal rent war in the ghetto, etc.

* * * MAR 15 1941

It goes without saying that Negroes should support their newspapers both by buying them and by patronizing the advertisers therein. Like most newspapers in the U.S., the Negro papers cannot live on circulation alone, and grow. They must have advertising. This advertising must come mainly from white-owned businesses. Individual Negroes can help a lot by writing to national advertisers such as Heinz, Chesterfield, Camel, Campbell's Soups, etc., asking why their advertisements do not appear in any of the Negro newspapers. This would help.

The Negro newspapers could also help themselves by not being so darned timid about attacking these businesses, many of which are very vulnerable on several counts, and know it. Even the threat to expose might be sufficient to make them see wisdm in advertising in the Negro press. We have depended upon merely begging, and that has obvious limitations.

* * *

As I said, the Negro newspapers shape public opinion and thus bear great responsibility for the moral and intellectual standards of their respective communities or sections. With few exceptions the Negro newspapers are cheap: i.e., shamelessly catering to the sensational, the tawdry and the emotional, publicizing more Negro murder and crime than the entire white press, and loading their sheets with insignificant social trivia reflecting almost a complete absence of good taste. There is an amusing incongruity between the news and editorial pages, most of the latter equaling and often surpassing the opinion in the white press.

Although conditions in many Negro communities are very bad, what Negro newspapers have accepted their responsibility and exposed the individuals and institutions creating and maintaining those conditions? I refer to dives, dumps, gambling dens ad their proprietors, many of whom are paraded on our society pages as pillars of society because they have some money, a nice home and an automobile. A fine example to set before the rising generation!

* * *

There is need for much more taste and discrimination in editing. The eye-dazzling "circus" make-up should be abandoned. News should be re-written by competent people before it is published. Headline writing could, in the main, be much improved. Whole fields of Negro activity are consistently ignored in favor of sports, theatricals and society. There is too much gush and goo and slopping over. There is a habit of consistently making a mountain out of a mole hill, and vice versa.

MAR 15 1941

Labor relations on most Negro newspapers are antediluvian and reminiscent of a cotton plantation. Negro publishers should see the wisdom of encouraging the 100 per cent organization of their employees in labor unions instead of discouraging it. Are they wiser than the United States Steel Corporation or General Motors?

The Negro public can bring about some of these changes by frank criticism in letters to their favorite Negro newspapers. This is one way to make "Bigger and Better Negro Newspapers."

Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.

The Negro Newspapers

MAR 20 1941

If one were asked to designate the three most important factors in the development of the American Negro people he would probably name: (1) the Negro Church, (2) the Negro schools and colleges, (3) Negro newspapers and magazines.

The observance of Negro Newspaper Week invites attention to the tremendous import of Negro publications and the influence which they have had on American public opinion. The Negro people of America, more, perhaps, than any other group, needed a voice to defend them against the maligning of those who deliberately sought to thwart his purposes; a medium to tell the story of his achievements; a forum in which to discuss the vital issues of his very existence in the nation. The Negro newspaper and magazine furnished all these.

MAR 20 1941

Newspapers published by white people, with but few exceptions have either been decidedly prejudiced and opposed to the interest of the Negro, or have been indifferent to the portrayal of the better side of his life and interests. Sometimes this indifference has been due to preoccupation with the interest of their own people, rather than from prejudicial motivation. But in either case it served the same end and left the Negro without a voice in the majority public mind.

Negro newspapers were born out of the deepest necessity to fill the great need of telling our story not only to the white people, who were for the most part ignorant of our hopes and aspiration, but to the Negro, who needed also to know more of the true story of himself and his people which he could not know otherwise.

How well the Negro newspaper has done its job is attested by the fact that every important city in the nation today has its Negro newspaper. Many of our Negro newspapers have become "national weeklies" circulating in all parts of the country and in foreign lands as well. Recent observations have revealed that white people read these journals in order to know what the Negro is doing and thinking. In whatever way you may think of it, in spite of the faults and weaknesses of the Negro press, it has done a fine job and served an indespensible need.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

NATIONAL NEWSPAPER WEEK TO BE OBSERVED MARCH 16-22

MAR 2 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27—The third annual National Negro Newspaper Week as sponsored by Delta Phi Delta journalistic society in cooperation with the Negro newspapers of America will be observed March 16-22 it was announced here this week by Otto McClarin, national president of Delta Phi Delta.

Previously known as National Bigger and Better Negro Newspaper Week, the observance is designed primarily to familiarize America with the accomplishments and possibilities of the Negro press and the contribution made by it to American life since the first Negro newspaper appeared in this country 114 years ago. It is further hoped that the observance will stimulate a greater interest in journalism among Negro youth of America to the end that they may seek journalistic training, thereby increasing their ability to interpret intelligently the Negro to America.

MAR 2 1941

During previous press week observances, Negro newspapers, colleges and universities, and agencies and organizations interested in the welfare and progress of the Negro have been urged to participate in the promotion of the week. This year the same procedure is to be followed. A feature of the week will be the celebration of the 114th anniversary of inception of the Negro Press in America, while the theme of the week is to be, "The Negro Press is an American Institution." The first Negro newspaper appeared in America March 16, 1827.

According to Mr. McClarin, Moss Hyles Kendrix of Atlanta, Ga., is promoting the week. Working with Mr. Kendrix on the project are Fred Funderburg, Morehouse college senior and an advisory committee including Mr. William Stanley Braithwaite, Atlanta university; William Henry Huff, Chicago attorney, and Cliff Mackay, managing editor of the Atlanta Daily World. Mr. Kendrix, a co-founder of Delta Phi Delta, has directed the week since its inception in 1938.

MAR 2 1941

A young columnist of note, Mr. McClarin was elected second president of Delta Phi Delta at the society's third annual convention of the organization which convened last spring at Lincoln university, Jefferson City, Mo. He is a recent graduate of Howard university and director of publicity at that institution. Mr. Kendrix is director of forums and publicity in the Division of Negro Affairs, N. Y. A., for Georgia.

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

THIRD ANNUAL NEGRO NEWSPAPER WEEK MAR. 16-22

MAR 8 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The third National Negro Newspaper Week as sponsored by Delta Phi Delta journalistic society in cooperation with the Negro Newspapers of America will be observed March 16-22, it was announced here this week by Otto McClarin, national president of Delta Phi Delta.

Previously known at National Bigger and Better Negro Newspaper Week, the observance is designed primarily to familiarize America with the accomplishments and possibilities of the Negro press and the controbution made by it to American life since the first Negro newspaper appeared in this country 114 years ago. It is further hoped that the observance will stimulate a greater interest in journalism among Negro youth of America to the end that they may seek journalistic training, thereby increasing their ability to interpret inteligently the Negro to America.

A feature of the week this year will be the observance of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Anniversary of the American Negro Press. The "Wings Over Jordan" program for Sunday, March 16, is to be devoted to Founders' Day for the Negro press with Mos Hyles Kendrix, director of National Negro Newspaper Week, serving as speaker. The theme of the week is to be "The Negro Press Is An American Institution."

MAR 8 1941

During previous press week observances, Negro newspapers, colleges and universities ,and agencies and organizations interested in the welfare and progress of the Negro have been urged to participate in the promotion of the week. This year the same procedure is to be followed.

Working with Mr. Kendrix on the projec are Fred Funderburg, Morehouse College senior and an advisory committee including Dr. William Stanley Braithwaite, Atlanta University, William Henry Huff, Chicago attorney; Cliff Mackay, managing editor of the Atlanta Daily World, and a group of the nation's leading journalists. Mr. Hendrix, a cofounder of Delta Phi Delta, has directed the work since its inception in 1938.

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

HERE AND THERE

By HELEN S. JACKSON

MAR 14 1941

THE STORY OF THE PRESS

Sponsored by the Delta Phi Delta Journalist society, in cooperation with the Negro Newspapers of America, the week of March 16-22 is to be set aside as "National Negro Newspaper Week".

And, so, today, we dedicate a column to the struggling writers, the newspaper people, those members of the Fourth Estate who sometimes burn midnite oil, and chew up the ends of fountain pens and pencils in trying to think up new ideas, new expressions and new ways of presenting the news.

The brotherhood and sisterhood of the Fourth Estate (sometimes down, but never out) still believes that the "show must go on."

The first Negro newspaper in America was "Freedmon's Journal", a strictly ablotionist sheet, published in New York City in the year 1827, and edited by two free Negroes, John B. Russwurm and the Rev. Samuel E. Cornish.

Other Negro papers of antebellum days were the "Ram's Horn" of New York City, which appeared in 1847, edited by Edward Hodges and the "North Star", which made its debut in 1857; the latter was edited by the belligerent Frederick Douglas, ex-slave.

Both papers staged strenuous campaigns against slavery and Douglas' "North Star" became the inspired mouthpiece of abolitionists in all sections of the country.

MAR 14 1941

After the Civil War had ended, the publishing of Negro newspapers was not confined to the North. Now that the South had gained its freedom a number of Negro newspapers sprang up, the first being the "Colored American," publishing in Augusta, Georgia in 1865. By 1880, the South had three times as many Negro newspapers as the North.

All of these "Journals of Freedom" pursued the same general slogan: "To keep before the minds of our race the duties and responsibilities of freedom; and to call attention to the wants and grievances of the Colored People".

By 1896, there were 261 Negro weeklies published in 36 states, the District of Columbia and the "Indian Territory".

From the beginning of the development of the secular newspaper, there were also being developed religious and fraternal sheets.

As far back as 1843, Martin Delaney, a free Negro, and Harvard graduate began the publication of the "Mystery" in Pittsburg. "The Mystery" lasted until 1848; it was then purchased by the A.M.E. Church; and became the first colored religious newspaper in the United States—the 'Christian Herald". After four years, the denomination changed its name to the "Christian Recorder"—a name which it still carries.

MAR 14 1941

The "Christian Recorder" has thousands of readers and carries much weight in the religious world. Its present editor is the Rev. George A. Singleton of Philadelphia.

Today, there are 230 Negro newspapers published in 40 states. These newspapers carry news from all parts of the country, as well as local news and advertising. The Negro press associations number 21; among them are the Calvin News Agency the National Negro Press Association and the Associated Negro Press.

The Negro newspaper has been, since its inception in 1827, a courageous, untiring and vigilant watchguard of the rights of our group. Many victories have been gained—educationally, politically, economically and otherwise.

MAR 14 1941

A gigantic task lies ahead. Unemployment, discrimination, segregation and disfranchisement still stalk through this great land of ours.

Led by the spirit of the great departed Frederick Douglas, the Negro Press still lights the way to complete freedom and emancipation—for "the pen is mightier than the sword".

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

'Wings' Speaker

MAR 16 1941

MAR 16 1941

The third annual observance of National Negro Newspaper Week will commence this morning when Moss Hyles Kendrix of this city, director of the Week and a member of Georgia's N. Y. A. Division of Negro Affairs, speaks over the nation-wide broadcast of the famous "Wings Over Jordan" program. Appearing in connection with the celebration of National Negro Newspaper Week and the commemoration of the 114th anniversary of the American Negro Press, Mr. Kendrix will take as his subject "The Negro Press Is An American Institution." The program will originate from Cleveland. Mr. Kendrix departed for Cleveland last Thursday evening.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Kendrix Traces Progress Of Negro Newspapers In 'Wings Over Jordan' Masterpiece

MAR 17 1941

MAR 17 1941

"The Negro Press is an American institution," Moss Hyles Kendrix, member of Georgia's Negro division of the NYA, told a nation-wide audience Sunday morning as principal speaker during the famed "Wings Over Jordan" program.

The address was delivered in conjunction with the annual observance of Bigger and Better Negro Newspaper Week, a project inaugurated by the Delta Phi Delta Journalistic Society of which Mr. Kendrix, while a student at Morehouse College, was one of the founders.

MAR 17 1941

In his brief but compact and informative message, Mr. Kendrix traced the long and colorful career of the American Negro newspaper citing that the Christian Recorder was the only journal remaining of those publisher prior to the Civil War.

MAR 17 1941

He added a note of praise without mentioning it by name to the Atlanta Daily World, citing briefly how the WORLD, under sterling leadership of the late W. A. Scott, had been developed in four brief years from a weekly to the nation's only Negro daily newspaper.

The Northwest Enterprise
Seattle, Washington

Negro Newspaper Week

MAR 14 1941

Washington, D. C. The third annua National Negro Newspaper week as sponsored by Delta Phi Delta journalistic society in cooperation with the Negro Newspapers of America will be observed March 16-22 it was announced here this week by Otto McClarin, National President of Delta Phi Pelta.

Previously known as National Bigger and Better Negro Newspaper Week, the observance is designde primarily to familarize America with the accomplishment and possibilities of the Negro press and the contribution made by it to American life since the first Negro newspaper appeared in this country 114 years ago. It is further hoped that the observance will stimulate a greater interest in journalism among Negro youth of America to the end that they may seek journalistic training, thereby increasing their ability to interpret intelligently the Negro to America.

MAR 14 1941

A feature of the Week this year will be the observance of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Anniversary of the American Negro Press The "Wings Over Jordan" program for Sunday, March 16 is to be devoted to Founders' Day for the Negro press with Moss Hyles Kendrix, director of National Negro Newspaper Week, serving as speaker. The theme of the week is to be "The Negro Press is an American Institution."

The American Negro Press

We have often stated in the JOURNAL that one of the things we like most about the "Wings Over Jordan" program is the fact that the lectures are so often informing or inspiring or both. We think they are very informing to white listeners although it is surprising how little we ourselves know of our own history. Also we are often ignorant of our achievements and our progress in certain fields.

MAR 22 1941

Although the American Negro press is dedicated to propaganda favorable to the Negro it has been quite unselfish in this matter as it relates to itself. The result is that we have our doubts that a majority of the Negroes listening in would have been able to give the name of the nation's only Negro Daily Newspaper which was mentioned by the speaker. If there are any readers of our editorial page who do not know the world like for them to know that the nmae is the Atlana Daily WORLD founded by W. A. Scott, Jr., one of our most progressive young men until his death a few years ago.

SAVANNAH JOURNAL
SAVANNAH, GA.

We agree with the Wings speaker that the Negro Press has done a very good job in fighting for the extension to Negroes of the privileges of American Democracy. In doing this the Negro press has served American Democracy.

In order to appreciate the distinct contribution of the Negro press we know of no more striking experiment than to compare the front pages of the Atlanta Daily WORLD with the front pages of its contemporary, the Atlanta CONSTITUTION.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

President Roosevelt Greets Newspaper Week Observance

"Wings Over Jordan" Will Open Program Celebrating 140th Anniversary of American Negro Press.

MAR 15 1941

ATLANTA, Ga., Mar. 13—Stating that "the opportunity for constructive service open to our Negro press is immeasurable," the President of the United States again placed his approval or the annual National Negro Newspaper Week observance. President Roosevelt's message was received here by officials of Negro Press Week as plans were being completed for the third annual observance of the week of March 16-22.

"I hope that the forthcoming observance," continued the President, "will arouse in all who labor in this important field of journalism a fuller and deeper appreciation of the work which they can do and a firm determination to do it.

"I trust, too, that the celebration of the one hundred and fourteenth anniversary of the first American Negro newspaper will inspire all who participate with a renewed sense of the responsibility which is theirs as interpreters of the part which Negroes are to play in our American life.

MAR 15 1941

EDITORS CO-OPERATE

According to information released by officials of the week, the "Wings Over Jordan" program for Sunday, March 16, is to be devoted to the observance of the one hundred and fourteenth anniversary and Founders' Day for the American Negro press.

Moss Hyles Kendrix, youthful director of the week, is to be the principal speaker for this broadcast. Dr. Glenn T. Settle, president and narrator of "Wings Over Jordan," is to make some very important contributions to the program. Incidentally, Freedom's Journal, the first American Negro newspaper, appeared on March 16, 1827.

MAR 15 1941

Correspondence which has been received by the director of the week from Negro editors and college administrators of the nation and agencies and organizations devoted to the promotion and welfare and progress of the American Negro indicates that the celebration has attracted widespread interest and should prove a successful endeavor.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

WINGS OVER JORDAN:

Negro Press 'An American Institution' For 114 Years

By MOSS HYLES KENDRIX

MAR 20 1941

Today is Founders' Day for that American institution, the Negro press. Today we pause in tribute to the one hundred and fourteenth anniversary of the inception of the Negro newspaper in America. For, today, more than a century ago, the ambitions of two colored Americans, Samuel Cornish and John B. Rushworm, combined with the printer's ink, the press and paper to create *Freedom's Journal*, the first Afro-American newspaper known to the people of this nation. Today is the first day of a week which has been set aside in honor of America's Negro newspaper. This is National Negro Newspaper Week.

MAR 20 1941

The story of the Negro press is an interesting one. Since the founding of *Freedom's Journal*, many Negro periodicals have appeared, served their purposes and perished. Of the twenty-four Negro journals known to have existed in pre-Civil War days, only one, the *Christian Recorder*, which began in 1841, has survived. Records show that in 1870, there were ten Negro newspapers; in 1880, thirty-one, and in 1890, one hundred and fifty-four.

NEGRO DAILY NEWSPAPER

At the turn of the century, Negro journalism was more or less a side-line profession, with the greater portion of our journalists "depending for a living upon teaching, preaching, law, medicine, office-holding, or upon some outside business investment." As the twentieth century grow, however, so did the Negro newspaper. Papers appearing in "hand bill" sizes during the 1900's have developed into large weeklies of many pages. As recent as the late 1920's, a paper beginning as a small weekly developed, within the span of four years into the "Nation's only Negro daily."

Information released by the Department of Commerce in April, 1940, reveals that in 1939, there were 370 or more Negro newspapers, magazines and bulletins published in the United States This report further shows that during the period, November '38 to October, 1939, 164 of 230 listed Negro newspapers had a combined circulation of 1,406,800 papers per issue; 123 newspapers were employing 1,089 full time employees, while 94 newspapers reported 829 full time employees in home offices. Ninety-five Negro newspapers employing 995 workers reported a total monthly payroll of $83,400. In the same year the equipment owned by 60 Negro newspapers was valued at $1,081,800.

MAR 20 1941

MOSS MYLES KENDRIX

is co-founder of Delta Phi Delta, national journalistic fraternity, which this week has been sponsoring National Negro Newspaper Week. He is a graduate of Morehouse College, was former editor of the Tiger, college paper, and has directed National Newspaper Week since its inauguration in 1939. He is now in charge of publicity for the State-wide public forums offered as part of the NYA in Georgia.

"Wings Over Jordan," the internationally noted Sunday morning radio program over which Mr Kendrix spoke, is broadcast over a nationwide network of the Columbia Broadcasting System. The speaker this coming Sunday will be A. L. Lewis, president of the Afro-American Life Insurance Company. The program will originate from Orlando, Fla. "Wings Over Jordan" is now on tour.

FIVE-FOLD PURPOSE

Recently when asked the duties of a Negro newspaper, one young Negro editor stated that when he studied journalism in one of the nation's leading universities he was taught that the fundamental job of the newspaper is to present and interpret the news. Since leaving the university and after working for a number of years on Negro newspapers, this young journalist feels that the Negro newspaper has a five-fold purpose. In addition to presenting the news and interpreting it, the Negro newspaper must crusade, attempt to educate, and inspire.

MAR 20 1941

For the past one hundred and fourteen years, Negro newspapers have been devoted to these tasks. The names of such pre-Civil War publications as Freedom's Journal, Rights of All, Mirror of Liberty, Elevator, Clarion and Genius of Freedom indicate clearly the purposes that they were dedicated to. The Colored American, also of pre-Civil War days, quoted as its aims "the moral, social and political elevation and improvement of the free colored people; and the peaceful emancipation of the enslaved." Though modified by time and social, economic and political progress, the aims toward which the Negro press has long striven remain a goal yet to be attained.

AIDS NATION'S WELFARE

The promotion of the welfare of the United States is the first aim of the American Negro press. From the report of the Findings Committee of the Press section of the Conference on the Participation of the Negro in National Defense which met last November at Hampton Institute, the following statements are taken, I quote. "As representatives of the Negro press we believe that in this period of national defense we must continue to fight to secure for Negro citizens complete participation in every phase of American life, continue to expose and denounce discrimination in industry, labor and the armed forces of the nation, and do everything possible to make ourselves a powerful and effective force in maintaining the traditional loyalty of the Negro to his country and in keeping alive a faith in his future as a citizen. In line with the demand for national unity, we shall use our publications in so far as possible to interpret the Negro to white America and to keep all people particularly the Negro cognizant of the fact that only in a democracy can a minority group crusade for improved conditions."

The Negro press is an American institution.

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

National Negro Newspaper Week

MAR 22 1941

As Negro newspaper week throughout the country begins the celebration of National Negro Newspaper Week, March 22 through 29, sponsored by the Phi Delta Sigma Fraternity. it naturally suggests the queries: Why the Negro newspaper? When was the first one started? Why was it started? What has it done? Where is it headed?

The Negro press is now more than 114 years old, having begun with John Russwurm's Freedoms Journal back in 1827. Rev. Samuel B. Cornish supplied the money for this paper and did most of the editing. Russwurm was taken into the enterprise because he was the first Negro to graduate from an American college.

Born from the direst necessity, that necessity becomes more and more apparent as the years roll by. It was not until 1847 that Negro newspapers became a positive factor in the life of the American Negro. The launching of the North Star by that intrepid and daring soul, Frederick Douglas, bcame the first real newspaper.

At first our papers were nothing but means of protest, a sort of propaganda used to fight the inquities of slavery. There were many of these. Perhaps they did not live long but while each was going it served its purpose, and, having served, thereby justified ith existence. Some since, have been rated highly, others struggled along, barely existing. Included in the list were scores of dailies, of which only one survives. There have been semi-weeklies, innumerable weeklies and scores of magazines, all working for the best interest of the race which the served.

MAR 22 1941

In comptemplating the professions which make for racial grandeur, opportunities and protection from insult and assault, we are apt to mininize the importance of the Negro Press as a determining factor. The pulpit, the schoolhouse, politics and business each had its bearing on our development but none have been or is more potent than the press.

The pulpit directs morals and religious thought; the schoolhouse is a beacon light for broader intellectuality; politics give us the science of good government; but the press is the fulcrum on which all these forces must act to become of beneficient service to the people.

The newspaper is the concentrated voice of the masses, disseminating throughout the world the sweetening influence which the spoken word gives only to a single parish. It magnifies the labors of educational leaders, to the business world it is a guide, counsellor and friend, to civic organizations it presents means of appealing to hundreds of people quickly.

The Negro newspaper is the largest class group of periodicals in the country. There are more than 300 of them published and of this number more than 180 are weekly newspapers.

Daily papers rarely if ever give any space to the achievements and progress of the Negro. Custom has decreed that the Negro is to be mentioned in their columns as a criminal, moron or buffon. This is one reason the colored man is so often regarded by most whites as criminally inclined or a

MAR 22 1941

fool.

MAR 22 1941

The Negro has found it necessary to evolve his own media to successfully defend his character, fight his battles unhampered, record his laudable achievements, protest en masse the many injustices done him or advocate his rights as a man and citizen.

Largely through the efforts of the press and its writers the race has been given a fair hearing; leaders and thinkers of other races have been made to consider the plight of the Ngro. The colored press has aroused the commerical and industrial spirit, they are giving practical aid in solving of racial labor problems, they are aiding in neutralizing to a grat extent the baneful influence of trade union hostility. Collecting, collating and publishing the creditable achievements of the race, furnishing a periodical compendium of history and placing the Negro before his critics in a favorabl light, the Negro Press has done its work well.

Some moron might point out that a great many Negro papers and editors are crooked and can be bought on any issue. We say that it is difficult for a needy man to resist temptation of a bribe, and it is hard to convert a hungry man to Christianity. Support the right kind of papers and we will then be an institution which is fearless, militant, progressive and lucrative.

MAR 22 1941

And let us close on this thought: the rights of no people can be ruthlessly invaded as long as their press is fearless, upright, and patriotic. No people can forever be eternally damned as ignorant, shiftless, vicious and no good if they support a press which is intelligent, has a soul and is thrifty.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Marylan

Publishers Pick Cleveland Editor for 1941 Prexy

MAR 8 1941

Set Next Meeting, August, 1941, Under New Constitution

CHICAGO. — The second annual conference of the Negro Newspaper Publishers' Association closed here, Saturday after electing William O. Walker, publisher of the Cleveland Call-Post, president, and changing its meeting time to the month of August.

The first conference, as well as this one, was called in February. There will be a regular meeting of the group during the month of August, 1941, and annually thereafter, under the constitution adopted during the three-day convention.

Other Officers

Other officers chosen are:

Secretary - treasurer, Thomas W. Young, business manager of the Norfolk Journal and Guide; southern vice president, Frank L. Stanley, general manager of the Louisville Defender; midwest vice president, Louis E. Martin, editor of the Michigan Chronicle; eastern vice president, Mrs. Robert L. Vann, treasurer of the Pittsburgh Courier;

Western vice president, Carter Wesley, publisher of the Houston Informer; members of the executive committee, in addition to officers, are John H. Sengstacke, vice-president of the Chicago Defender, D. Arnett Murphy, vice-president of the AFRO-AMERICAN, and Dowdal H. Davis, advertising manager of the Kansas City Call.

MAR 8 1941

Federal Specialist Speaks

Delegates were addressed by Dr. Joseph R. Houchins, of Washington, D.C., specialist in statistics, Bureau of the Census, who described the census data available for a study of the colored market and outlined a plan for making that available to manufacturers, advertisers and others interested in this group of consumers.

They also heard W. L. Vomack, a publishers' representative of New York, outline the opportunities of colored newspapers in the field of national advertising. Vomack has been active in this business of representing colored newspapers for fourteen years.

Plan Achievement Award

The body voted to undertake a survey of the colored market and a committee was named to perfect it. The first stage, comprising individual market surveys by member papers, is to be completed by the annual meeting in Chicago, next August.

A plan for recognizing outstanding examples of newspaper enterprize was given to a committee for study before the next annual meeting. It would mark for special distinction those individuals whose work was outstanding in much the same manner as the Pulitzer prizes recognize white newspapermen.

Others attending the sessions, in addition to the officers already named, were: Anthony Overton, publisher and Miss Olive Diggs, business manager, of the Chicago Bee; L. I. Brockanbury, secretary, and J. Don Davis, business manager, the Houston Informer; William C. Nunn, managing editor, the Pittsburgh Courier; Jacob R. Tipper, publisher, the Chicago World; William L. Sherrill, assistant editor, and Samuel Phillips, advertising manager, the Michigan Chronicle; Eugene F. Cheaks, editor, the Cleveland Guide; C. C. DeJois, Jr., editor, the Louisiana Weekly; Mrs. Robert S. Abbott, president, the Chicago Defender; Mrs. Marion Downer, distributor, and A. N. Fields, editor, the Chicago edition of the Pittsburgh Courier.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

CLEVELANDER IS ELECTED AT CHICAGO MEET

MAR 8 1941

Call-Post Chief Assumes Presidency After 2nd Annual Conference

MAR 8 1941

The second annual conference of the Negro Newspaper Publishers association closed here Saturday, March 1, after electing William O. Walker, publisher of the Cleveland Call-Post, its new president, and changing its meeting time to the month of August.

The first conference, as well as this one, was called in February. There will be a regular meeting of the group during the month of August, 1941, and annually thereafter, under the constitution adopted during the three-day convention.

Other officers chosen are, secretary-treasurer, Thomas W. Young, business manager of the Norfolk Journal and Guide; southern vice president, Frank L. Stanley, general manager of the Louisville Defender; midwestern vice president, Louis E. Martin, editor of the Michigan Chronicle; eastern vice president, Mrs. Robert L. Vann, treasurer of the Pittsburgh Courier; western vice president, Carter Wesley, publisher of the Houston Informer. Members of the executive commitee in addition to the officers, are John H. Sengstacke, vice president of the Chicago Defender; D. Arnett Murphy, vice president of the Afro American, and Dowdal H. Davis, advertising manager of the Kansas City Call.

Delegates were addressed by Dr. Joseph R. Houchins, of Washington, D. C., specialist in Negro statistics, Bureau of the Census, who described the census data available for a study of the Negro market, and outlined a plan for making that available to manufacturers, advertisers and others interested in this group of consumers.

They also heard W. L. Vomack, s publishers' representative of New York, outline the opportunities of Negro newspapers in the field of national advertising. Vomack, who has been active in this business of representing Negro newspapers for 14 years, also traced the history of national advertising now most generally identified with the colored papers.

MAR 8 1941

A decision to undertake a survey of the Negro market was made by the association. The complete plan for this study was agreed on and a committee named to perfect it. The first stage, comprising individual market surveys by member papers, is to be completed by the annual meeting in Chicago next August.

Twenty-two delegates were registered for the sessions. They came from states as far separated as Texas, Virginia and Missouri. Editorial problems, management, mechanical improvements, photo-engraving and advertising were discussed in the various panels.

A plan for recognizing outstanding examples of newspaper enterprise was given to a committee for study before the next meeting. It would mark for special distinction those individuals whose work was outstanding in much the same manner as the Pulitzer prize recognize white newspapermen.

Others attending the sessions. in addition to officers already named. were: Anthony Overton, publisher, and Miss Olive Diggs, business manager, of the Chicago Bee; L. I. Brockenbury, secretary, and J. Don Davis, business manager, of the Houston Informer; William G. Nunn, managing editor of the Pittsburgh Courier; Jacob R. Tipper, publisher of the Chicago World; William L. Sherrill, assistant editor, and Samuel Phillips, advertising manager, of the Michigan Chronicle; Eugene F. Cheeks, editor of the Cleveland Guide; C. C. DeJoie Jr., editor of the Louisiana Weekly; Mrs. Robert S. Abbott, president of the Chicago Defender, and Mrs. Marian Downer, distributor, and A. N. Fields, editor of the Chicago edition of the Pittsburgh Courier.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Newspaper Publishers Plan Survey Of Negro Market At Conference

MAR 6 1941

CHICAGO, Ill.—The second annual conference of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association closed here Saturday (March 1st) after electing William O. Walker, publisher of the Cleveland Call-Post its new president and changing its meeting time to the month of August.

The first conference, as well as this one, was called in February. There will be a regular meeting of the group during the month of August, 1941, and annually thereafter, under the constitution adopted during the three-day convention.

Other officers chosen are: Secretary-treasurer, Thomas W. Young, business manager, Norfolk Journal and Guide; southern vice-president, Frank L. Stanley, general manager of the Louisville Defender; midwestern vice-president, Louis E. Martin, editor of the Michigan Chronicle; eastern vice-president, Mrs. Robert L. Vann, treasurer of the Pittsburgh Courier; western vice-president, Carter Wesley, publisher of the Houston Informer; members of the executive committee in addition to officers, John H. Sengstacke, vice-president of the Chicago Defender, D. Arnett Murphy, vice-president of the Afro-American, and Dowdal H. Davis, advertising manager of the Kansas City Call.

MAR 6 1941

Hear Census Expert

Delegates were addressed by Dr. Joseph R. Houchins, of Washington, D. C., specialist in Negro Statistics, Bureau of the Census, who described the census data available for a study of the Negro Market and outlined a plan for making that available to manufacturers, advertisers and others interested in this group of consumers.

They also heard W. L. Vomack, a publishers' representative of New York, outline the opportunities of Negro newspapers in the field of national advertising. Vomack, who has been active in this business of representing Negro newspapers for 14 years, also traced the history of national advertising now most generally identified with the colored papers.

A decision to undertake a survey of the Negro market was made by the association. The complete plan for this study was agreed on and a committee named to perfect it. The first stage, comprising individual market surveys by member papers, is to be completed by the annual meeting in Chicago next August.

22 Delegates

Twenty-two delegates were registered for the sessions. They came from states as far separated as Texas, Virginia and Missouri. Editorial problems, management, mechanical improvements, photo-engraving and advertising were discussed in the various panels.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

W. O. WALKER HEADS RACE PUBLISHERS

Newspapermen Meeting at Chicago Elects Mrs. Robert L. Vann Eastern Vice-President—Delegates Change Meeting Date to August.

MAR 8 1941

CHICAGO, March 6.—The second annual conference of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association closed here last Saturday after electing William O. Walker, publisher of the Cleveland Call-Post, its new president, and changing its meeting time to the month of August.

The first conference, as well as this one, was called in February. There will be a regular meeting of the group during the month of August, 1941, and annually thereafter, under the constitution adopted during the three-day convention.

MAR 8 1941

Other officers chosen are secretary-treasurer, Thomas W. Young; business manager of the Norfolk Journal and Guide; Southern vice president, Frank L. Stanley, general manager of the Louisville Defender; Midwestern vice president, Louis E. Martin, editor of the Michigan Chronicle; Eastern vice president, Mrs. Robert L. Vann, treasurer of The Pittsburgh Courier; Western vice president, Carter Wesley, publisher of the Houston Informer. Members of the executive committee in addition to the officers, John H. Sangstacke; vice president of the Chicago Defender; D. Arnett Murphy, vice president of the Afro-American, and Dowdal H. Davis, advertising manager of the Kansas City Call.

Delegates were addressed by Dr. Joseph R. Houchins, of Washington, D. C., specialist in Negro statistics, Bureau of the Census, who described the census data available for a study of the Negro market, and outlined a plan for making that available to manufacturers, advertisers and others interested in this group of consumers.

They also heard W. L. Vomack, a publishers' representative of New York, outline the opportunities of Negro newspapers in the field of national advertising. Vomack, who has been active in this business of representing Negro newspapers for 14 years, also traced the history of national advertising now most generally identified with the colored papers.

A decision to undertake a survey of the Negro market was made by the association. The complete plan for this study was agreed on and a committee named to perfect it. The first stage, comprising individual market surveys by member papers, is to be completed by the annual meeting in Chicago next August.

MAR 8 1941

Twenty-two delegates were registered for the sessions. They came from states as far separated as Texas, Virginia and Missouri. Editorial problems, management, mechanical improvements, photo-engraving and advertising were discussed in the various panels.

A plan for recognizing outstanding examples of newspaper enterprize was given to a committee for study before the next meeting. It would mark for special distinction those individuals whose work was outstanding in much the same manner as the Pulitzer prizes recognize with newspapermen.

Others attending the sessions, in addition to the officers already named, were: Anthony Overton, publisher, and Miss Olive Diggs, business manager, the Chicago Bee; L. I. Brockenbury, secretary, and J. Don Davis, business manager the Houston Informer; William G. Nunn, managing editor, The Pittsburgh Courier; Jacob R. Tipper publisher, the Chicago World; William L. Sherrill, assistant editor and Samuel Phillipps, advertising manager, The Michigan Chronicle; Eugene F. Cheeks, editor, the Cleveland Guide; C. C. DeJoie, Jr., editor, the Louisiana Weekly; Mrs. Robert S. Abbott, president, the Chicago Defender; Mrs. Marion Downer, distributor, and A. N. Fields, editor, the Chicago edition of The Pittsburgh Courier.

48a-1941
Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.

NEGRO PRESS WEEK OBSERVED

MAR 27 1941

Speaking before the student body and faculty of Livingstone College, Professor S. Wycliffe Garlington discoursed from the subject: "The Position of the Negro Newspaper in the Development of the American Social Order" on Friday morning last in the Hood chapel.

The day was in keeping with the third annual National Negro Newspaper Week, which was March 16-22, and the celebration of the 114th birthday of the Negro press. The program was under the direction of the college's publicity department.

Segregation of Press

The chapel address, which gave a brief but concise past of the merits and demerits of the black press, was rated as the best informative speech of the school year, said the critics. Mr. Garlington, instructor in Sociology of the college, pointed out the newspaper as the "Fourth Estate" and, excluding the radio it is the most influential means of social control. Many white papers, said the speaker, are conspicuous by the "news that they do not print." "They believe," he continued, "that nothing is right unless it is white or sanctioned by something that is white." The publishing houses have been miseducating the public in regards to the ways of the Negro. The job of the press is, or should be, to interpret intelligently and truthfully the news as it happens. Pride is taken by some white newspapers to ridicule, hold up to scorn and humiliate the Negro. The intelligent individual must partially select the paper that will glory in the news that is made by the people—instead of belitting the minds of the American public.

Negro Press An American Institution

MAR 27 1941

The speaker declared that "the future of the Negro newspaper as a useful institution hangs in the balance." Though, in the past it has done much to control the thinking of colored America, the "youth have within their power to determine the direction of its movement." No paper is more loyal to the American "way of life" than the Negro press. Yet, it has been blamed, shamelessly, for its "disloyal propaganda—disloyal to lynching, discrimination, exploitation, educational inequality, police terrorism, disfranchisement, and lying textbooks."

Garlington's wide experience has taught him that the peudo-Negro leaders hinder the colored press from publishing the truth about those who oppress the race. Therefore, the speaker gave a challenge to the students to be aware of exploitation and enslavement by the misinforming newspaper.

The years of toil and struggle to overcome the evil and corruption of outside forces have marked the Negro press as an American institution.

Garlington

MAR 27 1941

Added to the teaching staff of Livingstone in 1937, S. Wycliffe Garlington of Morehouse College and New York University, is considered as one of the most outstanding personalities for his advance thinking. Young and energetic, Garlington wins the true friendship of many students, whom he takes into his counsel. As a publicity director for the college he distinguishes himself as a journalist of note. Since then he was adviser of the "Blue and Blue" (student publication) and editor and founder of the one-time Salisbury's only Negro paper.

MAR 27 1941

The Union
Cincinnati, Ohio

NEGRO NEWSPAPER WEEK

MAR 27 1941

MARCH 17, 1891

8a

The Colored Press Association was called to order by President John Mitchell, when the seventh annual convention convened at Allen Temple Sixth and Broadway. Over fifty delegates were present, representing as many newspapers of the Union. The call for the convention was read by Mr. Chris J. Perry of Philadelphia, who, in the absence of Miss Ida Wells, the Secretary of the association, acted in her place. Rev. J. F. Robinson next conducted devotional exercises, after which Dan A. Rudd of his city, introduced Mayor John B. Mosby, who made an address of welcome. Papers were read on the following subjects, which gives one an idea of the spirit of the occasion: H. C. Smith of Cleveland spoke on "The Growing Evil-Free Advertising." H. Price Williams, of Washington read a paper on "What Shall We Do With Deadhead Subscribers?" E. E. Cooper's eloquence was devoted to a practical discourse on "How to Make Our Journals Pay."

MAR 27 1941

8a negro newspaper week

Christian Recorder
Philadelphia, Pa.

KENDRIX TRACES PROGRESS OF NEGRO NEWSPAPERS 'WINGS OVER JORDAN' MASTERPIECE

APR 3 1941

"The Negro Press is an American institution," Moss Hyles Kendrix, member of Georgia's Negro division of the NYA, told a nation-wide audience Sunday morning as principal speaker during the famed "Wings Over Jordan" program.

The address was delivered in conjunction with the annual observance of Bigger and Better Negro Newspaper Week, a project inaugurated by the Delta Phi Delta Journalistic Society of which Mr. Kendrix, while a student at Morehouse College, was one of the founders.

APR 3 1941

In his brief but compact and informative message, Mr. Kendrix traced the long and colorful career of the American Negro newspaper, citing that *the Christian Recorder was the only journal remaining of those publisher prior to the Civil War.*

He added a note of praise without mentioning it by name to the Atlanta Daily World, citing briefly how the WORLD, under sterling leadership of the late W. A. Scott, had been developed in four brief years from a weekly to the nation's only Negro daily newspaper.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

VIEWS ON MANY QUESTIONS

From The Amsterdam News Readers

Letters must be accompanied by name and address, although we will withhold both upon request. Please limit letter to 250 words.

FEB 22 1941

Likes Article on Ethiopia

Dear Sir:—The article by A. M. Wendell Malliet in the February 8 issue was of more than ordinary interest:—Victory for Ethiopia — Afterward — What? Suspicion of Britain's sudden but momentary affection for Ethiopia is well grounded.

Raymond Daniell, London correspondent of the New York Times, declared on February 5 "There are reasons that lead this correspondent to believe that they (the British) do not wish to see Ethiopia become completely independent, if and when they win the war." And the United Press refers to "a British mandate" over Ethiopia as being in the wind.

But try hard as I do, I see no hope for Ethiopian independence. Japan's policy of oppressing colonials is the same. They have proven this policy leaves no room for affection because of color. Even their own nationals within their own country must also bow to exploitation, not to mention Korea, Manchuria and occupied China.

Color, race and tribe are pitted against one another to conquer, divide and rule the colonial peoples. The answer to the question posed is partially answered in the first part of the first sentence of Mr. Malliet's story: "As the Negro and other lovers of freedom throughout the world . . ." I would add "curb these bandits of the so-called mother countries'," including Japan.

The Ethiopian people will have much to say and their answer will be decisive. They fought heroically against terrific odds to maintain their independence against Italian fascism. They can be counted on to resist this new game of empire at their expense.

FEB 22 1941

All of this should go a long way in proving to us here the kind of a war being waged. It is a war to squeeze more sweat and blood from the colonial peoples to satisfy the greedy monsters in the "mother countries."

JAMES WARDEN.
310 West 114th Street.

Wants War News Direct

Dear Sir:

I read the little item in your columns of January 25, by Al Stephens. Since I'm a student of Negro History, I would like to give my opinion in reference to: Black editors should have reporters in Africa. I perfectly agreed with him. This should be done immediately by the Negro press.

I believe that the Negro is interested in what black men are doing in Africa, today. If the Negro isn't, he should be. Events are occurring so rapidly in Africa it is of the utmost importance that the colored reader be well informed in matters relating to the black people. In years to come these events will have far-reaching consequences.

Whether you are interested in this war or not, it indirectly affects you. Negro correspondents should be stationed in Africa, so that Negro newspapers will receive first-hand news. Wherever an important event hapens that concerns us the Negro press should be on hand with its correspondents. All colored newspapers should subscribe to this service.

So many stories printed in white newspapers give a distorted picture of the real story. It is about time the Negro press give the colored people the truth. Remember more and more Negroes are reading colored newspapers. We demand not only the best news, but first-hand authentic news.

CECIL E. LOWEN.
209 East 103rd Street.

Backs the N.A.A.C.P.

Dear Sir:—Congratulations on your fine editorial in this week's issue about the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Strubing case.

Now is the time for every one of us to back the N.A.A.C.P., which is one of our better organizations. Incidentally, our churches can regain some of their prestige by helping to raise the necessary funds.

WILLIAM MURPHY.
520 Jefferson Avenue.

One Man's Opinion

Dear Sir:—Any white nation that has the blacks in subjugation or in possession of their lands will suffer defeat when they go to war with another white nation that does not have black in subjugation or are in possession of their lands. We have seen this in France, Italy, etc.

FRANK PERRY.
239 West 63rd Street.

She's Hot On Spell

Dear Sir:—I am positivtly ashamed to see the publicity your paper has been giving Joseph Spell. Such a creature should be somewhere burying his face in shame, instead of being made a hero. Any Negro man who mingles with a white woman while having his wife under the same roof does not deserve anyone's sympathy.

Spell should be made to work and pay for the expenses of his defense. I see no reason for people to give their hard-earned money to pay for the luxury of a low moral man. I have never hesitated in contributing to any worthy cause, but I certainly will not give one brass penny to this.

FEB 22 1941

The Spell-Strubing incident is a disgrace to the race. We have nothing to gain by encouraging such degeneracy. It seems to me that the average Negro man considers it an honor when he is able to associate with a white woman. Therefore, when they are caught they should not expect others to bear the brunt of their folly.

FEB 22 1941

MARY BROWN.
2340 Sevenh Avenue.

Thanks

Dear Sir:—The attendance of Americans at the meeting of the Jamaica Progressive League ast Sunday afternoon proves two things: 1. Your paper is a good advertising medium, and 2. that American Negroes are interested in the political problems of West Indians.

Thanks for publishing the notice of the meeting.

(REV.) ETHELRED BROWN,
Secretary, Jamaica Progressive League
217 West 142nd Street.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Watchtower

By ROY WILKINS

MAY 24 1941

Roy Wilkins

OUR valiant contemporary, the Pittsburgh Courier, has a lament about Negro newspapers and Negro readers which is worthy of comment. The Courier in a sort of editorial picture caption on page 1, moans that when PM caried nine pages of pictures and articles about the mistreatment of Negroes in the defense program, Harlem bought 75,00 extra copies in about two hours. Says the Courier:

"But Negro newspaperes have been fighting the cause of the Negro for years . . . we can't understand why its 'sensational news' when it appears in a white newspaper, and elicts little mass response when published week in and week out in the Negro press."

A New York correspondent of the paper, in a similar vein, declares that whereas PM was able to sell 75,000 copies more than its usual Harlem circulation, a Negro weekly carrying the same stuff would be lucky to sell 1,000 extra copies.

It is true that the Negro newspaper has never had the support it should have from the people it serves. Part of the fault lies with the Negro press which in the past and even today fails often to live up to its opportunities. Less than a month ago one of our leading weeklies had as one of its main streamer headlines the momentous news: "H.U. MAN NOT BABY'S DAD." In the sum total of events, this item rates sub-zero. It belongs in a gossip column. But here it was, shouting from page 1 under a six-column banner heading.

This kind of journalism breeds no confidence or respect in the Negro public although it must be said that it does rake in a certain amount and a certain kind of circulation. Anyone who thinks that a black New York Times would be a success among Negroes doesn't know the business facts of Negro journalism.

So, some of the fault has been with the press, but the great fault is with our people. The first answer to the Courier puzzle is that even today, 78 years after the Emancipation Proclamation, too many Negroes still will not believe anything unless the white man says it is so. If it appears in a "white" paper it is sensational news and true. If it appears in a Negro weekly it is just so much stuff which may or may not be true.

When Roland Hayes was singing at corner churches for 25 and 50 cents admission, the barest handful of Negroes helped him along. The moment the Boston Symphony Orchestra management said he was a great singer, Negroes began yelping about their "right" to unsegregated seats at $1 to $3 each. As soon as the white folks said he could sing, he could sing.

Year in and year out the Negro press battles for the race. Each week it carries the pictures of Negro men and women and children who could not ever get their photos in the dailies. It tells of the social life in the Negro world. Mrs. Brownskin can read in its pages about her church, her bridge club, her daughter's marriage, her son's athletic prowess, her husband's speeches, her friends in Dallas or Richmond, or Chicago, or Los Angeles. She can read her daily papers for years on end and see none of these things. But just ask her about the faithful Negro paper and, nine times out of ten, she will lash it unmercifully.

Moreover, the Negro press leads in the fight for race rights. It publicizes the work of our committees, civic organizations, and our great national associations fighting for our rights. The press beats the politicians into line, wins jobs and opportunity. By and large it is a thankless task. If only twenty per cent of the Negro population in any given territory would buy its Negro newspaper regularly, that paper, with such a solid circulation, would be able to raise its standards. It would not have to depend on blood and scandal for circulation. It could pass up questionable money deals, outright political subsidies. It could hire well-trained staffs instead of opportunists, promoters and snoopers. It could and would battle twice as hard for the race.

Of course, for the PM story it must be said that every reasoning Negro knows that the big job in this country is to get his message over to the dominant white public opinion. Only by influencing that opinion will progress be made against the evils we suffer. Thus it was sensational and hopeful to Harlemites to see their case presented so graphically in a daily going to white readers. PM stepped out of the traditional pattern of dailies when dealing with the Negro. That was news enough to sell 75,000 copies. It is no news when a preacher occupies his pulpit, but it is news when he is caught with a chorus girl.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

A Negro Paper Answers PM's Demagogy

• Whatever ideas PM may have had that it could deceive the Negro people, with its recent statement on job-discrimination, must be considered pretty well blasted by now. MAY 26 1941

The largest Negro newspaper in the country, the Pittsburgh Courier, in its leading editorial of May 24, calls PM and its 60 pro-war leaders "insincere," and declares:

"The white newspapers who have been most outspoken editorially against color discrimination in defense do not themselves employ any Negroes, save in very minor and lowly capacities. The new newspaper PM employs Negroes only in menial capacities and is largely owned by Marshall Field, whose Chicago store discriminates against Negroes and does not even encourage their patronage." MAY 26 1941

Once more the contention of the Daily Worker is confirmed. This newspaper pointed out from the first that the capitalist sponsors of the statement were not interested in eliminating job-discrimination since they practice it themselves and are spokesmen for the jim-crow capitalist system. They are interested only in trying to win the Negro's support for the war—in which both imperialist sides are anti-Negro. They seek really to smash the fight on job-discrimination by trying to break up the unity between the Negro people, labor and white progressives—which unity is winning job victories for Negroes and is putting the war program on the spot before the whole country.

The entire war program of the Roosevelt Administration and Wall Street is dangerous for the Negro people. No person who supports that program can effectively fight job-discrimination.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Are We Prepared?

Shortly after the defense program got under way, The Amsterdam Star-News intensified its campaign to get Negroes interested in technical training with the view to being prepared for semi-skilled and skilled jobs that were sure to be made available once the plants actually got started producing war materials in large quantities. OCT 18 1941

It has been our custom annually at the beginning of the school year to urge our readers, young and old, men and women, to return to the classroom, if possible, in order to keep their minds sharp for any opportunity. We stressed the fact that, while chance for advancement might not exist at the time, yet a job or promotion would not wait for an unprepared man.

For a long time we bewailed the fact that there were hundreds of well-trained Negroes hereabout being forced to carry handbags and tend bar because there were no opportunities open to them. Most of these men belonged to the so-called white collar class—men with thorough academic training, but little or no technical knowledge. WPA and NYA absorbed some of them, CCC got others, but many others were left among the unemployed.

Now comes the defense program calling for technically trained men—sheet metal workers, plumbers, draughtsmen, carpenters, bricklayers, chemists and the like. It was found that most of the Negroes so trained were already employed. The situation now is somewhat serious. Through the work of President Roosevelt's Fair Employment Practice Committee and the OPM, new jobs are being created almost daily for Negroes. Surveys show that in the semi-skilled and skilled trades there is a woeful lack of Negro workers available. It is not too late to prepare for defense jobs. Scores of schools with night and day classes are open to men and women—many of them with tuition free. It will be awful if Negroes are forced to pass up good jobs on account of unpreparedness!

OCT 18 1941

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Bar Star-News In Louisiana

Officer, Enlisted Men Refused To Discuss Claude Mitchell Case

BY J. ROBERT SMITH
(Staff Correspondent)

NEW ORLEANS, La. (Special)—Private Claude Mitchell, suspected of having supplied the information for an article which appeared in the Amsterdam Star-News under the headline, "Troops Rebel in South," on September 20, is reported to be behind bars and the Star-News is barred from Jackson Barracks.

The exclusive story told of conditions at the camp where the 393rd Quartermaster Battalion is stationed and described them as being deplorable.

Having learned of the incident, this correspondent visited Jackson Barracks, about six miles from the City of New Orleans, Monday, in an effort to determine what were the exact reasons for the soldier's incarceration and for specific information relative to the discriminatory order issued against the paper.

Not one of the 400 soldiers who hail from New York, New Jersey and Ohio would talk about the case.

From reliable sources I learned that orders had been passed down the line—"off the record"—that no soldier was to discuss the Mitchell case and that anyone found guilty of disobedience in this regard would be dealt with severely.

Southern Executives

The men in executive positions at Jackson Barracks are nearly all southerners. The sergeants, the highest ranking Negroes are of the Uncle Tom type while the officers are all white and from Dixie.

The 393d is a labor battalion and the men who once held white-collar positions in their hometowns are all laborers down here in New Orleans, loading and unloading ships at the waterfront.

The northern soldiers, not only have to stand the hardships thrust upon them by white officers, but they also have to contend with the slurs and wisecracks thrown at them by their fellow Negro soldiers from the South who seem to carry around an unsavory feeling for the fellows from the big cities.

Camp Unsightly

After I was unable to get any information about Mitchell, I proceeded to make a survey of Jackson Barracks in order to determine whether the facts as stated by the jailed soldier were true.

The camp which is no larger than two Seventh Avenue blocks together has tall grass weeds growing all over and a few rudely constructed buildings have recently replaced the tents that the Negroes slept under in a mosquito infested area of the city.

As the ships come and go, so do the men come and leave camp in truckloads. Instead of learning military tactics they are being trained in the skill of weight-lifting alone. The food is like the rest of the camps, poor. They have no recreational outlets.

Whites refuse to cater to them in the city and a few Negro taverns in the neighborhood of the barracks are being picketed by white MP's daily to see that Negroes get nothing to eat.

13 Weeks' Training

The soldiers from this battalion after leaving Camp Dix were sent to Camp Walters in Texas where they were given thirteen weeks' training in military tactics. At the ending of that period, contrary to the promises made them that they would have an opportunity to further their technical knowledge and choose other branches of the service, the men were transferred to New Orleans as laborers.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Amsterdam News Moves Into 8th Avenue Home

JAN 11 1941

BY J. ROBERT SMITH

The Amsterdam News is now in its new home!

As the last of the old pillars that for more than 70 years supported the Sixth and Ninth Avenue elevated structure were being hauled down, The New York Amsterdam News raised its sign over the remodeled four-story brick building at 2340 Eighth Avenue and prepared to settle down for business.

Is Main Artery

It was more than 18 months ago that officials of the Amsterdam News realized their quarters at 2271 Seventh Avenue had become too cramped, and began casting about for a new location.

Several sites were inspected, but the present one was decided upon, first because of its proximity to busy 125th Street, and second because it was felt the demolition of the elevated structure was destined to make Eighth Avenue the main artery for traffic between downtown New York and Polo Grounds, Yankee Stadium, George Washington Bridge and even the Bronx and Westchester.

It is reasonable to expect that the removal of the structure along Eighth Avenue, will have the same effect on business and traffic in this section as it had on Sixth and Ninth Avenues downtown.

3 Floors Occupied

The new building also houses Rapid Reproduction Company, Inc. on the sub-street floor, and the classified advertising, manager's office, credit and collection, accounting, display advertising and circulation departments of the Amsterdam News are located on the first floor, street level.

Victory Mutual Life Insurance Company and the Community Personal Finance Corporation are located on the second floor; the editorial department, the publishers' office, a conference room and the photographic studio, equipped to take and develop all kinds of pictures, are located on the third floor.

The spacious fourth floor, still in the process of being remodeled, is unoccupied at the present time.

Sets Pace

Setting the pace to meet the modern demands required by business in general, the building which has been completely renovated and equipped with the latest office furnishings will be one of the finest in the Harlem district after the finishing touches have been applied.

With machinery and cameras to make everything from cuts to the latest requisites for the best newspaper photographic requirements, Rapid Reproduction is the only concern of its kind in Harlem and has been in business for four years.

Its equipment is the latest models and is estimated to value several thousand dollars. With its five full-time employes, the company also engages in offset printing, plate-making of all kinds and in photographic reproduction work.

Has Handsome Lobby

On the first floor a wide and handsome lobby is fitted out for customers and persons doing business with or seeking information from any of the departments of the various enterprises. The entire first floor is covered with Armstrong asphalt tiling, which is among the finest floor coverings made.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Asks About Advertisers

Editor, Amsterdam News

JAN 11 1941

Dear Sir.

Being a constant reader of the Amsterdam News and a real New Yorker, I take quite an interest in watching the progress of Negro papers in securing advertisements from the larger firms and especially the firms of 125th St. where most of us folks in Harlem do our shopping.

I should like to know one thing that has been worrying me and that is, why do these larger stores in 125th St. spend so much money putting full page ads in the N. Y. dailies and neglect your paper the Amsterdam News, that I am sure is read by all of the Negroes in Harlem.

It seems unfair to us that we support these stores in 125th St. that they do not run ads in your paper, and I think that something should be done about same, especially now that you have the support of the Housewives League behind you, and I for one offer my services to your paper to go among my friends and ask them to cooperate with me in pointing out the stores that I think are unfair to our Race.

The reason for my writing to you is that I have like a lot of other wives been watching the papers to help me do my Xmas shopping and I have seen for two weeks one store in particular that has been running full page ads that has two stores on 125th St. and I know that they are supported only by Negroes, the stores that I have reference to are the two Crawford Clothing Stores, and not only that, I also notice that they do not have a Negro salesman in either store.

Now if your paper is afraid to get after these unfair firms, I intend to organize a group of us women and I can assure you that we will make an example of these firms by asking our husbands not to trade in these two stores that I have mentioned. As a race paper you people should be the ones to look into these evils in Harlem.

The same way that the white papers publish news that is not fair to us respectable Negroes in Harlem, you should help us fight these firms that are unfair to our race by asking our people to not patronize these firms.

If these white people continue to take money out of Harlem, how will we ever be able to send our children to college so that they will be able to compete with the white man. We have the power if we will only stick together and use it, by not buying from these firms, and it can be done if you will let the rest of the readers of your paper know of these evils in Harlem.

I intend to send to you next week a 100 names of women that will make it their business to go out and boycott to start with, the two Crawford Clothing stores in 125th Street, and if necessary we will picket same. We are not afraid if your paper is to help in this movement and we will also pledge ourselves to stop reading the Amsterdam News which should be the first to help rectify these evils.

We the Negroes of Harlem want a good clean paper that has the interest of the community at heart, and if you will help us housewives we will help you in your fight, the Jews do it why can't we?

You may publish my name but I wish that you will withhold my address for personal reasons that I do not wish to mention at this time but when my 100 women are ready to start with me in this fight, I and my workers will be proud to let the public know that we are real race women that think that our fight is a just one.

MRS. JESSIE HUNT
New York City.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

New York Star & Amsterdam News

JAN 11 1941

FOUNDED DECEMBER 4, 1909

C. B. Powell ..... President and Editor
P. M. H. Savory ..... Secretary-Treasurer
Lillian S. Hunter ..... Director of Public Relations
Julius J. Adams ..... Ass't Managing Editor

Telephone: AUdubon 3-0400-1-2-3

Owned and published every Saturday by Powell-Savory Corp. Main Office—2271 Seventh Avenue. Branch Offices—1660 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; 9-A Green Street, Leicester Square, London.

MEMBERS OF THE AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATION AND ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS

National Advertising Representative, W. B. Ziff Co. Offices—608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago; 331 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Re-entered as second-class matter September 3rd, 1938, at the Post Office at New York under the Act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By Mail, for N. Y. Amsterdam News

	1 Year	6 Months
New York City	$2.50	$2.00
Elsewhere in U. S. A.	3.50	2.75
Foreign	5.00	3.00

Become a Citizen--Prepare to Vote

The Negro's strength in affairs which concern his very existence is gauged by his ballot. If you are not a citizen, become one. The United States Naturalization Service has division offices at 641 Washington Street, Manhattan. CAnal 6-2100.

Saturday, January 11, 1941

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

Negro Magazine Banned From Army Camps As Subversive

MAR 8—1941

NEW YORK CITY—(ANP)— An unfounded rumor to the effect that "Opportunity, a Journal of Negro Life," organ of the National Urban League, had been included in a list of "subversive magazines" banned from the readings of the army, circulated here early this week. The report was first carried in the New York Post.

Inquiry at the office of the league, disclosed that they had received no notice of such action by the army. A telegram sent to William H. Hastie, civilian aide in the war department, brought the response that "Opportunity" had not been banned, and that had it ben so he would have immediately known of it and protested.

MAR 8 1941

Among the publications said to be in the list were: Father Caughlin's "Social Justice," the "Daily Worker," "New Republic," and "New Masses". Urban League officials were inclined to think the reference was to some other publication since there are two other magazines published under the same name, one of which is a salesmen's trade paper.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ADVERTISING MAN HEADS I.U.N. GROUP

William G. Black Appointed Sales Manager — First of Race to Attain High Position.

FEB 15 1941

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Interstate United Newspapers, Incorporated, 545 Fifth avenu this city, William G. Black wa appointed sales manager of the gr up of newspapers represented by Interstate.

Mr. Black began newspaper advertising while a student at Howard university in 1928 and has been active in the field ever since. He was advertising manager of the Washington Tribune for ten years, after which he conceived and cofounded Flash news-picture magazine and later came to New York as advertising manager of the New York Amsterdam News. Later he devoted several months to merchandising Silver Cup Bread for Gordon Baking Company. Following this position he became advertising director of the New Jersey Herald News of Newark, N. J. Mr. Black has headed more than 30 major promotions in five cities. Included in this number are 21 cooking schools.

This is the first time in the history of Negro journalism that a Negro has served as sales manager in a national representative organization.

Interstate United Newspapers, Incorporated, and Bozeman & Smith Company, of which Mr. Black is also a director, service more than 20 Negro newspapers throughout the United States, with a total weekly reading public of 2,500,000 people.

FEB 15 1941

Mr. Lewis, secretary of Interstate, said: "In appointing Mr. Black sales manager of this organization, we feel that we are making a definite forward step which will mark an upward trend in both the volume and quality of advertising carried in local Negro newspapers throughout the nation."

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Amsterdam Star-News Seems Preferable, So--

FEB 8 1941

Public reaction to the announcement that the name of this newspaper had been changed from the New York Amsterdam News to the New York Star and Amsterdam News was varied and vigorous. Some of the more sentimental of our readers expressed regret that the name had been changed but even they admit that a name more expressive would be desirable. Others merely stated that they had no feeling in the matter as long as the newspaper maintained its standard and continued to serve the community and the race.

The most persistent note in all the letters and telephone calls touching on the new name, singularly enough, had to do with the name itself rather than the question of changing it.

"Star and Amsterdam News," they asserted, is somewhat difficult to say; so why not call it Amsterdam Star-News. The suggestion impressed the publishers, and so, with just a minor transposition of words, the newspaper becomes the Amsterdam Star-News. We hope you like it.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

READER'S DIGEST CHOSE PICKENS' 'DEATH DETAIL' BEST ARTICLE OUT OF 400

NOV 15 1941

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (ANP)—The Reader's Digest, internationally known magazine, recently announced that it had chosen the best article written in each of the last 20 years. In its selections of noteworthy manuscript, the honor for having the best one for 1930 went to Dean William Pickens, treasury staff assistant and noted lecturer.

NOV 1 2 1941

His article, "Death Detail," was picked out of 400 others for that year by 12 eminent writers who composed the judging committee. These literary authorities averred that "Death Detail," describing the trial and execution of 13 Negro soldiers of the Houston, "Riots," was the best of 1930. Comprising the committee were Bruce Barton, John Erskine, John Kieran, Christopher Morley, William Lyon Phelps, Robert Sherwood, Dorothy Canfield, Helen Hayes, Paul de Kruif, Kathleen Norris, Mary Roberts Rhinehart and Lowell Thomas.

Published with 19 others in the Digest's current "20th Anniversary Anthology," the article in the form of a letter by one of the guards to folks back home tells a vivid story of the detention, court-martial and execution for the 13 soldiers.

NOV 29 1941

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Your Newspaper Moves To New Home; Gets New Name

JAN 11 1941

Don't be alarmed by the new masthead at the top of this page. You are still reading your favorite newspaper. . .The New York Amsterdam News, which this week welcomes The Star-Amsterdam News.

You will notice by the advertisement at the bottom of the page that we have moved into our new home at 2340 Eighth Avenue. We have new furniture, new equipment, new spirit and will to serve; so we felt it was a good time to take on a new name.

Under the new name of Star—Amsterdam News, the Publishers and editors of this newspaper plan to continue their vigorous policy of service to the public.

For a while, we know, it is likely to be a bit confusing. Thousands of people are going to continue asking for the Amsterdam News; others will be uptodate and ask for the Star-Amsterdam News; folks out of town, and too, some local folks in order to save time are just going to ask for the Star-News, others, simply the Star or the New York-Star News.

Regardless of which of the above names you use, you are sure to get your favorite newspaper, and as usual it will be chock full of up-to-date news, interesting features, comic strips, timely editorials, social happenings, tops sports news, theatrical notes—all by experienced writers.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Church and the Press

MAR 15 1941

It isn't that we are just now getting religion, we have been on the right side all the time, but as you, no doubt, have noticed, that it was just three weeks ago that we instituted as a new feature in the Amsterdam Star-News, a Church Page (see page 8) We hope it will serve a useful purpose.

In the past it had been our policy to handle church news as general news, distributing it throughout the entire paper. Under the new policy however church news will be assigned to a special section where it will be easy to find. We hope this will prove satisfactory.

Perhaps no two individuals have so much in common, but who have so completely misunderstood each other's point of view than the minister and the editor. Each, in his own field, more or less moulds the sentiment of his followers. In too many instances the ministers has sought to turn the heads of his parishioners away from the practical things advocated by the editors, while the editors, just as wrongly, have sought to berate the earnest, sincere and genuine leadership of the minister. Each has called the other bad names

In these days of stress when unity of purpose and action is being urged on every hand we think a better understanding between the secular and the religious leaders could result in some good all around. An offer of co-operation and goodwill to the church and its leaders is our gesture in a move to help bring this about.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE AMSTERDAM NEWS

JAN 1 8 1941

WE EXTEND our felicitations to our neighbor, The Amsterdam News, which recently entered upon another phase of its career by moving into its own building at 2340 Eighth avenue, near 125th street. Combined in this recently modernized four-story building are also such other Harlem institutions controlled by Drs. Powell and Savory as the Victory Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Community Personal Finance Company and the Rapid Reproduction Company.

The move is not only a step forward for the owners of these enterprises but it also marks another milestone in the Negro's invasion of the 125th Street Shopping Center. When The Age moved to Harlem twenty-two year ago, there were no Negro businesses in the neighborhood, and Negroes were hardly welcomed as customers in such places as Child's Restaurant, The Hotel Theresa and some of the theatres in the neighborhood. Now they operate several successful businesses along this commercial artery and many of the office buildings.

JAN 1 8 1941

Among the noted Negro institutions in his vicinity are: The United Mutual Benefit Insurance Company, the Mme. C. J. Walker Company, King's Shoe Store, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, numerous law, medical and dental offices, and the Hotel Theresa, which is now being successfully operated by Negroes. In addition, we have white-collar workers (clerks, stenographers, book keepers, etc.) in most of the retail establishments along 125th street.

All this indicates that despite the many handicaps the Negro faces in New York, he is making progress in business. We trust the time will be not too far in the future when we can congratulate the Amsterdam on the installation of its own printing plant in Harlem where it will be operated by and give employment to Negroes instead of by white printers in New Jersey.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

New York
Star & Amsterdam News

FOUNDED DECEMBER 4, 1909

C. B. Powell ..... President and Editor
P. M. H. Savory ..... Secretary-Treasurer
Lillian S. Hunter ..... Director of Public Relations
Julius J. Adams ..... Ass't Managing Editor

Telephone: ACademy 2-7800

Owned and Published every Saturday by Powell-Savory Corp. Main Office—2340 Eighth Avenue. Branch Offices—1660 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: 9-A Green Street, Leicester Square, London.

MEMBERS OF THE AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATION AND ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS

National Advertising Representative, W. B. Ziff Co., Offices—608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago; 381 Fourth Avenue, New York.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By Mail, for N. Y. Amsterdam News

	1 Year	6 Months
New York City	$2.50	$2.00
Elsewhere in U. S. A.	3.50	2.75
Foreign	5.00	3.50

Become a Citizen--Prepare to Vote

The Negro's strength in affairs which concern his very existence is gauged by his ballot. If you are not a citizen, become one. The United States Naturalization Service has division offices at 641 Washington Street, Manhattan. CAnal 6-2100.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Glamour Girl Contest Nominees Are To Be Named Next Week

FEB 1 5 1941

By ALFRED A. DUCRETT
Glamour Girl Contest Editor

Next week the readers of The New York Age will know who are the twenty contestants who have been nominated to run in the paper's 1941 Contest to crown New York City's Number One Glamour Girl.

As last year these twenty names supplied by ten of the city's most popular youths, will be placed in nomination. From then on, the decision is up to the readers of The New York Age who will be invited to send in penny postal card votes in support of their favorite contestants.

The last part of May when these votes are tallied up the winner will be presented at a gala Presentation Dance sponsored by the Sportsmen of Brooklyn. At this affair, the year's Number One Glamour Girl will be presented with the beautiful Sportsmen trophy, a silver loving cup won last year by Gwendolyn Minor of the Bro[illegible]

FEB 1 5 1941

Only one contestant has been named so far. Miss Jerri Fowler of Manhattan was the first to be nominated. Who will oppose Miss Fowler. We can only tell you to be sure to reserve your New York Age next week.

Editor Of Magazine

FEB 1 5 1941

MARX G. BOWENS

M. G. Bowens Named Editor Of "Trend," Social Work Magazine

FEB 1 5 1941

For the first time in its history, "Trend", the quarterly magazine of the New York School of Social Work elected a Negro as its editor with the selection of Marx G. Bowens recently.

Mr. Bowens is a graduate of Amherst and has done graduate work in sociology and psychology at Columbia University. A former employe of the New York City Department of Welfare, he is at present a student at the New York School of Social Work, specializing in group work and psychiatric case work. He has been assigned as a field work student to the Claremont House in the Bronx, of which Gerald E. Allen is director.

The son of the late Dr. G. Jarvis Bowens, who was American Consul to the French West Indies under President Theodore Roosevelt, Mr. Bowens is married, his wife being the former Miss Reba McLain, New York University basketball star and Delta Sigma Theta regional director. They have two children, Barbara, 7½, and Marx, Jr., 4. Mr. Bowens is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

"Trend" is the leading social work magazine connected with schools of social work in the country and is circulated through all leading colleges, libraries and faculties, as well as social agencies in the country.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Amsterdam Star News' Mammoth Musical Program In Jamaica Highpoint in Negro History Celebration

FEB 22 1941

FEB 22 1941

BY RUTH WATKINS DEFOSSETT

Contributing its efforts to enliven interest in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and in Negro achievement, the Amsterdam Star-News sponsored a mammoth musical program last Thursday night at the Allen Methodist Church in Jamaica as one of a series in observation of National History Week.

Before presenting the participants in the program, which attracted the record-breaking crowd of the week, Mrs. Lillian Sharpe Hunter, the paper's circulation manager and director of public relations, extended a warm and friendly greeting in behalf of the sponsors.

During the course of the evening, Dr. John Singleton, president of the Jamaica Branch of the N.A.A.C.P., commended the Amsterdam Star-News on the progress it had made in recent years, in purchasing a new building and a $50,000 press.

"We should all get behind the Amsterdam Star-News," he said, "for it is doing so much to help us here in this community."

Those who participated in the brilliant program included the the William Roche Concert Orchester; William Loft, soloist, and Miss Penelope Johnson, violinist, accompanied by Mrs. Frances Reckling; Henrietta Lovelace, star of the recent Broadway hit, "Sing Out the News;" Daisy Harding, soprano; 15-year-old Alice Snyder, soprano; Franklin and Leonard Smith. novelty stage team; Robert Taliaferro, accordianist; Stella McPherson, Sophano; Roger Fleming, pianist; Anna Williams, coloratura soprano; the Hilliard Novelty Quartet; George Marshall, baritone.

Others who made brief remarks included the Rev. J. G. Waters of Brooks Memorial Church, who rendered the invocation; the Rev. Mr. Francis, white, a representative of the New York Methodist Conference; Miss Florence Lucas, who presented Mrs. Hunter with flowers; and Mrs. Lora Lewis, who introduced Mrs. Hunter as mistress of ceremonies.

On the arrangements committee were Dr. Singleton, charge d'affaires; Mrs. Harriet Tanner Ellis, Negro History Week chairman; Miss Selena Girardeau, finance; Mrs. Lewis, music; Mrs. Enid Langford, refreshments; Mis Dora Nunez, youth; Mrs. Lillian Smith, publicity; Mrs. Mamie Eaddy, beauticians; also Miss Lucas, Mrs. Alice Vaughn, Mrs. Odel Brown; Benjamin Vaughn; Mr. and Mrs. Russell Marks, Mrs. Elizabeth Miller, Mrs. Lavimina Pinckney, Mrs. Estelle Thompson, Mrs. Estelle Forbes, Mrs. Sadye Carter, Miss Ella Saunders, Mrs. Ruth Boules, Mrs. Hattie Tanner, Miss E. Margaret Mitchell, Miss Phoebian McCarthy.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

On Free Speech

Our own Dan Burley, writing of the recent Joe Louis fight in Washington, took occasion to rip into Jimmy Powers, Daily News sports editor because Mr. Powers wrote some terribly uncomplimentary things about the champion. Also our Roy Wilkins peered down from his watchtower, trained his spyglass on the Powers' article and proceeded to take some significant strokes with his polished pen at the redoubtable Mr. Powers.

In reading the articles by our own writers, then turning again to Powers' piece, it occurred to us all over that this is certainly a wonderful country. Mr. Powers said some unpleasant things about Joe Louis—perhaps, many of them true. But come to think of it our own reporters said some mighty unpleasant things about Mr. Powers, many of which also may be true.

It must be remembered that it is the same rule which permitted Messrs. Burley and Wilkins to tear into Mr. Powers without fear of punishment, that gave license to Mr. Powers to tear into Mr. Louis. Let's not question the motives! In our country where we are restricted in what we say or write only by the principles of decency, good taste and honesty, there is always a chance that the best will come out only after full debate.

We believe it was the late Dr. C. V. Roman of Fisk University who always used to say: "On matters of fact, investigate, never argue; but on matters of opinion, argument not only is allowable, but is the only course."

We hope the day will never come when—as long as he follows the rules outlined above—Mr. Powers will be silenced, because as long as that day never comes, our Messrs. Burley and Wilkins can keep on outpointing him in the battle of words. And, besides, The American Negro can continue to speak out against Jim Crowism and oppression. Someday his voice will be heard.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Inquiring Reporter

The Amsterdam Star-News will pay $2 for every question submitted and used in this column.

THE QUESTION:

Should the numbers game be legalized or should it be suppressed?

THE ANSWERS:

John Williams, 136 W. 116th Street, owner electric shoe shine stand: Yes, because I think the bankers and winners should be assessed with a city and Federal tax, just as is done in the fight game. The odds are greater than in any other game of chance today, and the winner can pay tax on numbers winnings that he could afford on his clothes.

NOV 25 1941

Paul Jackson, musician. The law against numbers should be rigidly enforced. The game is a racket and you have only one chance in 1,000 to win. If the game was legalized under the present circumstances the law would be assisting in one of the worst gyp games ever put over on the public. Yes, the numbers game ought to be banned.

Saxie Payne, 144 W. 144th Street. Band leader. Numbers should be played legally as new taxes would be produced for the Government. People will play numbers it seems, and no matter how hard the police try they just don't seem to be able to put the bankers, controlers and runners out of business. The reason is the public continues to play.

George D. Liburd, 53 Hamilton Terrace, musician. If I had my way I'd legalize the numbers right away. It has always seemed silly to me to try to stop people from playing numbers. It is just like trying to stop people from drinking whiskey. We all know what happened during prohibition. The racketeers got the money, and made dunces and crooks out of the law-enforcing agencies.

NOV 25 1941

Buddy Williams, 2153 7th Avenue. By all means numbers should be legalized. If doing so did nothing else it would put an end to the farce the police are making of attempts to stamp out the game. Numbers is as much a part of New York as Seventh or Lenox Avenue. The sooner the short-sighted political leaders submit the question to the voters, the better off all of us will be. Then you can play your combination out in the open.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

The Mighty White Press

NOV 1 5 1941

(An Editorial)

During the past week we have seen the mighty and influential white press of New York City participate in the foulest, most slanderous, inaccurate and biased reporting of which yellow journalism is capable. The pleutocratic New York Times took the lead in emitting this remarkable outburst of bile to create a crime wave in Harlem. It used unproved reported cases of assault, rape and robbery said to have been committeed by children, and a few stabbings by grownups.

Even the Mayor of the City of New York, who has always been fair when acting on true reports, unwittingly fell into the trap set by a sensational and vindictive white press and assisted the organized efforts of these newspapers to give a black eye to Harlem and smear all its citizens and businesses.

How did it all start and what is it about? About ten days ago, some juvenile delinquents in the lower Harlem area were accused of having ganged up on a white boy or boys, and in the ensuing brawl one white boy was stabbed to death. Immediately the white press seized on this incident to carry on its dastardly campaign of propoganda against Harlem and its citizens.

As usual, cranks and psychic publicity-seekers all over the city came forward and reported, without proof, that they had been robbed, raped and attacked; some even said "they had been murdered." That's just what the white press wanted.

NOV 1 5 1941

In one instance, an hysterical nitwit claimed that a Negro had entered her home, even though a police officer was stationed at the front door. The intruder, she said, went into her apartment, the door of which was left unlocked, and took $10.00 from the drawer. At first it was said a $300.000 watch was stolen, but this was later changed because it was remembered that the watch was lost some time before.

The house where the supposed or uncorroborated robbery was committed is the building in which Mayor La-Guardia lives, and everyone should know, the building is always under police protection. A few hours after the reported robbery, a Negro was rounded up and jailed.

I cite the foregoing because it is about the above-mentioned petty crime that the powerful New York Times, the guiding light for accuracy and a leader in the fight for tolerance and a square deal for minority groups, devoted an entire column on its front page and gratutiously delivered a black eye to Harlem and its citizens. This is not the first instance of organized effort on the part of the city press to smear Harlem and its citizens. We well remember that a similar attempt was made during the World's Fair, when the press played up the evil side, and in hotels there were placards and signs telling visitors to keep out of Harlem.

NOV 1 5 1941

This vicious campaign on the part of the white press to blast pseudo-crimes across its front pages is, according to some people, deliberately planned to keep white spenders from coming to Harlem to aid competing businesses in downtown areas. It is also believed by some that the white press is catering to its advertisers, such as restaurants, clubs, hotels, et cetera.

While an interne in Bellevue Hospital, I have seen at least 20 dead bodies on the "cooling board" in the city morgue on Sunday mornings, the result of overnight murders of and by whites. Yet such ruthless and savage killings by white people in white neighborhoods not only were neved played up as The Times and other local papers do in the case of Harlem, but they were never even recorded as news.

Now, dear reader, do you think there are more robberies, murders and rape cases in Harlem than there are in the rest of the city with its 7,000,000 inhabitants? Certainly not. but from the white press you would be led to think so. In the white press crimes committed in the rest of the city are considered minor news, but in Harlem even pseudo-crimes are treated as front-page news.

C. B. Powell, Editor.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Philip Morris Dance Big Success

Buddy Bowser, popular master of ceremonies, at microphone, was in charge of things last Thursday night when the James Weldon Johnson Guild held its Philip Morris dance at the Renaissance Casino. Songbird Savannah Churchill is holding the Philip Moris prize package that was donated by Philip Morris through its Harlem representative, Jawn Sandifer, left. The guild gave away a prize of $25 for the most Philip Morris wrappers presented by a patron as a means of cooperating with the manufacturers of Philip Morris cigarette.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Save Phillip-Morris Wrappers

NOV 29 1941

Charles Washington, one of th five workers employed by V Bowan's shoe repair shop at 216 5th Ave., where all are smoking Phillip-Morris cigarettes and saving the wrappers to be turned in at the James Weldon Johnson Literary Guild dance at the Renaissance, Dec 18. Phillip-Morris, the first big cigarette concern to recognize the drawing power of the colored press by placing substantial advertising in this and other newspapers, is fast becoming a favored cigarette in Harlem and elsewhere. The Phillip-Morris Frolic at the Renny will be one of the biggest affairs of its kind and wrappers turned in will bring a cash prize for those turning in the most.

NOV 29 1941

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Amsterdam Star-News Mail Box

. . . Letters for publication the following week must be in the office, 2340 Eighth Avenue, by Friday morning. Please limit letter to 150 words.

DEC 13 1941

Star-News Should Lead Attack

Dear Sir—The Negro press has joined the rest of us in the crying corner, but to date I have seen no constructive suggestions offered by our press in retaliation for the injustice done to Negroes by the white press.

Why don't you, as the leading paper in this community, organize a formal note of protest to the mayor and the police commissioner? Why not start a campaign among your readers to raise funds for a radio program to present our side of the story? Since we all know that the majority of white people do not read Negro papers, the radio is the next best means of reaching a large group of the opposite race.

DEC 13 1941

Also, in order to combat the vicious lies spread about Harlem and Negroes, why not advertise your paper in the white papers? An intelligently worded advertisement would, it seems, result in sufficient additional sales to warrant the expense of the advertisement.

Since the white dailies have seen fit to throw the spotlight of publicity on Harlem, let us, as decent residents of Harlem, stand squarely in that spotlight and demonstrate our fitness to the country. Instead of covering up and whining to ourselves, a vigorous and sustained campaign should be launched at once to disprove the stories spread about Harlem. We have a just cause and we would gain strength and allies as we proceed. Your paper, backed by the N. A. A. C. P. and other organizations, should bring pressure to bear on Mayor LaGuardia and force him to make public the report of the committee which investigated conditions in Harlem after the 1935 riot. Public hearings on current conditions should be held and well publicized. An effort should be made to have the leading church leaders in this city (of all faiths) make a public and joint declaration denouncing racial prejudice.

You should attempt to make an agreement with either P. M. or the New York Post whereby for one day each week they would print either a feature story or a column written by a qualified Negro, dealing with the problems facing Negroes in this city and country. Except for the space, there should be no charge to the paper accepting this article.

DEC 13 1941

In conclusion, may I quote a few words of the great Indian poet, Tagore, who died only recently. "The watchword of the day is organization; of whatever other qualities we may be possessed, we are powerless unless we organize ourselves against organized incroachment." These words, I might add, were uttered in the year 1908.

I sincerely hope you will take the lead in a fight that has to be fought and, for our preservation, must be won. Hoping for a greater and even more militant Negro press, I reman,

Robert Rhone.

New York City.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Why The Daily Worker and Sunday Worker Are 'Must' Reading for Every Negro — Ford

By James W. Ford

I wish to address some remarks to Negro people and all friends and sympathizers of struggle for equal rights for colored people. The Daily and Sunday Workers are most powerful instruments in the struggle for Negro rights. I want to talk about these two papers. Obviously the rights of the Negro people have to be fought for. This is not simply an "isolated" Negro question, independent of all forces fighting the all out struggle against reaction, for the defeat of Hitler and Hitlerism.

How do the Daily and Sunday Workers approach and handle this question?

If one examines these papers over a definite period of time, say two weeks or one month you will find:

First, a careful, scientific, up-to-date account of the economic conditions and social life of the Negro people;

Second, you will find a sympathy and understanding of the cultural development of the Negro people, treated in relation to their economic and social aspirations;

Thirdly, you will find how painful their fight is in order to be incorporated into the higher forms of the economic life of the country;

Fourthly, you will find a delineation of their political movement, organization and education in the general political life of America:

Fifthly, you will find how cooperation is established between the Negro people, their organizations, and that of the progressive movement generally, particularly the trade unions.

These five facts, alone should be sufficient to instill in the mind of every Negro and every sympathizer of the Negro people, the almost complete inability to serve the cause of progress without the use of the Daily and Sunday Workers.

But moreover, and altogether associated with these five facts is another. It is the contributions and service of Ben Davis, Jr. on the Editorial Board of the papers, in the form of special feature articles, on Negro problems, as well as on general problems.

I finally recommend that a systematic clipping of materials from the pages of the Daily and Sunday Worker as outlined above, will not only prove my point, but be a source of tremendous knowledge on these problems.

I have said this for the purpose to recommend that no advanced Negro fighter, in fact no Negro, no sympathizer of the struggle of the Negro can fail to circulate these two papers widely, by subscription and by daily sales. Join wholeheartedly in the drive to build the Daily and Sunday Worker circulation!

JAMES W. FORD

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Philip Morris Cigarettes Catch Public's Fancy

Reports from leading tobacco retailers and jobbers throughout the city show that the swing to Philip Morris has been even more sensational than originally anticipated.

The new campaign has caught on—but

The theme—"You Can't Help Inhaling—But You Can Help Your Throat"—has evidently struck home. And smokers by the thousands are turning to Philip Morris.

Knowing how momentum doubles and re-doubles in a drive of this sort, Philip Morris is continuing to pile on the advertising pressure. There will be no slackening. Week in and week out gigantic ads will dominate the newspaper pages—building, building, building—and winning new Philip Morris smokers every day.

Here, then, is a tremendous opportunity for you, as a retailer, to cut yourself an even larger slice of the Philip Morris volume melon—by giving added window and counter space to Philip Morris cigarettes and displays.

Thousands of you readers have been reading the Amsterdam Star-News for years without realizing the service we the publishers are trying to render.

We present news that dailies will not print about you socially, civicly, politically, etc.; we fight your economic battles for you and stand out for the cause of the Negro at every turn. We are publishing your newspaper! We sometimes wonder, however, if you realize that you could reciprocate this service by simply mentioning to our advertisers that you saw their advertisements in the Star-News!

To point! In this very issue there is an advertisement from the Philip Morris Company, which not only is advertising to you in your newspaper, but is employing one of you as a salesman and good will builder in Harlem. We contend that you will respond to this advertising by smoking Philip Morris cigarettes. We want you to back us up by making these cigarettes your first choice in smoking pleasure.

We ask that you support this pioneer which thinks enough of your paper to spend good American money advertising in it, so that your use of Philip Morris cigarettes will be felt in the sales volume of this client.

Naturally, when you support this and other advertisers you encourage other advertisers to use our columns and this encourages us to constantly improve and enlarge your paper so that it compares favorably with any other published in the country and surpasses most.

We, the publishers, humbly solicit the support of you our readers. Smoke Philip Morris cigarettes and patronize all of our advertisers!

Thank you!

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Fruits of the Newspaper 'Crime Wave'

• One of the fruits of the unjust "crime wave" stories in the press against the Negro people has become manifest in the case of two Harlem youths now on trial in the Court of General Sessions.

These boys, one an 18-year-old Negro and the other a 17-year-old Puerto Rican, are charged with assault and robbery. It is, of course, a serious charge requiring adequate defense and a calm judicial atmosphere which are the rights of every citizen. All the more so because of the newspaper hysteria against the Harlem community and because the defendants are members of oppressed minorities.

Instead the trial is being rushed with unseemly haste and the boys' attorneys have been held in contempt of court because they insisted upon adequate time to prepare their clients' defense.

Fair-minded New Yorkers who have repudiated the "crime wave" label against the entire Negro people, have no desire to see this same evil used to deny citizens their constitutional rights. Once the attack begins against Negroes, it will extend to other Americans who seek those civil liberties essential to anti-Hitler unity.

Neither will New Yorkers permit the real issue to be sidetracked: the improvement of the abominable conditions of poverty and discrimination under which the Harlem community lives.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Bronx Newsboys Real Workers

These up-and-coming youngsters from the Bronx, members of the Amsterdam Star-News Newsboys' Club, who attended the regular meeting at the Star-News offices last Saturday are (first row, left to right), Freddie Redd, George Walls, John Gordon, Robert and Edwin Gordon; (second row, left to right), Clifford Knight, Howard Harris, Marvin Pettis, Earl Phinizy, Vernon Sealy, John Lewis and Ernest Durham, the group counselor.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Philip Morris Takes Lead

Far-sighted executives of Philip Morris cigarettes, impressed with the potentialities of the vast Negro market, have sought to make their appeal direct by advertising in Negro publications. The Amsterdam Star-News was selected to do the job in this area.

Philip Morris is the first of the big manufacturers of nationally advertised products to adopt this new policy, which will become permanent if the present campaign proves successful.

The recent census estimate for New York City put the Negro population at 478,346, more people than reside in any of the seven States . . . Arizona, Delaware, Idaho, Nevada, New Hampshire and New Mexico. There are only 16 U. S. Cities with a greater population.

In Harlem alone Negroes spend $300,000,000 annually for food, clothing, rent, doctors' bills, entertainment and other necessities and luxuries of life. It has always seemed to us a rather tragic blunder that big business has overlooked this rich market, but now that Philip Morris is showing the way, others are certain to follow.

On page 32 of this issue there appears an advertisement of Philip Morris cigarettes. We urge the support of our readers for this company which has shown its desire for your business by advertising in YOUR newspaper. If you make the volume of sales felt in this community it will mean Philip Morris will continue to advertise, it will mean other major companies will advertise with the result we shall be able to give you a better newspaper and hire more people.

We have argued for many years for cooperation among the advertisers, the Negro press and the Negro public. It appears now that the battle is half won. If your response to this Philip Morris appeal is strong enough we feel we can shortly proclaim a complete victory in another hard-fought struggle for economic advancement.

Philip Morris already has one Negro working in this area; it too, may be expected to hire more if the campaign succeeds. That is why we insist that you "Smoke Philip Morris." Also, we ask your support for all our other advertisers. They deserve your patronage!

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

AMSTERDAM'S GALA OPENING THIS SUNDAY

MAR 1 1941

Public Invited to Inspect New Offices of Newspaper at 2340 8th Ave.

This is an open invitation to you — our readers — who have so loyally supported us through the years, from the publishers of the Amsterdam Star-News to inspect our new home at 2340 Eighth Avenue on Sunday.

That it is not a personal invitation means that it is none the less heartfelt—ut there are so many of you, that it is just barely possible that we may unwittingly slip up and miss one of you and we wouldn't want to do that.

Well, anyway, we are expecting you to look us over on Sunday, bright and early if you want to, or later in the day, as suits your convenience. Our doors will be open to you as early as 11 A. M. and things will be humming until 6 P. M.

MAR 1 1941

And, we've gone to all lengths to make your visit with us as enjoyable as possible. We've got plenty of surprises in store for you — but we'll let you in on a little secret. The superlative entertainment we've planned for you will be under the direction of none other than the one and only Bill Robinson, and witty Henrietta Lovelace, and some of Harlem's most charming hostesses will serve tea, cake and cookies.

This will be a rare opportunity for us, too, to meet you as we've always wanted to do. We feel our obligation to you for without you we could not have existed. We've made arrangements for all of our employees to be on hand to explain their work to you.

On the first floor — the business offices of the Amsterdam Star-News — you will be greeted first by the efficient cashier, Dorothy Axt Mitchell, Henry Dumas and Jefferson Williams, classified clerks. Then you'll have a chance to become acquainted with the young lady who is responsible for the efficient management of the offices—Dorothy Saunders, capable office manager.

Then you'll meet member of Advertising Manager Joe Christian's staff — Jack Wrightson, advertising layout man; Adel Glasgow, advertising secretary; Cora Brown, advertising clerk; and Jack Caldwell, Joseph W. Grey, Walter Jackson, Reginald Pierrepointe, Ann Petry, Louis Mitchell, Jefferson Davis, George Palmer, Cornelius Scott and Michael Turner, advertising solicitors.

In the circulation department, under the competent guidance of Mrs. Lillian Sharpe Hunter, circulation manager and director of public relations, you will meet Olive Arnold, circulation clerk; Muriel Scott, circulation secretary; and Reginald Spencer, distributor.

Turning to the bookkeeping department, you will meet Accountant William Earl Best, Marjorie Lloyd and St. Clair Mayers, bookkeepers.

MAR 1 1941

You will have the opportunity to shake hands with your favorite columnists, reporters, editors and artists on the third-floor rear, which houses the crack editorial department. There you will meet Julius J. Adams, managing editor; J. Robert Smith, Carl Dunbar Lawrence, A. M. Wendell Malliet, reporters; Marvel Cooke, feature writer; Thelma Berlack - Boozer, women's pages editor; Dan Burley, theatrical and sports editor; Bill Chase, cartoonist and retouch artist; St. Clair Bourne, copy editor; Larry Grymes, photographer; and Gwendolyn Barclay, editorial secretary.

On the third floor, front, the exquisitely appointed private offices of your hosts and publishers of your favorite newspaper, Drs. P. M. H. Savory and C. B. Powell, will be open for inspection. Just before entering these offices, however, you will meet the able switch board operator, Hazel Coston.

The fourth floor, at present unoccupied, will be devoted to entertainment under Bill Robinson and Henrietta Lovelace. There, too, will be found the tea tables presided over by Ethel Sessoms, Mabel Lewis, Anna Moore, Blossom Holland, Billye Schwab, Mozella Swan, Bessye Bearden and Marie Brown Brewer.

The following young women have graciously consented to serve as guides so that you may easily find your way around: Estrellita Archer, Hilda and Vivian Brown, Madlyn Herbert, Ella Mae Morgen, Ermadelle Redmond, Maude Richardson, Cleota and Miriam Rivers, Myra Traynham, Gladys Wilson and Louise Maxienne Dargans.

MAR 1 1941

Other departments of the Powell-Savory enterprises which may be inspected on your Sunday visit are the offices of the Victory Mutual Life Insurance Company under G. W. Nickens, second floor, front; the office of the Community Personal Finance Company under the direction of Annice Cotton, second floor, rear; and the Rapid Reproduction Company under the direction of Dangley W. Waller, in the sub street floor.

New Masses
New York, N. Y.

Who's Who

CLAUDE COCKBURN was editor of the internationally known newsletter, the *Week*. He was also Washington correspondent of the London *Times*. . . . Ilya Ehrenbourg is a Soviet writer and correspondent. . . . Colonel T. is the pseudonym of a former army officer, and writer on military subjects. . . . Ernest Moorer is a New York newspaperman. . . . Frank T. Baker is an expert on Latin-American affairs. . . . Louis Lozowick is a well known artist.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Opportunity Magazine Lists 'Color' Crashers

MAR 15 1941

NEW YORK, March 13.—Six stories of Negroes who have "crashed the color line" are important features of the March issue of Opportunity, Journal of Negro Life, which has just been issued. This issue is. as usual, devoted entirely to the subject of Vocational Guidance and training.

Outstanding among the articles is one on Dr. Percy L. Julian of Chicago, director of research for the Glidden Paint and Varnish company. The record of the many hardships and disappointments which Dr. Julian overcame in reaching his present position constitutes a story of great inspiration to young people who are considering entering a career not usually open to Negroes.

Another article relates the story of Gustave Solomons, engineer for the Bethlehem Steel company, whose job it is to test every ship built by this company in its Boston docks before it is turned over to the purchaser. Most of the ships built in this yard are for the use of the Navy or Coast Guard. It is Mr. Solomons who gives them the final check-up before they are delivered, and who shows naval officers how to operate any new device which are a part of their equipment.

MAR 15 1941

Other "color line" stories tell of the success in unusual occupations of such persons as Mrs. Hazel Washington, leatherwork artist of Hollywood; Miss Mildred Blount, creator of millinery for many important pictures, including "Gone With the Wind"; Mrs. Zira Caison, director of her own upholstery business in Atlanta, Ga.; Owen Howell, manager of the Uptown Sanitary Shop of Minneapolis; Clarence A. Hughes, printing ink blender of St. Paul, Minn.; and John Mercer Wright, "Dean of the County Court House" of Topeka, Kas.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

The Watchtower

NOV 15 1941

By Roy Wilkins

WELL, the New York Times, the Daily News, and the World-Telegram, not to mention the Sun, have manufactured a "crime wave," in a city of seven million people, out of two murders.

Mr. Wilkins

Not only a crime wave, but a crime wave instituted by Negroes. If the whole thing were not so tragic it would be funny. The tragedy lies on two fronts: the actual petty crime itself and the two murders, and the great emphasis of the majestic and thoughtful Times, especially, on the racial angle. New York, a metropolis of seven million people, with a police force of nearly 20,000, is helpless (if you believe its police commissioner) in the face of gangs of 16-year-old hoodlums who happen to be Negroes.

No one should seek to discount murder. The little Irish boy stabbed to death allegedly by three little Negro boys is a real tragedy and a challenge to law and order. No one can bring the O'Donnell boy back to his mother and father. His killing is not to be laughed off or argued away.

But if the victim of the little black hoodlums had been black, does anyone imagine that the august Times, the impossible World-Telegram, or the million-circulation Daily News would have screamed with racial hate? Would they have been so particular about a "crime wave" if the victims happened to be Negroes instead of whites? My readers know the answer to that one. The Times would not think it worth top column, first page, two days in succession. The Times would not have filled three whole columns with interviews from every Tom, Dick and Harry, with Negro, Negro, Negro, running through every paragraph.

What Is Interest

Is the Times interested in stopping a crime wave, or in pinning a badge of criminality on a race? To read our daily press one would think that every person who lives north of 110th Street is a thug. There are more than 200,000 people between 110th and 155th Streets. They form a small city. Their criminal element is no larger than any city of 200,000, perhaps not as large. They have their home-owners, church people, law-abiding citizens. These peoples are in the vast majority. Yet they are smeared by the Times and the other dailies.

The sob stories of Catholic priests will not solve the problem, legitimate though their alarms might be. The whole business comes back to the fact which few white people will face: Negroes must have some assurance of economic security.

What do Negro boys of 14, 16, 18 and 20 years of age have to look forward to? What is in the future for them? Everywhere they turn the hand of the white world is against them in the essential things. True, they need parks and a recreation program. True they need understanding study by skilled social workers. True, they need education. True, they need family life and guidance.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Union Walks Out At Plant Printing The Amsterdam News

APR 26 1941

Labor trouble at Fairlawn Newspaper Printing Co., Hawthorne, N. J., where the Amsterdam-Star News is printed, was revealed this week when it was learned that the union members of the all-white crew had walked out under orders from the Paterson, N. J., local of the International Typographical Union. For the past two weeks, the paper has been printed by a crew of white non-union printers.

APR 26 1941

The walkout was ordered, the union charges after Joseph Merola, white, president of the company, refused to agree to union standards in the plant.

Revelation of the present trouble also disclosed that the general impression that the Amsterdam-Star News owned the plant is not quite true. Drs. C. B. Powell and P. M. H. Savory, publishers, have invested heavily in the plant, it is reported, but do not have a controlling interest.

According to reports, Drs. Powell and Savory have an agreement with Merola by which 50 per cent of the crew shall be Negroes. However a number of Negroes sent out to work at the plant were rejected by Merola as incompetent with the result that, as far as it is known, there are still no Negroes employed there.

APR 26 1941

Included among the rejected workers is a member of Big Six, powerful New York local of the ITU, Clifford Stephenson, who stated that "the actions of the management at the plant were nothing short of vicious racial discrimination."

"I was told," Stephenson told The Age, "that I'd have to call up the plant on Mondays and Tuesdays at 3 p. m., to find out if there was any work. After working a couple of days I'd be rejected for the next month or so. I soon realized that I was using up the few dollars I earned making telephone calls, so I quit calling."

Similar reports came from other Negroes who had sought work at the plant.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Amsterdam Star News Shopper On Trip Through Weisbecker's

JUL 19 1941

On a tour of the up-to-date 125th Food Mart first we see the modern, well-arranged tables on which fruits and vegetables are displayed. It is a colorful place, this fruit market—pervaded by the good, clean smell of ripe fruits and vegetables newly taken from the sun-warmed earth.

There are luscious fruits from famous fruit producing centers all over the country—and crisp vegetables from nearby produce farms for cows supply the butter and cheese that are put on ice every day—for your family. And thousands of chickens supply the eggs you see on counters.

Weisbecker does not have to boast of its own farms—but rather boast of a tremendous buying power That's why "It costs less to shop at Weisbecker's."

The Bakery Department is a place where skilled bakers are busy all day long, making the very best of breads and cakes, pies and pastries, cookies and doughnuts. The best imaginable. Every day

JUL 19 1941

Next we come to the clean meat department well-stocked with fine meats and choice fish that come straight from the fishing smacks.

Weisbecker's Market has always been famous for its steaks and chops—and for its wide variety of fresh fish—including cod, mackeral, blue fish, haddock, pike filet of sole, halibut, shrimps, and oysters when in season.

The meats are kept in enormous coolers employing refrigeration of the most modern, efficient sort—which means that you can always be assured of absolute freshness. These carefully selected meats are kept just the right length of time—no longer—to make sure the meat you buy will be tender, nourishing, and full-flavored.

In the Grocery Department you will find an exceptionally fine array of high-class food-stuffs—put up in convenient and attractive packages.

Practically every brand of canned goods (well-known or rare), every kind of coffee, preserved fruits, appetizers, and many other things so important to the "well-dressed" table.

This is a large department. But the salesmen know their stock so thoroughly that service is really different here than in other places—you never have to wait at Weisbecker's longer than is absolutely necessary. And of course you have the added advantage of immense variety. You know that you'll find just what you want.

In the Dairy Department you are struck with the cleanliness and freshness of the whole department Hundreds of scientifically cared-

JUL 19 1941

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Annual Celebration Is Hailed At Alexander Hamilton Confab

Amid a fanfare second to none ever staged in Brooklyn, the second annual "Brooklyn Citizenship Day" sponsored by the Amsterdam Star-News and the Brooklyn Citizenship Committee, held the interest of boroughites on Sunday afternoon.

A well-arranged parade which extended over eight blocks, passed through the Bedford-Stuyvesant area shortly after 2 P. M. This portion of the day's festivities was under the direction of Scoutmaster Roland Williams and Benjamin Butler.

SEP 27 1941

The rally was staged at the Alexander Hamilton High School, Albany Ave. and Bergen St., and commenced promptly at 3:30 P. M. Problems confronting the community and the importance of the ballot were emphasized during the confab.

Tommy Watkins, manager of the Brooklyn-Long Island Office of The Star-News, opened the program and gave a summation of the things that the 110,000 Negroes in the borough rightly deserved.

Mrs. Margaret V. Brown, chairman of the committee, also stressed the importance of the ballot and urged all Negroes in the borough to vote. "This is one way that we can definitely show our strength," she said.

At the conclusion of Mrs. Brown's talk, Mr. Watkins introduced Stanley M. Douglas, well-known attorney, who acted as master of ceremonies.

Father James A. Asip, of St. Peter Claver, was roundly cheered when he said: "There is a great need for cooperation and there should not be any prejudices shown because of race, creed or color."

SEP 27 1941

Charles Berkley, director of the Brooklyn Urban League's Co-ordinating Committee for Negro Defense Jobs, was emphatic in his criticism of the small amount of Negroes who have received employment in defense industries. Mrs. John Hope, of the National Women's Council, gave a report on the work that the women were doing in the country.

Other speakers during the afternoon included: Justice Myles Paige, Lieutenant William Maley, Aid for the Co-ordination of Civil Defense, who represented Mayor LaGuardia; the Rev. George W. Thomas. George E. Dennen, representing Borough President John Cashmore, and Mrs. Arline Jones, of the Women's Voters' League.

Among those introduced were Scoutmaster Williams, Mr. Butler, Bertram Baker, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue; Mrs. Fannie Keene, Attorney Phillip J. Jones, Henry R. Newbie, and Dr. Johnathan Cooke.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Chesterfield Offers Book

NOV 29 1941

Tells How Tobacco Is Raised and Sold In America

Just how is tobacco for cigarettes raised and sold, and how are cigarettes made?

Evidently more and more smokers are interested in these questions. So many requests have been received for the free picture story, "Tobaccoland, U. S. A.," offered by Chesterfield Cigarettes, that the fourth million copies are now being rushed through publication to meet the increasing demand. Schools and colleges as well as individuals are requesting copies of "Tobaccoland" and service men are also showing a keen interest. Requests should be mailed to Chesterfield, P. O. Box 21, New York City.

NOV 29 1941

"Tobaccoland, U. S. A.," is the name given to the group of States in which most of America's fine tobaccos are grown. While tobacco is grown in 22 States in the Union, the primary cigarette tobacco States are Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio and Missouri.

Scores of colleges and thousands of individuals have praised the completeness of this story of America's great tobacco industry, which in 42 pages with over 100 large illustrations fully describes various domestic tobaccos with stories portrayed in the new free pamphlet "Tobaccoland" also tells the tobacco farming and cigarette manufacture. Of particular interest to many readers is the prepara-tion of tobacco for Chesterfield, an expert process lasting from two to three years. Careful steps of plant-ing, growing, harvesting, curing, ageing, conditioning for correct moisture content, and blending the imported Turkish leaf are the 150 acres, and these are the fac-

NOV 29 1941

portrayed in the new free ple associated with the tobacco industry.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Union Walks Out At Plant Printing The Amsterdam News

APR 26 1941

Labor trouble at Fairlawn Newspaper Printing Co., Hawthorne, N. J., where the Amsterdam-Star News is printed, was revealed this week when it was learned that the union members of the all-white crew had walked out under orders from the Paterson, N. J., local of the International Typographical Union. For the past two weeks, the paper has been printed by a crew of white non-union printers.

APR 26 1941

The walkout was ordered, the union charges after Joseph Merola, white, president of the company, refused to agree to union standards in the plant.

Revelation of the present trouble also disclosed that the general impression that the Amsterdam-Star News owned the plant is not quite true. Drs. C. B. Powell and P. M. H. Savory, publishers, have invested heavily in the plant, it is reported, but do not have a controlling interest.

According to reports, Drs. Powell and Savory have an agreement with Merola by which 50 per cent of the crew shall be Negroes. However a number of Negroes sent out to work at the plant were rejected by Merola as incompetent with the result that, as far as it is known, there are still no Negroes employed there.

APR 26 1941

Included among the rejected workers is a member of Big Six, powerful New York local of the ITU, Clifford Stephenson, who stated that "the actions of the management at the plant were nothing short of vicious racial discrimination."

"I was told," Stephenson told The Age, "that I'd have to call up the plant on Mondays and Tuesdays at 3 p. m., to find out if there was any work. After working a couple of days I'd be rejected for the next month or so. I soon realized that I was using up the few dollars I earned making telephone calls, so I quit calling."

Similar reports came from other Negroes who had sought work at the plant.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Amsterdam Star News Shopper On Trip Through Weisbecker's

JUL 19 1941

On a tour of the up-to-date 125th Food Mart first we see the modern, well-arranged tables on which fruits and vegetables are displayed. It is a colorful place this fruit market—pervaded by the good, clean smell of ripe fruits and vegetables newly taken from the sun-warmed earth.

There are luscious fruits from famous fruit producing centers all over the country—and crisp vegetables from nearby produce farms delivered fresh every day.

They have everything in season for cows supply the butter and —as early as possible. And this cheese that are put on ice every means, of course, that they keep a day—for your family. And thouclose watch on crops in Florida, sands of chickens supply the eggs Michigan, California and in nearer you see on counters. states for the fruit to grace your breakfast table, and the succulent Weisbecker does not have to vegetables which add so much to boast of its own farms—but rather dinners, both formal and informal. boast of a tremendous buying power That's why "It costs less

Next we come to the clean meat to shop at Weisbecker's." department well-stocked with fine meats and choice fish that come The Bakery Department is a straight from the fishing smacks. place where skilled bakers are busy all day long, making the very

Weisbecker's Market has always best of breads and cakes, pies and been famous for its steaks and pastries, cookies and doughnuts. chops—and for its wide variety of The best imaginable. Every day fresh fish—including cod, mackeral, blue fish, haddock, pike filet of sole, halibut, shrimps, and oysters when in season.

The meats are kept in enormous coolers employing refrigeration of the most modern, efficient sort—which means that you can always be assured of absolute freshness. These carefully selected meats are kept just the right length of time —no longer—to make sure the meat you buy will be tender, nourishing, and full-flavored.

In the Grocery Department you will find an exceptionally fine array of high-class food-stuffs—put up in convenient and attractive packages.

Practically every brand of ned goods (well-known or rare), every kind of coffee, preserved fruits, appetizers, and many other things so important to the "well-dressed" table.

This is a large department. But the salesmen know their stock so thoroughly that service is really different here than in other places —you never have to wait at Weisbecker's longer than is absolutely necessary. And of course you have the added advantage of immense variety. You know that you'll find just what you want.

In the Dairy Department you are struck with the cleanliness and freshness of the whole department Hundreds of scientifically cared-

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Annual Celebration Is Hailed At Alexander Hamilton Confab

Amid a fanfare second to none ever staged in Brooklyn, the second annual "Brooklyn Citizenship Day" sponsored by the Amsterdam Star-News and the Brooklyn Citizenship Committee, held the interest of boroughites on Sunday afternoon.

A well-arranged parade which extended over eight blocks, passed through the Bedford-Stuyvesant area shortly after 2 P. M. This portion of the day's festivities was under the direction of Scoutmaster Roland Williams and Benjamin Butler.

SEP 27 1941

The rally was staged at the Alexander Hamilton High School, Albany Ave. and Bergen St., and commenced promptly at 3:30 P. M. Problems confronting the community and the importance of the ballot were emphasized during the confab.

Tommy Watkins, manager of the Brooklyn-Long Island Office of The Star-News, opened the program and gave a summation of the things that the 110,000 Negroes in the borough rightly deserved.

Mrs. Margaret V. Brown, chairman of the committee, also stressed the importance of the ballot and urged all Negroes in the borough to vote. "This is one way that we can definitely show our strength," she said.

At the conclusion of Mrs. Brown's talk, Mr. Watkins introduced Stanley M. Douglas, well-known attorney, who acted as master of ceremonies.

Father James A. Asip, of St. Peter Claver, was roundly cheered when he said: "There is a great need for cooperation and there should not be any prejudices shown because of race, creed or color."

SEP 27 1941

Charles Berkley, director of the Brooklyn Urban League's Co-ordinating Committee for Negro Defense Jobs, was emphatic in his criticism of the small amount of Negroes who have received employment in defense industries. Mrs. John Hope, of the National Women's Council, gave a report on the work that the women were doing in the country.

Other speakers during the afternoon included: Justice Myles Paige, Lieutenant William Maley, Aid for the Co-ordination of Civil Defense, who represented Mayor LaGuardia; the Rev. George W. Thomas. George E. Dennen, representing Borough President John Cashmore, and Mrs. Arline Jones, of the Women's Voters' League.

Among those introduced were Scoutmaster Williams, Mr. Butler, Bertram Baker, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue; Mrs. Fannie Keene, Attorney Phillip J. Jones, Henry R. Newbie, and Dr. Johnathan Cooke.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Chesterfield Offers Book

NOV 29 1941

Tells How Tobacco Is Raised and Sold In America

Just how is tobacco for cigarettes raised and sold, and how are cigarettes made?

Evidently more and more smokers are interested in these questions. So many requests have been received for the free picture story, "Tobaccoland, U. S. A.," offered by Chesterfield Cigarettes, that the fourth million copies are now being rushed through publication to meet the increasing demand. Schools and colleges as well as individuals are requesting copies of "Tobaccoland" and service men are also showing a keen interest. Requests should be mailed to Chesterfield, P. O. Box 21, New York City.

NOV 29 1941

"Tobaccoland, U. S. A.," is the name given to the group of States in which most of America's fine tobaccos are grown. While tobacco is grown in 22 States in the Union, the primary cigarette tobacco States are Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio and Missouri.

Scores of colleges and thousands of individuals have praised the completeness of this story of America's great tobacco industry, which in 42 pages with over 100 large illustrations fully describes the imported Turkish leaf are the book. tobacco farming and cigarette manufacture. Of particular interest to many readers is the preparation of tobacco for Chesterfield, an expert process lasting from two to three years. Careful steps of plant-duction of millions of cigarettes from season ing, growing, harvesting, curing, per day. The Chesterfield factories through its ageing, conditioning for correct at Durham, N. C., alone cover over a lot of information which has moisture content, and blending the 150 acres, and these are the fac- hitherto been known only to

Monroe, Ga., News
January 14, 1941

Negro Church Paper, 'Star Of Zion,' Lauds Our Great President

From The Star of Zion, official organ of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion church, printed at Charlotte, N. C., and to which Prof. George Archibald, of the Monroe Colored Schools, makes frequent, timely contributions, in its issue of January 2, under the heading, 'We Stand With The President," published the following well-written editorial:

"For many years we have believed that war, like many other social ills, could be averted, that wars of aggression and sometimes defensive wars are inexcusable. It seems that the responsibility for keeping the peace, at least the major responsibility, rests with the more powerful nations, just as the intelligent, influential and wealthy people of the community are primarily responsible for the peace and happiness of their society.

"But to say there are no circumstances under which it is necessary to go to war or to aid a friendly nation that is at war is to dwell in a 'fool's paradise' that does not exist. It is like shutting one's eyes and ears to the presence of a fire or epidemic in the community where you live and to suppose that because it happens to be now on the other side of the railroad tracks, or across the creek, it does not concern us in the least.

"No one who has the silghtest knowledge of international affairs during the present generation dares pretend that Britain is the innocent sufferer. The British Empire has many sins to atone for, but we thank God that the English people know how to suffer and to realize that it is better to perish fighting for some things than to live in shameful slavery.

"To refuse all possible aid to Britain in this titanic struggle is like saying because the owners of those shambles in our slum clearance areas did not have the good sense to build fireproof structures, we will let them burn when they catch fire; when they are all burned we wil not have any more fire; or, we will let disease destroy all the people in the slums, because they ought to have known to clean up, when they are all dead we will have a healthy community.

"Yes, we hate war as much as we can hate any evil, but we stand with President Roosevelt in his avowed intention of giving all possible aid to England, whatever that means, for unlesss the power of Hitler is broken by Britain with our help, we will have to do it, or fail, by ourselves. Every man, woman and child in America should be willing to make whatever sacrifice may be required to strengthen the arm of Great Britain, whose beneficent hand has reached around the world in every worthwhile achievements of our modern civilization.

"We hate discrimination; no man can make us believe he is a true follower of Jesus Christ who does not love us . . . who will deny men rights of government under which we live. But while we fight for our God-given rights, we will give every ounce of our strength and devotion to the nation in its efforts to preserve the liberties we enjoy. Negro Americans in general and Zion Methodists in particular owe much to the philanthropy and benevolence of the English people. Douglass and Price and almost every American Negro who has wrought well has received help and encouragement from the Britons. As far from perfect as is our lot nowhere in all the world is there a group of the Negro people who are so favored as we are in America.

"And so again we say we stand with the President and we believe we voice the true sentiment of Negro Americans everywhere without regard to party affiliations, religion or previous nationality, when we say we shall give to America the last full measure of devotion that government of, by and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

Charlotte, N. C., News
March 12, 1941

Negro Project Paper Comes Out

Tenants at the Fairview Homes Negro Housing project of the Charlotte Housing Authority today received copies of the first issue of "The Fair View," a project news sheet.

"The Fair View" follows appearance a few weeks ago of "The Piedmont Piper," a similar paper for the tenants of the Piedmont Courts white project.

This week's issue of "The Fair View" contains the announcement of a series of round-table discussions to be conducted at the project by members of the faculties of West Charlotte and Second Ward Negro High Schools.

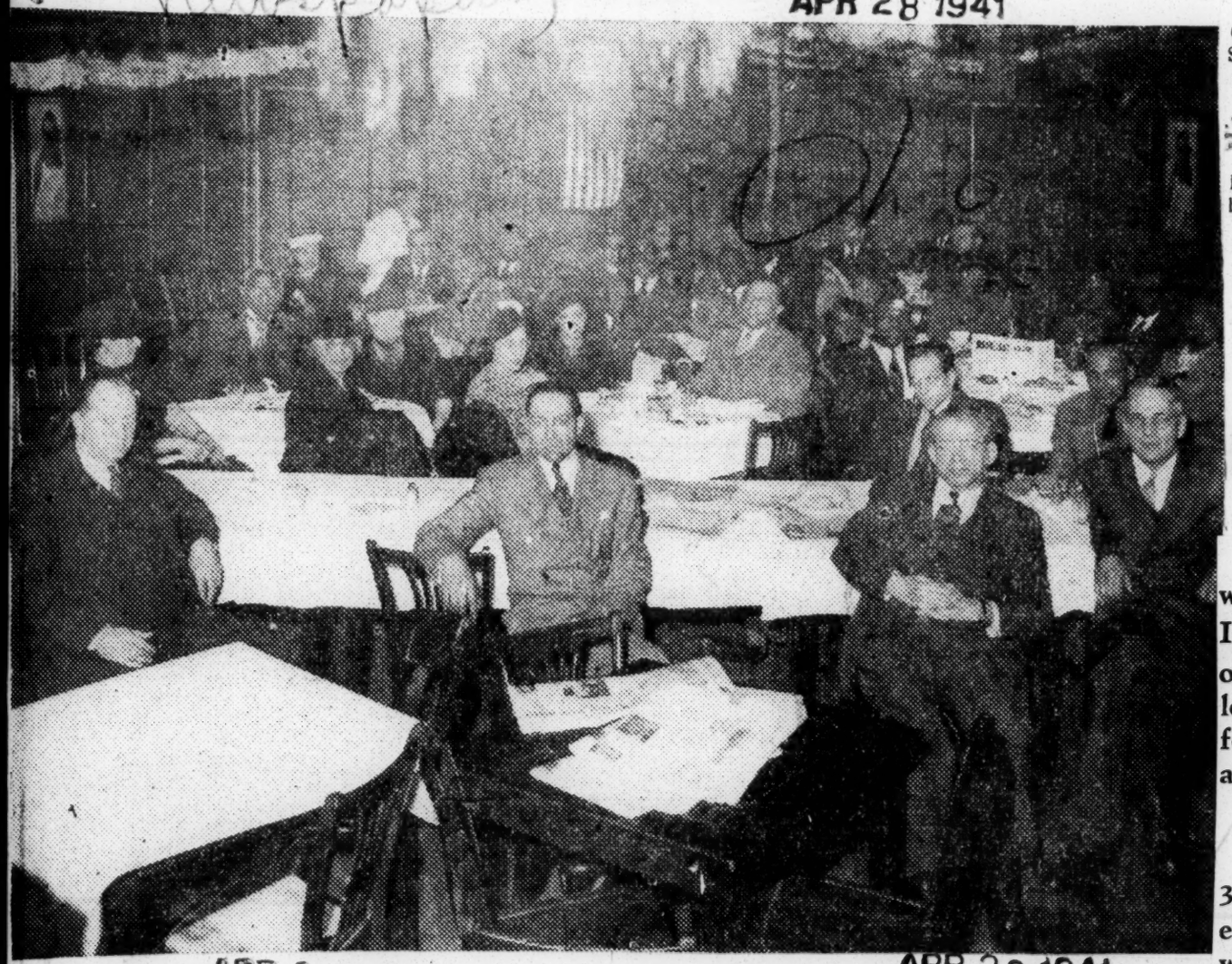
The first of these round-tables will be held on March 17 on "House versus Home" and will be conducted by Miss S. R. Boone; the second on March 24 on "Household Hints

48a-1941 OHIO

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

As Cleveland Guide Marked 10th Birthday

APR 28 1941



APR 28 1941 APR 28 1941

The Cleveland Guide, a 12-page weekly, celebrated its 10th birthday, April 4, with a banquet at the Cedar Inn, 7508 Cedar avenue, at which time prominent white and colored citizens attended.

The Cleveland Guide was established April 4, 1931, as an 8-page weekly. Among those attending were Judge Joseph Silbert of the Municipal court, Attorney William B. Saunders, assistant police prosecutor, Robt. Mooney, bailiff in Judge Samuel Silbert's office, Bishop Charles Henry Phillips, senior bishop of the C. M. E. Church, Attorney Clyde C. Perry, legal adviser of the Guide and press representative from the Gazette, Cleveland Herald and Cleveland Plain Dealer (white daily).

Eugene F. Cheeks, editor of the Guide, was chairman of the meeting. He pointed out that The Cleveland Guide was "Dedicated to the Educational, Political and Economic Advancement of the Negro", and pointed out some of the things done in this field by the Guide during its 10 years.

The GAZETTE

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
(In Advance)

One Year $2.00
Six Months $1.00

Subscribers are requested to remit by postoffice money-order or registered letter.

SEP 19 [illegible]

Entered at the postoffice in Cleveland, Ohio, as second-class mail matter under the act of 1879.

Address all communications to
HARRY C. SMITH
Editor and Proprietor
THE GAZETTE
2822 E. 30th St., Cleveland, O.
(Bell 'Phone: CHerry 1259)
Member Ohio Legislature: 1894 to 1896; 1896 to 1898; 1900 to 1902.

The Union
Cincinnati, Ohio

DEC 25 1941

The Day before Christmas. Instead of glad, my thoughts were sad. Grim responsibilities had replaced the joys of boyhood. Ingratitude was the theme upon which my mind dwelt, for I thought of the many I had assisted, thought of those able to pay, but so low as to owe for The Union, thought of the race fights in which for years my sword was drawn and of the folk who used me, but to abuse me.

My office doorbell sounded. In walked Representative Turner, of Moving Picture Operators, No. 327-A, of the International Alliance, A. F. L. He handed me an envelope, walked out as I grunted greetings, and angrily wondered, what favor was wanted now. Opening it, MY HEART FOR A MOMENT STOPPED. IT SAID, "EDITOR DABNEY, IN VIEW OF YOUR FRIENDSHIP, WHEN WE MOST NEEDED A FRIEND, IN VIEW OF THE LAVISH FREE PUBLICITY YOU GAVE, WHEN WE HAD THE BATTLE OF OUR LIVES, WE HAVE NOT ONLY MADE YOU A LIFE MEMBER, BUT ENCLOSED FIND ENOUGH CASH TO REALIZE. THAT INGRATITUDE WILL NEVER BE LISTED AMONG OUR SINS."

DEC 25 1941

THE BANK BILLS AND LETTER FLUTTERED TO THE FLOOR. APART FROM THE SHOCK, MY HEART WAS SORE, FOR HAVING CLASSED AS UNWORTHY, AS UNGRATEFUL, ALL, INSTEAD OF ONLY A FEW FOLKS!

NO WORDS DID I UTTER, BUT SURELY GOD HEARD THE REGRETS FOR MY UNKIND THOUGHTS, AND THE PRAYERS OF THANKS, MY GRATEFUL SOUL SAID.

Dabney.

48a-1941

OKLAHOMA

Globe and
Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

COLORED EDITOR CONFESSES HE IS NOT GETTING HIS "BILL OF RIGHTS"

FEB 28 1941

Roscoe Dunjee's "Wise Crack" Brings Applause from White Students at State Senate Hearing.

OKLAHOMA CITY., Feb. 20. (ANP)—While being questioned by the state's senate inxestigating committee about his activities in connection with a federal rights group, Roscoe Dunjee, editor of the Oklahoma Black Dispatch, made a remark which occasioned a burst of applause. Immediately five spectators, taking part in the applause were summarily placed under subpoena as witnesses. They included three University of Oklahoma students and publicity man and his wife, all white.

Dunjee, who is one of the members of the executive committee of the Oklahoma Federation for Constitutional Rights, was asked if he could state the provisions of the bill of rights. After reciting a number of the provisions, Dunjee dropped the remark: "I don't know that I know all of them, but, being a Negro, I know I'm not getting them." This brought applause from spectators which was followed by laughter.

After receiving the records and communications of the federal rights federation, Dunjee was called to the stand. He testified that he had been editor of the Black Dispatch for 26 of the 49 years he had lived in Oklahoma county. He denied membership in the Communist party; asserted his sympathy with the civil liberties activities of the constitutional rights group.

"Can you give the committee any instances in which civil liberties have been denied in Oklahoma?" he was asked.

The editor cited a case in which W. D. Lyons, a Negro at Hugo, was charged with murder. He declared a confession was "clubbed" out of Lyons by an investigator, working out of Gov. Phillips' office and two highway patrolmen.

After denying membership in the Communist party, Dunjee was asked if he knew any Communists and he replied he did.

"If you were given to opportunity to join the Communist party, would you do so?" he was asked.

"I'll answer that this way. I'm absolutely and utterly opposed to the economic theories of the Communist party. I've got a little business of my own."

Then he was asked if he believed civil liberties are being usurped in Oklahoma, and Dunjee replied, "Yes."

FEB 28 1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Students Cheer Negro Editor, Arrested

MAR 9 1941

Five whites, three of them students from the University of Oklahoma, were technically placed under arrest and later forced to appear for questioning before Oklahoma's Little Dies Committee recently, when they applauded a sharp retort of Editor Roscoe Dunjee, of the Black Dispatch, who when queried by Chairman Joe B. Thompson, of the inquisitorial body as to his knowledge of the Bill of Rights, advised the chairman, "I may not be able to recite all of the Bill of Rights, but being a Negro I know I am not getting the benefit of them."

In the picture above can be seen the arrested students, being sworn in the Senate Lounge, at the state capitol. Editor Roscoe Dunjee is seen reclining in the chair.

Globe and
Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

"Excuse us Judge, but we just couldn't help it!"

MAR 14 1941 MAR 14 1941

Five whites, three of them students from the University of Oklahoma, were technically placed under arrest and later forced to appear before Oklahoma's Little Dies Committee recently, when they applauded a sharp retort of Editor Roscoe Dunjee, of the Black Dispatch, who when queried by chairman Joe B. Thompson, of the inquisitorial body as to his knowledge of the Bill of Rights, advised the chairman. I may not be able to recite all of the Bill of Rights, but being a Negro I know I m not getting the benefit of them." MAR 14 1941

In the picture can be seen the arrested students being sworn in the Senate Lounge, at the state capitol Editor Roscoe Dunjee is seen reclining in the chair looking at the excited whites.

Editor Dunjee, a member of the executive committee of the Oklahoma Federation for Constitutional Right was being examined along with other members of the Federation who were under charge of having radical tendancies. The Ku Klux Klan scattered leaflets in the capitol building during the hearing endorsing the investigation and denouncing the civil rights group.

Rev. John B. Thompson, chairman of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare and a member of the executive committee of the Oklahoma Civil Rights Federation was asked during the investigation as to whether or not the Federation was not practicing social equality by including Dunjee as a member of the executive committee.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

What Other Editors Say

A NEGRO PROGRAM

"Not until the Negro comes out of his narrow shell where he expects everybody to battle for him, but never joins in the support of other people's interests, will we get anywhere in thes United States." This statement was made by Roscoe Dunjee, militant editor of the Black Dispatch and resident of the State Conferences of Branches of the NAACP in Oklahoma.

JUN 7 1941

Mr. Dunjee said a long tiime ago he discovered that "Negroes are just as prejudicesd as white people." About ten years ago he started out to do something about this situation. He has been saying in white churches and in white universities the same thing that he said in hiis paper In other words, he decided that Negroes ought to have a program and sell it to whites just as whites have been trying to sell Negroes in America their program for the last hundred or so years

The fruits of Editor Dunjee's efforts are shown in the teeming interest the militant and aggressive citizens of Oklahoma are taking in the NAACP and Negro matters generally. It is reported that when Mr. Dunjee made an address before a white audience not long ago a white man, whom he did not know and had never seen, said, "That man is not fighting alone for Negroes, he is fighting the battle of the underprivileged and the circumscribed of every race."

The white youth of Oklahoma now make a beaten path to Dunjee's office and sit at his feet for learning on this vast Negro problem. Dunjee's influence with the younger white group has been so widely recognized that he has been summoned before the Dies committee, in an attempt to intimidate him and browbeat him. But even then the white group stood with him and they fought this un-American attempt to stifle the fight for freedom to a standstill.

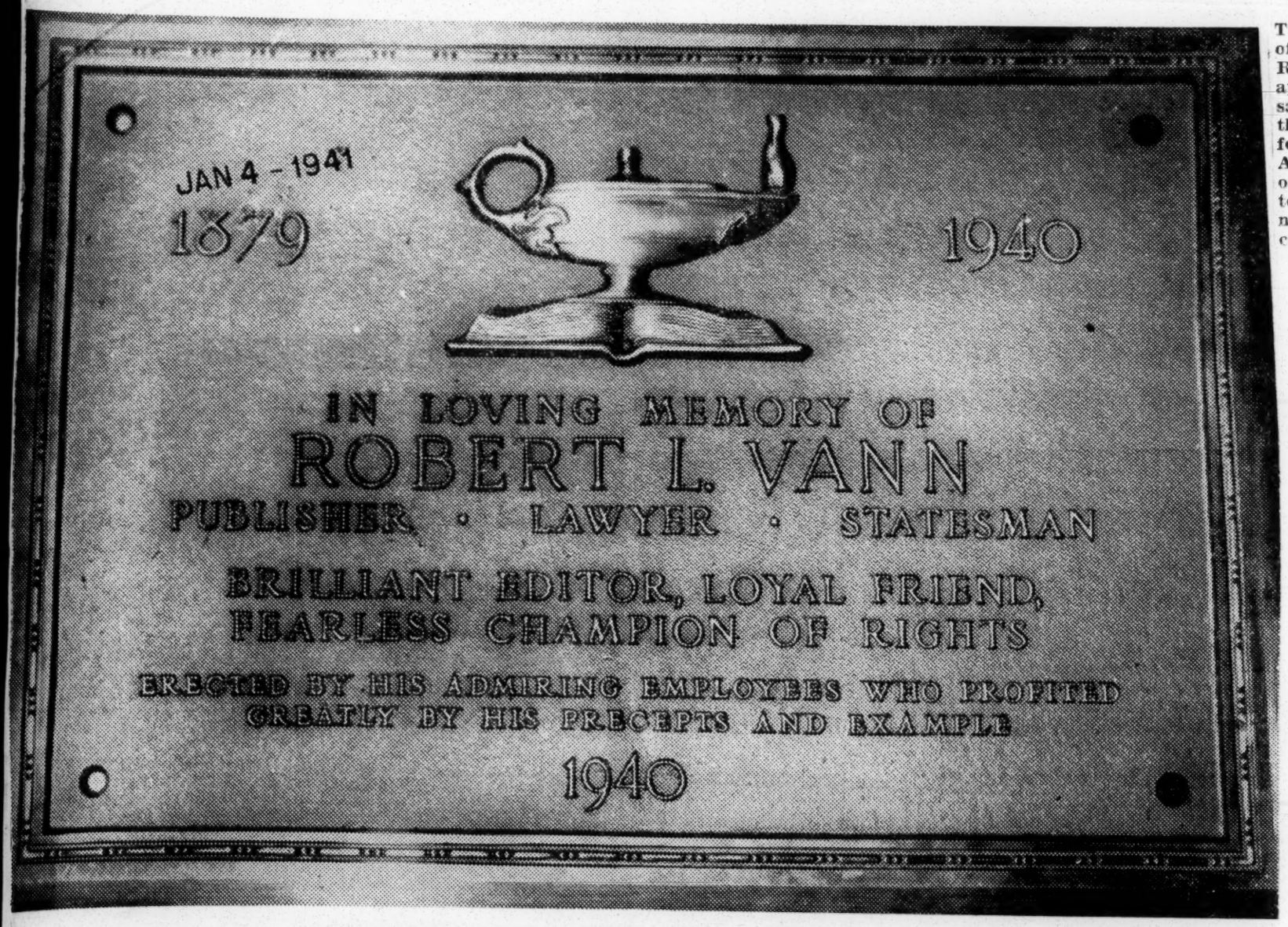
JUN 7 1941

Texas is no different in this respect than Oklahoma. Like Mr. Dunjee, those of us who wish to join the great evolution in social and industrial advancement must start preaching to Negroes the idea of joining farmers unions, taxpayers associations, and other movements for the betterment of their fellow men. When we take the initiative in this movement, white workers, who have been counted as our enemies, will join us and will take notice.

Our leadership must do a little more intelligent and constructiive thinking about these problems, and must become more aggressive in fostering movements for improvement. We have spent too much time critizing and complaining and too little time trying to do something about things that irk us. It will be a good thing when our leaders realize that we ought to have a program for Negroes, which we will sell to whites. We ought to have the sane, sensible whites of this state working for the overthrow of the Democratic bar, the poll tax, and other discriminations that not only affect Negroes, but really affect all people. This program would mean advancement not only for Negroes, but for everybody.—Carter Wesley in the Houston Informer.

48a-1941
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

TABLET DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY OF ROBERT L. VANN



The beautiful bronze tablet pictured above was presented to The Pittsburgh Courier Publishing Company and Mrs. Robert L. Vann by the employes of The Courier in memory of the late Robert L. Vann. The plaque will be hung in the lobby of The Courier building.—Harris staff photo.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

The Vann Memorial

The Robert L. Vann memorial being erected at Virginia Union is a well deserved tribute. It is commanding in form, being the tower building which contained the Belgian exhibit at the New York World's Fair. It fittingly symbolizes the career of a man who stood out from the crowd.

JUN 13 1941

At the same time the Vann memorial honors the Negro press, the vehicle through which he worked. Though there are still many small papers, waging a struggle for existence, the press among Negroes has begun to be a sturdy growth here and there. The memorial by acknowledging a newspaper's efficiency as a medium for brains and effort, encourages all race publications.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

AN APOLOGY!

APR 26 1941

DECATUR, Ala., April 24—The Courier takes this means of apologizing to Mr. Thomas Redus, of Decatur, for a story appearing in the April 12 issue saying that Mr. Redus revealed the hiding place of his brother following a shooting scrape at Athens, Ala., in which a police officer was killed. In a letter to The Courier Mr. Redus denies having furnished the officers with the information.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

RADIO STATION BANS COURIER COLUMNIST

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4—A local radio station banned the news broadcast of Louis Lautier, Courier columnist, because it did not approve the tone of his news summary gathered from the columns of The Pittsburgh Courier.

48a-1941

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Ira Lewis Succeeds Vann As President Of Courier

JAN 18 1941

PITTSBURGH — (ANP)— Twenty-five years ago, Ira Foster Lewis was employed as a general factotum by the Pittsburgh Courier at $3 a week. Last Thursday, he was elected president of the corporation to succeed the late Robert L. Vann.

Vann's widow, Jessie M. Vann, now treasurer, cast the decisive vote.

The new president began work with the publishing company when it was only five years old. He soon demonstrated his resourcefulness. He served as news writer, sports editor, business agent, business manager, managing editor and, finally, as general manager. His new office carries with it the function of general manager.

Lewis was born in North Carolina 56 years ago. Although he spent some time at what was then Biddle university, he likes to think of himself as self-educated. He has been a prodigious reader and is possessed of a remarkable memory for detail and description.

Although his new position will thrust him into new prominence, Lewis has been an influential factor in Negro journalism as a whole for 20 years. It has been his nature to work in the background and to give his superior talents to inside rather than outside work.

He is married and the father of two daughters, Mrs. Granville Woodson of Washington and Mrs. Adelaide Scott of New Haven, Conn., and of a son, Robert.

Aside from his business and his family, his chief interest, for diversion has been the famous Loendi club. He succeeded Vann as president of that club and continues in that capacity.

Chester L. Washington, Jr., assistant business manager of the Courier, has been made a member of the board of directors to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Vann.

Christian Recorder
Philadelphia, Pa.

THE CHRISTIAN RECORDER

JAN 30 1941

1848-1941
MOTHER OF NEGRO PRESS

Entered at the Post Office at Philadelphia, Penna. as Second Class Matter
Bell—KINgsley 0497

Published Weekly
By W. K. Hopes, Manager
George A. Singleton, Editor
At the A. M. E. Book Concern
716 S. Nineteenth Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

JAN 30 1941

Bishop D. H. Sims, President
Bishop G. E. Curry, First Vice-Pres
Bishop M. H. Davis, Second Vice-Pre
Contributing Editors: Carlyle F Stewart, Josephine T. Washington, T. Jefferson Clement, Virginia Simmons, Milton S. J. Wright, G Wayman Blakley, Charles H. Wesley Juanita E. Mitchell, A. Wayman Ward Harry V. Richardson, Wm. E. Guy D. D. Davis, Mayme Osby-Brown.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
1 Year, $1.50; 6 Months, $1.00; Single Copy 5c

Address all correspondence for publication to the Editor, and all business correspondence to the Manager, 71(South 19th Street, Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1941

PENNSYLVANIA

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Ira Lewis Succeeds Vann As President of Courier

JAN 18 1941

PITTSBURG, — Twenty-five years ago, Ira Foster Lewis was employed as a general factotum by the Pittsburgh Courier at $ a week. Last Thursday, he was elected president of the corporati to succeed the late Robert L. Vann.

Mr. Vann's widow, Jessie M. Vann, now treasurer, cast the decisive vote.

Mr. Lewis was born in North Carolina 56 years ago. Although e spentt some time at what was then Biddle university, he likes to think of himself as self-educated. He has been a prodigious reader and is possessed of a remakable memory for detail and description.

He is married and the father of two daughters, Mrs. Granville Woodson of Washington and Mrs. Adelaide Scott of New Haven, Conn., and of a son, Robert.

Aside from his business and his family, his chief interest, for diversion has been the famous Loendi club. He succeeded Mr. Vann as president of that club and continues in that capacity.

Chester L. Washington, Jr., assistant business manager of the Courier, has been made a member of the board of directors to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Vann.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Count Basie Credits His Success To The Courier

MAR 29 1941

NEW YORK, Mar. 27—Count Basie and his crew will head into St. Louis April 1 to open a one week stand at the Tune Town Ballroom, then goes into the same city's Comet theater for two days on April 8 and 9. Following the St. Louis dates Basie jumps to Chicago via a couple of one nighters to fulfill a one nighter at his old stamping grounds, the Savoy Ballroom. While in Chicago Basie will record six new sides for OKEH records at the Columbia Studios.

Basie will be displaying his inimitable brand of "jump" music in the middle west until early in May when he will start back to New York where he is scheduled for a week at the Apollo theater in Harlem where in the past he has set a new attendance mark with each engagement. The Count will then swing into Broadway for a week at Loew's State.

A sensational Eastern tour has been arranged for Basie, whereby the band will open at the Earle theater in Philadelphia early in June and subsequently play the Hippodrome in Baltimore, the Capitol in Washington, the Adams in Newark, the RKO-State in Boston, the Stanley in Pittsburgh and several others for a week each.

MAR 29 1941

Rolling up huge grosses on the road, Basie credits his current success as the nation's number one band to The Pittsburgh Courier, for which he will play a presentation dance the middle of May; the William Morris Agency and Willard Alexander, his new bookers since he bought out his contract with Music Corporation of America for $10,000 three months ago.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED: A NEGRO ARMY CORPS

It is good news that the Army is going to accept the recommendation of The Pittsburgh Courier made several years ago and organize a division of Negro troops stationed at Fort Huachuca, Arizona.

Since the General Staff insists upon segregation of soldiers, according to so-called race, on the ground that white and colored citizens in uniform cannot or will not work amicably together (of course this has never been proved!), it is no more logical to have white and colored divisions in the same army corps than it is to have white and colored squads in the same company or white and colored companies in the same regiment.

OCT 11 1941

So we now suggest that the Army carry segregation to its more logical conclusion and establish an all-Negro army corps consisting of divisions of infantry, cavalry and artillery, with regiments of engineers, signal troops, tanks, air squadrons, parachute battalions and all the other auxiliary troops necessary to complete the organization.

Such an army corps would require only a few thousand more Negro troops than are already in the army, and we believe these could be easily acquired by voluntary enlistment.

This army corps could be stationed in the Southwest, perhaps in and around an expanded Fort Huachuca, and Negro troops taken out of the South and sent to it.

Such a step would go a long way toward solving most of the vexatious problems confronting the Administration in its efforts to cater to the prejudiced white South, to the prejudiced Army officer caste and to the aroused Negro populace at the same time.

It would take all the Negro troops out of the South and greatly lift the morale of colored citizens in and out of the Army.

This is admittedly not an ideal solution to the problems that have been raised by expansion of the Army, but we believe it is the best possible solution if we accept the principle and practice of racial segregation.

There are naive Negroes who still believe that continued stationing of isolated Negro regiments in the South will gradually improve racial relations and ultimately make clashes and discriminations a thing of the past.

This is wishful thinking of the worst kind. Twenty years of service at Ft. Benning, Ga., by the 24th Infantry has not eliminated racial discrimination there. Indeed, one of the 24th soldiers was recently found lynched.

Public officials in the South have shown a traditional determination to show Negro soldiers "their place" and to keep them there, and the Army officials have cooperated with them.

OCT 11 1941

Isolated Negro units stationed in Southern cantonments are virtually in jail, and we all know it.

The way to end this intolerable situation is to group all the Negro soldiers into several divisions comprising an army corps and station it on the Mexican border.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Colored Smokers Given Opportunity To Use Their Power For Racial Good

THE Pittsburgh Courier did an unorthodox thing two weeks ago when it carried an editorial on its front page urging colored citizens to smoke Philip Morris cigarettes.

The Courier took this position, despite the fact that the Courier is not included in the test advertising campaign now being conducted by the Philip Morris Cigarette Company in three colored newspapers.

THE TRIBUNE desires to commend the Courier publicly for its position. It was high ground. Certainly the Courier hopes to be included in any continuation of the Philip Morris campaign of advertising in colored newspapers. But the management of the Courier knows that unless the campaign succeeds in the three papers no other colored papers will get the advertising.

Colored people smoke millions of cigarettes annually. The colored newspapers reach directly hundreds of thousands of smokers. Is it not peculiar then that not one major cigarette company appropriates any of the millions of dollars spent in advertising for the colored press?

This tremendous market is completely ignored by the makers of Chesterfield, Camel, Lucky Strike, Old Gold, Raleighs and Pall Mall cigarettes. Why? The colored newspapers in many instances have greater circulation, better physical appearance and superior editorial content than many of the newspapers used by the cigarette manufacturers.

The publication of a newspaper is an expensive proposition. Better newspapers depend upon more income. It is important, therefore, that colored newspapers secure proper advertising. They can not get it unless those who read colored newspapers support all legitimate advertisers. (Incidentally, the TRIBUNE refuses to publish fraudulent advertisements.)

NOV 8 1941

All of which brings us to this conclusion: The Philip Morris Company has decided to establish a precedent by advertising in colored newspapers. This test campaign will be made general if the sales of Philip Morris cigarettes increase sufficiently to warrant the advertising expenditure.

Colored Americans depend upon colored newspapers to fight their battles; to give them the news they can not get anywhere else. Increased revenue means better newspapers and more effective presentation of features, pictures and facts.

1941

Those of us who smoke can help tremendously by calling for Philip Morris, since it is the equal of any of the popular priced brands. Let us prove the power of colored Americans by helping those who help us.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

BIGGEST STORIES OF 1940

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The biggest story of 1940, so far as colored Americans are concerned, was the fight for

JAN 11 1941

equal participation in the National Defense program.

That story appeared in instalments. The most important instalment concerned amendment of the Burke-Wadsworth Selective Training Bill to provide that in the selection and training of men and in the interpretation and execution of the provisions of the act, there shall be no discrimination on account of race or color.

OTHER STORIES

Other stories relating to this fight ranked among the "best ten," are:

The War Department announcement that it planned to organize several new colored regiments and to expand existing colored units to full war strength.

The War Department release through the White House giving its policy respecting the utilization of the services of colored men in the Army. This statement announced that colored reserve officers other than those of the Medical Corps and chaplains would not be assigned to existing colored combat units of the Regular Army.

PROMOTION OF DAVIS

The promotion of Colonel Benjamin Oliver Davis to be a brigadier general with rank from October 25.

Appointment of William H. Hastie as civilian aide to the Secretary of War, and Campbell C. Johnson as executive assistant to the Director of Selective Service.

The fixing of the quota of colored men to be inducted into the Army and given training under the Selective Training and Service Act by June 30, 1941, at approximately 80,000.

FOUR OTHER STORIES

The other four stories rated among the "best ten" are unrelated to the National Defense Program. They are:

The decision of the Supreme Court that a conviction based on racial discrimination in the selection of a grand jury, whether accomplished ingeniously or ingenuously, cannot stand. In this case the highest tribunal reversed the Texas courts in the case of Edgar Smith, a youth, who was convicted of rape of a German woman in Houston. Associate Justice Hugo L. Black wrote the opinion.

Abolition of the requirement of photographs from applicants for civil service jobs as a means of identification.

The decision of the Supreme Court reaffirming its ruling that trials, in which extorted confessions are utilized, are invalid. The highest tribunal reversed the Florida courts in the case of four young, destitute and ignorant tenant farmers—Isiah (Izell) Chambers, Jack Williamson, Charlie Davis and Walter Woodward (Woodard)—who had been convicted and sentenced to death for the murder of a white man. Justice Black also wrote the opinion in this case.

TEACHER SALARY FIGHT

The refusal of the Supreme Court to review the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, reversing the decision of the United States Court for the Eastern District of Virginia. The Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that the School Board of Norfolk, in fixing the salaries of colored teachers at lower rates than those paid white teachers violated the due process and equal protection clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WITH CHI TRIBUNE

Fred Avendorph of Chicago, who is now one of the regular linotype operators at the Chicago Tribune, largest daily in the Windy City. He received his first training at the Robert S. Abbott Publishing Company. He is first race member to be employed in the Tribune Printing Department.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Daily Newspapers Join Tribune In Fight For Marked Streets

NOV 29 1941

FOR the past several years THE TRIBUNE has been fighting to have the streets of Philadelphia properly marked with signs. Last week both the Inquirer and the Record came out with strong editorials urging those who manage the affairs of Philadelphia to erect proper signs, so that those who travel can find their way around.

We are pleased to have these two papers join in the campaign for proper street signs. But they must keep it up because, for some mysterious reason, the City Fathers desire to have citizens and visitors wander around this great city like the children of Israel in the Wilderness.

NOV 29 1941

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
February 6, 1941

Plea for Patience

To The News and Courier:

Why give up your paper? There is plenty of good outside news in The News and Courier. I do not belong to the negro race but to the so-called "privileged class" of the white race. My blood has boiled many times at the un-Christianlike unfair attitude of The News and Courier with regard to your race. It boils no longer. Why worry? The poor, old News and Courier has so many years to catch up. It is barely out of the Reconstruction period. Be patient! The editorial page comes in well for lighting the heater on these cold mornings.

J. H. M.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

SAYS NEGRO RACE SHOULD BE PROUD OF NASHVILLE GLOBE

Senator Arthur Capper Praises Paper's Issue of January 10.

JAN 17 1941

Senator Arthur Capper, who for many years has represented the great state of Kansas in the U. S. Senate and who is a noted publisher of the widely-circulated Capper's Weekly, has sent the Nashville Globe a highly appreciated letter in which he states that, "The people of your race should be proud of a publication which is loyal to their interests."

Senator Capper is a Republican, a member of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and at present is leagued with the other great liberals of the U. S. Senate who are fighting to keep the United States out of Europe's War. It appears that Senator Capper was impressed with the Globe's issue of January 10, in which editorially and otherwise, this newspaper, in a humble way, was seeking to voice the Negro's opposition to America's entrance into the imperialistic war which is fraught with so many dangers the lives and liberties of the common people of this country: Senator Capper's letter to the Globe is as follows:

Editor
The Globe-Independent,
Nashville, Tenn.
Dear Sir:—

I thank you for sending me a copy of the January 10th issue of the Nashville Globe-Independent which reached my desk yesterday. I have looked it over with great interest. I think you are getting out a very creditable publication. The people of your race should be proud of a publication which is so loyal to their interests.

Sincerely yours,
Arthur Capper.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Editor Delivers Stirring Address

MAR 25 1941

JONESBORO, Tenn. —"Wholesome recreation, preferably in the out doors, is a most effective deterrent to crime and disease, and must be adopted as a part of the program of life by the Negro racial group if the race is to survive," was emphasized in an address by Attorney Webster L. Porter, at exercises dedicating the recreation and music center last night.

The exercises attended by many citizens of both racial groups were held in th spaciouse auditorium of the Booker Washington High school at which time the principal Prof. Connie Kizer, presided. The program was preceded by an elaborate banquet arranged by the social committee composed of Mesdames O. W. Sherrill, chairman L. M. Walker, Connie Kizer, L Brown, P. Shade and A.L. Owens.

BAND FURNISHES MUSIC

The well organized Langston High School Band, under direction of Prof. Hendricks furnished a program that won applause of the large audience. Other musical numbers by the Miller Sisters-quartette, and a group of smaller girls also won favor with the audience.

Attorney Porter was introduced by Dr. O. W. Sherrill, well known Johnson City physician, following the invocation by Elder S. Kenney, widely known Christian Church minister. The response was ably delivered by Prof. S. P. Manning, principal of Dunbar School, Johnson City. Two original poems offered by Rev. Luther Powell, proved enjoyable features of the program.

A report of the recreation and musical center by Prof. Arthur L. Owens, supervisor working under the Works Progress Administration concluded the evening's program.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

THANK YOU, MRS. TAYLOR

APR 2 5 1941

The Nashville Tennessean, in a recent issue, published a letter by Mrs. Alva W. Taylor, a God-fearing woman of the white race, who like her equally liberal and God-fearing husband, Dr. Alva W. Taylor, believes that the harsh, Old South custom of never referring to a colored woman as "Miss" or "Mrs." is a practice that should be abandoned in this day of enlightenment.

We are grateful to Mrs. Taylor for writing the letter, and we are compelled to acknowledge that it showed fairness upon the part of the **NASHVILLE TENNESSEAN** to publish Mrs. Taylor's letter in full. The **TENNESSEAN**, we are pleased to believe, was not the real offender in committing the journalistic atrocity of referring to Mrs. Charles S. Johnson as "Marie" in the article announcing that she had been elected to a high position in a national Parent-Teacher association. The chief offender, as we recall, was the old, stodgy old, Associated Press, which, down through the years, has committed more atrocities against the Negro races in the planned campaign to keep the race in an inferior position, than any other newsgathering organization.

The **TENNESSEAN** appears merely to have carried the news item about Mrs. Johnson in the form it was received from the Associated Press reporter. The Associated Press, as is very generally known, lets its representatives report news in the style and manner of the community in which the reporter lives. While some newspapers appear to scan these reports and keep out of them, very generally, the prejudiced references to Negroes that these reporters make, it is a fact that quite a number of papers give them a free hand to write according to their horrid conception of what is good journalism and common decency.

Only recently the **TENNESSEAN** published the list of teachers as sent out by the Nashville Board of Education just as the report was given—"Miss" and "Mrs." before the name of each teacher to designate whether she was married or single.

Not so, however, with the **NASHVILLE BANNER**, which used the blue pencil, in practically every instance where colored teachers were designated as "Miss" in the Board of Education's release.

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

THE NEGRO LABOR NEWS

419½ Milam Street Phone Preston 5484
Published every Saturday in the week at 419½ Milam Street

C. W. RICE, Editor-Publisher

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Year ..... $2.25 Six Months $1.25
Make checks Payable to The Negro Labor News

1—Advocating better health and living conditions for colored people.
2—Better understanding between the races.
3—The right person on the right job with the right pay.
4—Encouraging workers to appreciate the dignity of honest work and loyalty to their jobs and employers.
5—A close relationship between employees and a better understanding between workers of every class.
6—More and better Negro farmers.
7—Better schools for colored people.
8—A state institution for delinquent Negro girls.
9—A statewide and managed institution for Negro tuberculars.
10—A formation of Negro farm organization through which farm products can be marketed.

Entered as second-class matter January 31, 1938, at the postoffice at Houston, Texas, under the Act of March 3, 1879. See Section 530, P. L. and R.

JAN 25 1941

Guardian
Boston, Mass.

FIGHTING RACE EDITOR JAILED AGAIN IN TEXAS

MAY 31 1941

LIBERTY, Texas — This quaint named Texas town made a joke out of its name here on May 21st.

Carter Wesley, colored publisher and editor of the powerful Informer chain of Texas race weeklies, came here to answer charges on an alleged traffic violation. The charges were dismissed.

But the colored editor was turned over to a sheriff, finger printed and thrown into jail. An initial cash bond to free the editor was refused and Wesley was kept in a cell until evening.

MAY 31 1941

Constant Battle

This isn't the first time Editor Wesley has been arrested and jailed by Texas police. He has been in constant battle with them and it is said that certain Texas factions are out to get the militant leader.

Wesley is the son of the famed Mabel Wesley, principal of Crawford School, Houston, and pioneer in Texas education until her passing, May 16.

Editor Wesley may or may not be one of those editors who keep a shot gun near the desk. He has been threatened often by the K.K.K. for exposing racial conditions in Texas. Wesley is a strong supporter here of the N.A.A.C.P. He has used his Informer papers to help defeat Garner for president; to help wipe out the Texas Primary bar, and he has been uncompromising in his battle against racial discrimination.

Roanoke, Va., World News
January 2, 1941

Colored Group Hears Editor

P. B. Young Tells Negroes They Must Fight to Improve Democracy

"It is our (the negro's high privilege to be Americans, and to struggle here for the full attainment of the principles of democracy," P. B. Young, prominent negro editor from Norfolk, declared to a large crowd of those of his race at the First Baptist church (colored) last night.

In an address highlighting the day's celebration of the 78th anniversary of the emancipation of the negro, the speaker reminded his audience: "We have gained much but there are many more battles to be won. Democracy is far from perfect in our beloved land."

The 14th and 15th amendments to the constitution conferred certain civil rights, which later turned out to be civil disabilities because "we were not prepared to preserve them," he said.

The speaker asserted that the separation of the races "began in a railway coach and has extended" to the point where it deprives the negro of the right to work in the engine cab; that members of his race are also segregated in the theatres and other places of entertainment.

Young, who has made a success as a newspaperman, has devoted much time trying to better the education and health of members of his race. He sees those two items as the foundation for further improvement he deems necessary. He advocated that:

"The negro race cannot afford to indulge in bitterness and in prejudice itself. Its every move must be cooly calculated to prepare the record in such a way that the race as a whole can profit by what must be a universal moral and cultural reconstruction after this year . . ."

Music at the meeting was furnished by the Magic City female chorus and by the Addisonians of Lucy Addison high school.

Roanoke, Va., World News
December 28, 1940

To Speak Wednesday

P. B. Young

Negro Citizens To Hear Editor

Program Commemorating Emancipation to Be Observed Jan. 1

In celebration of the emancipation of negroes from slavery in 1863, local negro citizens will hold special services in the First Baptist church, colored, on Jefferson street between Gilmer and Patton avenues, N. E., at 8 p. m. January 1.

P. B. Young, editor of the Norfolk Journal and Guide, said to be the third largest among American negro newspapers and the best in the South, will be the guest speaker.

Besides being a successful editor and business man, Mr. Young has won a national position for leadership among the people of his race. He was the only member of his race included in the Richmond Times Dispatch's "Virginia Honor Roll of 1939."

He was born in Littletown, N. C., and attended St. Augustine's college, Raleigh. There, in addition to his academic work, he studied printing. In 1910 he became editor of the Lodge Journal and Guide of Norfolk. In 1935, Shaw university at Raleigh conferred upon him the honorary degree of doctor of laws, and, in 1937, Virginia Union university gave him the degree of doctor of humane letters.

Another feature of the program for next Wednesday will be the music by the Magic City Female chorus and The Addisonians of Lucy Addison high school.

The program committee is composed of the Reverends A. L. James, E. E. Ricks, William M. Scott, J. F. Rogers and F. E. Alexander, with the Reverends L. T. Scott and L. L. White as president and secretary of The Alliance.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Chesterfield Cigarettes Begin Advertising Campaign In Guide

NORFOLK—Another signal recognition of Negro buying power, and of the strong position of the Journal and Guide as a national advertising medium was made this week when the manufacturers of Chesterfield Cigarettes placed the first of a series of large display advertisements in the current issue of the Guide.

Cigarette manufacturers are among the largest advertisers in the country. For years the colored papers have sought to convince them of the potency of the market and of their own "pulling power." Signing of advertising contracts by the Chesterfield company with leading race weeklies, including the Guide, is regarded by veteran advertising men as an unequivocal recognition of the Negro buyer as a vital part of the American market, and the Negro press as in indespensable medium in appealing to that buyer.

In its current advertising Chesterfield continues to point out that "It's Chesterfield" everywhere you go. It calls attention to the fact that the neat, white Chesterfield pack is more and more part of the picture wherever smokers get together. It asks you to look around you, wherever you are, and see for yourself how this "definitely milder, cooler-smoking and better-tasting cigarette is winning and keeping more good friends every day."

FEATURE MOVIE STARS

In its advertising Chesterfield says that the greatest difference between Chesterfield and other cigarettes is in the finer quality of its tobaccos and in the way they are blended to give more smoking pleasure. Chesterfield's "can't-be-copied blend" is still its most important asset, the ads say.

Chesterfield uses interesting pictures of movie stars, its own great radio stars—Fred Waring and Glenn Miller — and celebrities who have made a name for themselves in some line of endeavor, like Sonja Henie, the world's greatest skating star and Craig Wood, who holds the three most coveted golf championships.

At the present time Chesterfield has two radio programs: Fred Waring's "Pleasure Time" Mondays through Fridays, five nights a week, on 106 N. B. C. Stations, coast to coast and Glenn Miller's "Moonlight Serenade," Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursday, on 99 C. B. S. Stations, coast to coast.

FREE BOOKLET

Chesterfield's Fred Waring and his band enjoy a nation-wide popularity that is second to none, and according to a recent poll of the nation's radio aditors Glenn Miller and his band get No. 1 rating as swingers of sliphorn magic.

Part of Chesterfield's campaign to give smokers the facts about cigarette-making is its interesting booklet "TOBACCOLAND, U. S. A." which tells the whole story of Chesterfield from seed-bed to finished cigarette.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Chesterfield Booklet Nears Fourth Million

Requests For It Pour In From Many Sources

Just how is tobacco for cigarettes raised and sold, and how are cigarettes made?

Take A Peek With Us

Reproduced for GUIDE readers who aren't fortunate enough to own one of the "Tobaccoland, U. S. A." booklets issued by Chesterfield is the above illustration. It shows the canvas-sided sleds used to bring in from the field the ripe tobacco leaves.

Evidently more and more smokers are interested in these questions. So many requests have been received here for the free picture story, "Tobacco-land, U. S. A." offered by Chesterfield Cigarettes, that the fourth million copies are now being rushed thru publication to meet the increasing demand. Schools and colleges as well as individuals are requesting copies of "Tobaccoland" and Service Men are also showing a keen interest. Requests should be mailed to Chesterfield, P. O. Box No. 21, New York City.

"Tobaccoland, U. S. A." is the name given to the group of states in which most of America's fine tobaccos are grown. While tobacco is grown in 22 states of the Union, the primary cigarette tobacco states are Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio and Missouri.

Scores of colleges and thousands of individuals have praised the completeness of this story of America's great tobacco industry, which in 42 pages with over 100 large illustrations, fully describes tobacco farming and cigarette manufacture.

Of particular interest to many readers is the preparation of fo-

cal protections, making possible production of millions of cigarettes per day. The Chesterfield factories at Durham, N. C., alone cover over one hundred and fifty acres and these are the factories portrayed in the new free book.

"Tobaccoland" also tells the story of a typical Southern tobacco-growing family, showing how family life revolves around the progress of the tobacco crop from season to season. As you look through its pages, you will find a lot of information which has hitherto been known only to people associated with the tobacco industry.

baccos for Chesterfield, an expert process lasting from two to three years. Careful steps of planting, growing, harvesting, curing, aging, conditioning for correct moisture content, and blending the various domestic tobaccos with imported Turkish leaf are the groundwork for Chesterfield Cigarettes.

Then comes modern foolproof manufacture, including the most up-to-date mechani-

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Guide Employees Feted At Banquet, Get Bonus Checks

DEC 27 1941

NORFOLK—The sixty full-time employees of the Guide Publishing Company were feted by the management at a Christmas banquet last Friday night in the Eudeka Lodge home and Christmas presents, in the form of bonus checks, were presented to each of the employees of the firm.

The wives, husbands, and friends of the staff were guests. The affair got underway at about 9 p.m.

A four course turkey dinner was served by a local caterer, followed by a program of speeches and presentations. P. B. Young, Sr., president and editor was master of ceremonies.

VOICES THANKS

Seated at the speakers table were Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Young, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Young, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Ellis F. Corbett, and Mr. and Mrs. John T. Belden.

Mr. Young, Sr., spoke briefly thanking his employees for their loyalty and their service. He declared that he hoped this affair would become an annual Christmas week fixture and expressed a hope that the year 1942 would be a banner year for the paper and all connected with it.

PRESENTATIONS

Southall Bass, chief engraver presented, on behalf of the employees, an electric toaster to Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Young, Sr., as a token of the esteem in which the employees hold the editor and treasurer of the Journal and Guide.

T. W. Young, business manager, presented the bonus checks to the employees. He explained that the amount of the checks was determined by the number of years of service.

The total service of all of the sixty regular employees and officers' exceed 350 years. Of this time, Mr. and Mrs. Young have contributed 72 years—36 apiece.

In addition to the sixty people who make their living directly in the employ of the Guide Publishing Company, hundreds of agents, newsboys, distributors, and news writers are affiliated with the firm.

Short addresses were made by the following speakers: John T. Belden, advertising manager, who spoke briefly on the leadership and vision shown by Mr. and Mrs. Young, Sr.; E. F. Corbett, circulation manager, who recalled the physical growth of the plant in the past few years; P. B. Young, Jr., managing editor, who commended the men and women gathering and editing the news; and Mrs. E. W. Young, treasurer and wife of the president, who expressed the firm's appreciation for the services rendered it by the men and women in its employ.

The years of service represented by these speakers are as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Young, Sr. 36 each; Mr. Corbett, 10 years; Mr. Young, Jr., 12 years; and Mr Belden, 6 years.

Remarks were made by several other members of the staff, called on to speak briefly by the toastmaster. These men, their positions and their periods of service follow:

Albert L. Hinton, city editor, 10 years; J. Andrew Bowler, field representative, four years; Lemuel E. Graves, Jr., sports editor, six years; S. A. Haynes, Guide-Star manager, five years; John Jordan, Portsmouth manager, eight years; Addison A. King, Richmond manager 4 years; Thomas H. Shields, Jr., bookkeeper, nine years.

Julius E. Glover, linotypist, 12 years; William Guy, plant foreman, five months; William M. Hubbard, head linotypist, 18 years; Thomas E. Loundes, head pressman, 19 years; R. J. Salisbury, mailing room dispatcher, 8 months; and Carl M. Wilson, compositor, one day.

Mrs. Buena Kelly Berry, Daughter Elk grand secretary, and H. C. Young, former secretary and for 34 years superintendent of the Guide's mechanical plant, and at present owner of the Guide Quality Printery here, both spoke also.

The speakers were roundly applauded by the guests. At the close of the meeting, the wives, husbands, and friends, of the employees were introduced.

Harold O. White was guest soloist of the evening. He was accompanied by Ernest Hays of Hampton.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
February 9, 1941

Happenings Among Colored People

By W. H. S

Mrs. Delbert Mann, secretary of the Nashville Board of Education and prominent P.-T. A. worker, will be the second speaker in the discussion series. "Preparation For Marriage and the Home" on Tuesday evening, February 11 in the chemistry lecture hall of Fisk University. Mrs. Mann will discuss "Pre-Marital Relations." Miss Hulda Lyttl,e dean of the nursing school at Meharry will preside. The course is being sponsored by the Business and Professional Woman's club of the Y. W. C. A., Miss Helen Thomas, president.

MEN'S DAY

The senior stewards and stewardesses of St. Luke C. M. E. church will sponsor Men's Day Sunday, February 23 at 3 o'clock. An unusual program by men of the city will be given. The Rev. R. T. Franklin, is pastor; Nick Stuart, chairman; Mrs. Mattie Stuart, president.

FLAT ROCK P.-T. A.

The Woodbine Parent-Teachers' association meeting on Friday night was featured by the beginning of a kitchen shower for the lunch room. Several articles were presented. The "shower" will continue until next meeting. Mrs. Alberta Patton, is chairman, and Mesdames Roberta Pettis and Alice Hall are leaders in the movement.

ORGAN RECITAL

Arthur Croley, Fisk University organist, will give the fourth in the series of concerts today at 4 o'clock in the Fisk memorial chapel. Croley will be assisted by Miss Vera Brackinreed, a member of the music faculty at Ward-Belmont.

OPENS OFFICES

The Nashville Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. has opened offices in the Morris memorial building, first floor. The hours are 1 p. m. until 5 p. m. daily. All business will be transacted here and members are invited to contact officers.

VALENTINE PARTY

Rev. and Mrs. J. T. Patton will entertain the students and teachers of Fisk Community Training school on Wednesday night, February 12 from 8 p. m. until 10 at their residence, 1024 28th Ave., N. A special musical and literary program will be the feature.

SALEM SPECIALS

The leaders of the Twelve Tribes of Salem, A. M. E. church, will make monthly reports Monday night, February 17. The second quarterly conference will convene Sunday, March 2. The Rev. J. C. Caldwell is pastor.

CHOIR UNION MEET

The choir union, composed of organizations in several churches, had its regular meeting at Trinity A. M. E. Church Sunday, January 26, at 3 o'colck. Churches participating and furnishing a program were Payne Chapel A. M. E., Una; St. James A. M. E., Shiloh Baptist, St. Luke Baptist and Trinity A. M. E.

WOMAN'S DAY

Club No. 2 of St. Luke A. M. E. Church announces its annual Woman's Day exercises for Sunday, March 17. A Valentine social is scheduled for Friday night, February 14, at the home of Mrs. Gertrude Merritt. The Rev. J. B. Foxhall is pastor.

FISK SCHOOL OF RELIGION

The program of the Fisk school of religion was enhanced when it was announced that a $100,000 donation had been made by an unannounced benefactor. The amount will be matched by the General Education Board, and the income from the same will be used to develop the Department of Religion.

BREEZY BRIEFS

The Rev. J. R. Statton and choir of Fairfield Baptist Church will conduct the regular monthly services at the Tennessee School for the Blind at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

A national defense training course for Haynes High School has been approved by the County Board of Education. Classes will be held every night from 7:30 until 10:30 p. m. Date for opening will be announced later.

Annual election of members to the Y. W. C. A. committee of management, will be held next Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

The Community Church, of which the Rev. J. N. Crutcher is pastor, announces the opening of a new mission located in Morris Hall on 12th Avenue, South. Sister Mary Morton is minister.

A special program featuring "Negro History Week" will be held at the weekly meeting of the "Y. W. Quack Club" on Tuesday evening, February 18.

The Willing Workers of St. Paul A. M. E. Church will have their meeting today at 4 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Laura Belle Brown, 1732 Howard Street. Mrs. Minnie Stratton is president.

Arrangements have been completed for the state-wide oratorical contest to take place at War Memorial Building February 21 at 8 p. m. The affair is sponsored by the A. M. E. conferences of the state under supervision of Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr.

Prof. A. E. Martin, instructor at Fisk University, will continue his discussion on "Consumer's Education" at the monthly supper meeting of the Y. W. C. A. Co-op Club Thursday evening at 5:30.

The Animato Music Club meeting was held at the home of Miss Gertrude Anderson with Chopin as the composer discussed. A solo, "On Wings of Song," by Mendelssohn was rendered by Mrs. Myrtle Thomas.

Next meeting of the Carnation Art and Study Club will be with Mrs. A. L. Williams, 305 14th Avenue, North, on February 25.

Jackson, Ala., Alabamian
January 29, 1941

Notes Of Interest To Colored People

This week I want to remind you of the importance of giving sometime to straightening up things around our homes. Yard fences could be built, poultry houses could be built where needed, and sometime given to clearing up those already built. Pit toilets could also be built.

Why not give some thoughts of building a lamp brooder with which to brood some chicks. Several demonstrations have been given in different parts of the county, hence a goodly number of us should know how to build one. Plans can be secured from the office, where needed

Homes and out-houses can be stained at very little cost, by using burned motor oil and a little Iron of Oxide.

Shade trees could be set now, and don't forget that some fruit trees should be set also.

We have succeeded in getting a girl's work project at the 4-H club camp. There will be given work to thirty girls at the project to be set up. We are rushing, trying to get the dining hall and Kitchen ready to house the project. There will be no provision made for these girls to live on the camp for this particular project, but girls will have to live close enough to be at work by 8:00 o'clock each morning. Girls desiring work at this project should apply at our office immediately. No youth can be taker who is in school. —A. A. Hicks Negro County Agent.

Grove Hill, Ala., Democrat
February 27, 1941

Notes Of Interest To The Colored People

The Annual Clarke County Negro Farmers' Conference will be held at the County Training School Friday, February 28, beginning promptly at 9:00 a. m.

In order to cut down on your loss of sweet potatoes after they are stored this fall, care should be taken in bedding them. Since now is the time to bed potatoes try this method. Secure 4 ounces of corrosive sublimate from any drug store. Dissolve this in two quarts of hot water. Then make up to 30 gallons with cold water in some type of wooden container. Immerse your seed potatoes in this solution for 1½ hours. This solution is poison, therefore the potatoes, after treatment, should not be left where livestock or children can get to them.

For 1 bushel:

1. Measure off a place 3 feet wide, 6 feet long and dig out 1 foot deep.
2. Pack in 6 inches of pine straw, leaves or hay in the bottom of the pit.
3. Pack 4 inches of good fresh stable manure that has not been rained on or exposed, on top of the straw.
4. Sprinkle it lightly with water.
5. Put all the dirt that came out of the pit back on top of the manure.
6. Then cover the bed over with 18 inches of straw and let it stand for 48 hours.
7. After 48 hours take off the straw.
8. Take off two inches of the dirt.
9. Put down your potatoes so they will not touch.
10. Cover them with the 2 inches of soil that you took off the bed.
11. Put the 18 inches of straw back on the bed.
12. Put the straw back as before. Do not let the bed get wet or cold.
13. After the slips begin to grow, move the straw from the bed several hours every day or two after the sun shines out; put it back before the sun goes down.
14. Put down a little stob at each corner of the bed and cross with sticks and put the straw back; this allows air to circulate through the bed and harden the slips.
15. A potato that is about two inches in diameter and 3 or 4 inches long will produce more slips than the smaller ones.
16. Now is the time to be getting that bed ready.

A. A. Hicks, Negro Co. Agent.

FIDDLERS' CONVENTION AT WEST BEND FRIDAY

Nashville Tenn., Banner
February 14, 1941

Activities of Colored People

By MRS. M.

Grace M. Eaton Day Home

The board of directors of the Grace M. Eaton Day Home met February 5 and reelected all officers for 1941.

Founders Day Program

The Founders Day program of the Cameron Junior High School P. T. A. will be held Thursday, February 20, at 3 p. m. at the school. Mrs. Delbert Mann, secretary of the Board of Education, will be the guest speaker, and a musical program will be rendered. Tree planting will also be a part of the program.

Cameron Junior High School

The Junior Safety Council met Tuesday and Elsie Reasonover was promoted from assistant secretary to secretary. A member from each room was selected to make up the council. New patrols are assigned duties for the spring term.

Tennessee A. & I. College

Dr. R. R. Wright, Jr., bishop of the Southeastern diocese of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, will be the speaker Sunday, February 16, at 3:30 p. m. at the Tennessee A. & I. College.

The service will combine with the effort of the University Christian Mission, which is meeting jointly with A. & I. State College, Fisk University, Meharry Medical College, and the Baptist Theological Seminary.

Y. W. C. A. News

Dr. Matthew Walker, surgeon at Meharry Medical College, will be the third speaker on the lecture series, "Preparation for Marriage and the Home." He will discuss the subject, "The Hygiene of Marriage and Reproduction."

The lectures are being held in the Chemistry Lecture Hall, Fisk University, every Tuesday at 7 p. m. They are being sponsored by the Business and Professional Woman's Club of the Y. W. C. A.

Plans are being completed for the twenty-fourth annual membership banquet of the Blue Triangle Y. W. C. A., to be held in the cafeteria of A. and I. State College Thursday evening, March 6, at 7 o'clock. Mrs. H. J. Johnson is chairman of committee on arrangements, assisted by Mrs. E. W. D. Isaacs, Sr., Mrs. T. B. Hardiman, Mrs. J. R. Wright, Mrs. Lorraine J. Patterson, Mrs. W. D. Allimono, Mrs. W. J. Faulkner, Mrs. Phinetta Baker Bragg and Mrs. E. T. Brown.

Naomi-Ruth Club

Mrs. Albert Bell, 24 North Hill Street, was hostess at the meeting of the Naomi-Ruth Club February 5. It was decided that every fifth Thursday be set aside for display of the work made during the period between, and disposal of it. Installation of officers will be held the third Thursday night in March.

Meharry News

The "University Christian Mission" will be repeated this year, February 15-21. This week of religious emphasis was initiated in Nashville last year under the joint sponsorship of A. and I. State College, Fisk University, and Meharry Medical College, assisted by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

The objectives of the "University Christian Mission" are:

1. To provide opportunities for college students to deepen and enlarge their own religious faith.

2. To unite students and faculty in explaining the teachings of Jesus in personal, social, economic, vocational, civic and international relationships.

3. To emphasize the reality of religious experience.

4. To lead students and faculty to a thorough personal commitment to the cause of Jesus Christ in the world.

Among the many Christian leaders participating in the Mission this year are:

The Rev. Oswald W. S. McCall, who for seventeen years was pastor of the First Congregational Church of Berkeley, California and now leads the new First Congregational Church of Chicago. He has distinguished himself as a radio pastor, book reviewer, lecturer on many subjects and commentator on public and international affairs.

Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., of the A. M. E. Church who is not only a well known churchman but a scholar, organizer and executive of broad experience.

Dr. Alva R. Taylor, formerly of Vanderbilt School of Religion and a native of Nashville who has consistently championed the cause of the underprivileged.

Dr. M. S. Davage, who recently resigned as president of Clark University to become a member of the M. E. Church Board of Education.

Dr. Bertram Doyle, formerly of the Social Science Department of Fisk University and now director of C. M. E. Church School educatiton.

The Rev. King Vivian, the well known Nashville pastor.

Dr. E. L. Turner, president of Meharry College, physician and Christian layman.

The program will include platform lectures, round table discussions, fraternity, class and miscellaneous group forums.

Salem A. M. E. Church

The first Sunday in March will be the occasion of the Quarterly Meeting and Bishop R. R. Wright will preach at 11 o'clock.

Kayne Avenue Baptist Church

Sunday School will meet at 9:45 a. m. Morning service will start at 11 a. m. with the sermon by the Rev. W. E. O. Whitehurst on "Your Conception of Christ." B. T. U. will meet at 6:30 p. m. Special services at night.

Upsilon Chapter Meets

Upsilon Chapter of Sigma Gamma Rho met recently at the home of Gladys Jones, and the following officers were elected: Basileus, Katie Hobbs, reelected; anti-Basileus, Johnnie T. Thomas; Grammateus, Lela Bell Miller; Tamichous, Frankie Smith; Parliamentarian, Gladys Jones; Epistoleus, E. N. Turner; Recorder of Deeds, Bessie Walton; Advisor, Martha Brown.

The next meeting will be held at the home of Lela Miller.

Spiritualist Church

The Cross of Redemption Christian Spiritualist Church, Inc., 1078 Second Avenue, South, will hold the annual memorial service for the deceased pastor, the Rev. Norvella Moore, Sunday at 3:30 p. m. The Rev. Mattie L. White is pastor.

Progressive Baptist Church

Sunday School will meet at 9:45 a. m. The Rev. J. C. Bonner will preach at 11 a. m. on "The Church." At 3 p. m. the congregation will worship with Tabernacle Baptist Church. At 6:30 p. m. B. T. U. will meet. At 8 p. m. preaching, with music by the senior choir. Mid-week service is held each Wednesday night.

Gordon Memorial Methodist Church

Sunday School will meet at 9 a. m. The Rev. H. P. Gordon will preach at the morning service. At 3 p. m. the Rev. William Pitt, his congregation and choir will worship with Gordon Memorial Church for the benefit of the brotherhood. A Men's Day Program will be observed, sponsored by B. H. Jordan.

Choir practice is held each Wednesday night for the senior choir; general class meeitng every Thursday night.

At 6 p. m. the Epworth League lession will be reviewed by Lee Howse. At 7:30 p. m. the Rev. H. P. Gordon will preach.

Roanoke, Ala., Leader
March 5. 1941

News Of The Colored Folks

Lucile Gates, Reporter

The Missionary Society of the First Baptist Church sponsored a tacky party at the home of Mrs. Hubert Hutchinson Tuesday evening, February 25. Those winning prizes were Mesdames Ellen Fears, Catherine Pearson, and Gladys Freeman. Following a short program very delicious refreshments were served.

Henry Worrell, of Fort Benning, Georgia, spent the weekend with relatives and friends.

Self Aid Art Club

Mrs. Elijah Kelser was hostess to the Self Aid Art Club Friday evening. A very brief business session was conducted by the president. The program consisted of a very interesting discussion on "The Many Uses of Cotton Materials."

The hostess served sandwiches, tea, toasted pecans, and candy.

Mrs. Julia Wright will entertain the club at her home on Friday night, March 15.

TRAINING SCHOOL NEWS

Vocational Banquet

The local chapter of the New Farmers of America and the corresponding vocational home economics organization, known as the Progressive Homemakers of Alabama, joined hands in giving a Father-Son-Mother - Daughter banquet at the school last Thursday night. A large number of parents and their sons and daughters were present. The occasion was enjoyed very much by all.

The banquet also brought to a close a successful quarter's apprenticeship here of two members of the senior class of Tuskegee Institute, Alonzo Cephus, of Tuscaloosa, and George Sawyer, of Columbus, Ohio. These college students have spent three months here doing their practice teaching in our department of vocational agriculture under the supervision of the director of that department, Professor Theodore Shumpert. It is felt that both they and the school have benefited immeasurably from the contact.

This and other county training schools over the state cooperate annually with Tuskegee Institute in providing an opportunity for at least two senior men seeking their bachelor's degree in vocational agriculture to get this first-hand experience.

48a- 1941

Birmingham, Ala. News
January 19, 1941

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

A. Leonard Jasper, field executive of Negro Boy Scouts of Jefferson County, has returned to Birmingham after a two-month absence to attend the National Training School for Scout Executives at Mendham, N. J.

Recently a boy-fact survey was conducted among public schools of Birmingham and incomplete results show there are more than 500 local boys who want to be scouts, but who, because of several reasons, have not been able to do so. It is the aim of the local council to bring to these boys the character-building influence of the Boy Scout organization. To accompiish this troops already in operation will be expanded and new units organized.

* * *

The Birmingham district of the North Alabama Conference of the A. M. E. Zion Church has a new presiding elder, the Rev. F. R. Blakey, who began his first quarter of this conference year with services at Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church Friday night and will continue through Sunday.

Elder Blakey succeeds the Rev. B. W. Williams, who is now presiding in Mississippi with headquarters at Clanton.

The pastor, the Rev. Henry D. Tillman, invites the congregation and friends to meet the new presiding elder Sunday.

* * *

Chancellor commanders of Pythian Lodges in Birmingham and Jefferson County met Thursday night at the Pythian Temple Building to perfect organization of a membership campaign. The campaign will continue three months and will be directed by a special committee from the Pythian Council.

A second meeting is scheduled Thursday night.

* * *

Secretary Felix L. Paul announced the Alabama State Teachers Association will hold its fifty-ninth annual meeting in Montgomery, March 13-15. The theme will be "Marshalling Our Resources for National Defense."

The meeting place was selected by the executive committee of the association. J. W. Nicholson, professor of religion at Talladega College, is president of the organization.

* * *

On orders of the War Department, Brig. Gen. B. O. Davis will leave his present post as instructor of the Three Hundred Sixty-Ninth Coast Artillery Regiment, New York, Tuesday. The order assigns him to Fort Riley, Kan., where he will assume command of a brigade of cavalry now being organized.

* * *

Mrs. J. A. Boykin expressed her appreciation to friends for their vote in the recent election as a member of the committee of management of the Branch Young Women's Christian Association.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
December 29, 1940

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

By WILLIAM Y. BELL JR.

Declaring that the most superb function of society is to establish and foster religious institutions and to train religious leaders, Bishop Lorenzo H. King, resident bishop of the Methodist Church Atlantic Coast area, delivered the principal address at the recent Founder's Day Exercises of Gammon Theological Seminary. The observance was the fifty-seventh anniversary of the founding of Gammon by the Rev. Elijah H. Gammon in 1888.

Bishop King traced the formal history of the institution from the moving of Clark College to its present site in 1881 through the establishment of a department of theology in 1883. In 1888, this department became a separate institution for the training of Negro ministers.

The purpose of this bulletin is to reflect significant thought, cultural activity and creditable accomplishment of Negroes in Atlanta.

Said Bishop King: "The setting up by society of any institution is always an event and therefore this occasion is most important. Institutions represent what the selective process of the centuries has permitted to endure as social values. Religious institutions, in particular, are set up that men might have the abundant, not the purely economic or political, life.

"Coolidge reminded us that the strength of a country is the strength of its religious conviction. Modern civilization, in attempting to suppress the moral, spiritual, aesthetic evidence of culture, devitalizes itself, for culture essentially is a spiritual fact.

"The great are therefore those who build religion and morals. Elijah H. Gammon is therefore to be enrolled among history's great. His passion for a new social order equalled the ideal of Prof. Ellwood who declared, 'The classes of the world should make their common end the welfare of all, the human welfare, that of all races and nations, not one race or nation.

"Gammon wished and prayed for this institution to train men to be deliverers of a race. 'The spirit of the Lord is upon me, for he hath anointed me to preach deliverance of the captives.' We should, we must, we shall, we will carry on because a race is to be delivered —because it is yet to be shown that Christ is the leader of a race and a nation."

The observance was held in the chapel of the seminary with Dr. Willis J. King, president, officiating. Others on the program were Dean J. P. Brawley, Dean H. B. Trimble, President M. S. Davage, Bishop W. A. Fountain, the Rev. E. W. McMillan and Professor Roger S. Guptil, secretary Stewart Missionary Foundation for Africa, who brought greetings from the foundation.

Bishop King, himself a Gammon graduate, is one of approximately 2,000 religious workers trained by the institution. Included in the list are seven bishops, nine missionaries, 13 college professors, and 16 board secretaries and general presidents. The seminary has always received members of all denominations.

Parker Watkins Concert

The success of a native Atlantian who rose from the ranks to a position of prominence in the musical world was dramatized when Parker Watson made his concert debut here at the First Congregational Church last Thursday evening.

Rendering a varied program of selections including Negro spirituals and folk songs, the singer delighted his audience with his skilled, sensitive presentation and afterwards led the audience in Christmas carols.

His rise to fame is legendary. About a year ago, an organ was installed in Pennsylvania Station, New York, and a celebrated organist employed to play Christmas carols to the number of persons constantly milling around the station during the holiday season. Attracted by the playing, Watkins was frequently found near the organ where he would hum in accompaniment. Noticing his rich tonal qualities, the organist encouraged him to sing louder, adjusting the microphone so that his voice was carried throughout the huge station.

The results were amazing. A large crowd soon gathered around him and he was forced to give an informal concert on the spot. His popularity was so instantaneous that he was engaged to sing regularly in the station. Metropolitan newspapers heard of it, a radio talent scout made it his business to come to the station, and soon Watkins was singing over the coast-to-coast network of the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Lab High Observes Christmas

Proving that student-fostered activities frequently have a quality of originality and color sometimes lacking in other affairs, students of the Atlanta University Laboratory High School presented a Christmas drama last week.

The program included students from all areas of the school and was presented in two parts. The first dealt with echoes of war and was simply portrayed by students representing nations involved or interested in current European and Asiatic wars. The second part adhered more closely to the traditional review of circumstances attending the birth of Jesus, and was expressed through tableau, poetry and Christmas carols.

An interesting aspect of the program was the participation by all students in certain parts by means of poetry or song.

The program was planned and developed by the students themselves with the assistance of teachers and was designed to afford an opportunity for the expression of student creative abilities and co-operation.

Under the leadership of Professor W. A. Robinson and a carefully selected staff, the school has set out to teach children something and make them happy while they are learning. Emphasis is therefore placed on those activities which are most meaningful to the students themselves. Since this means allowing the students some leeway in selecting the things which they prefer doing, encouragement is given such activities as the Christmas program.

Tuberculosis Fund Drive

The Negro division of the Atlanta Tuberculosis Drive has continued its efforts to raise its quota of the sum assessed Atlanta for the fight against tuberculosis.

Under the leadership of Forrester B. Washington, director of the Atlanta University School of Social Work and chairman of the drive, the corps of volunteer workers has been soliciting funds throughout the Christmas season and there is reason to expect that, in spite of the numerous demands for help from other agencies at this time of the year, the goal will be reached.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
February 16, 1941

Happenings Among Colored People

By W. H. SHACKLEFORD

University Christian Mission Week, held jointly with Fisk University, Meharry Medical College, A. and I. State College and the American Baptist Seminary, begins today and will continue through next Friday. Dr. M. E. Davage, Board of Education, Methodist Church, will deliver the sermon at Fisk at 11 a. m. today. Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., of the A. M. E. Church, will launch the Mission on the campus of A. and I. College at 3:30 p. m., and Dr. W. D. Weatherford will speak at 7 p. m. at the American Baptist Theological Seminary. Daily chapel hours will be observed at Fisk and A. and I. College. Dr. Oswald W. S. McCall will speak each day at noon at Fisk. Dr. Bertram Doyle will deliver the chapel talk at A. and I. College at 10 a. m. on Monday. Bishop R. R. Wright will address the Meharry medical faculty and students at convocation at 11 a. m.

COLLEGE WOMEN MEET

The Nashville Branch, National Association of College Women, met in the nurses' home of Meharry Medical College February 11. John W. Work, Fisk University Department of Music, reviewed his recent book — "American Negro Folk Songs."

COURSES ANNOUNCED

The subjects to be taught and teachers at the Fisk Community Training School for the second quarter have been announced as follows: "The New Testament" by Dr. J. C. Caldwell; "Demonstrations in Bible Teaching" by W. H. Shackleford; "Youth Problems" by Mrs. Bonita Valien; "Adult Religious Education" by the Rev. T. M. Brumfield; "Recreation and Play" by Mrs. W. J. Faulkner; "Nature of God and Man" by the Rev. W. J. Faulkner; "Meaning of Christian Faith" by Mrs. S. L. Gandy. Students will register Wednesday night at 7:30.

EATON DAY HOME

The board of directors of the Grace M. Eaton Day Home met February 5. Chairmen of various activities reported. Officers: Mrs. E. T. Brown, president board of directors; Mrs. J. J. Bailey, treasurer; Mrs. William Laws, secretary; Mrs. Bloodsworth, vice president; Mrs. Georgia Lanier, assistant secretary; Mrs. Mattie Waugh, pianist.

SURGEON TO LECTURE

Dr. Matthew Walker, surgeon of the Meharry faculty, will be the third speaker in the lecture series, "Preparation for Marriage and the Home" in the chemistry hall of Fisk University at 7 o'clock Tuesday. The subject will be "The Hygiene of Marriage and Reproduction."

CAPPING CEREMONY

Unique among the events scheduled for University Christian Mission religious emphasis week at Meharry Medical College is the annual Capping Ceremony under the auspices of the School of Nursing. The speaker will be Miss Margaret Young of Scarritt College.

NEWSY READERS

The Parent-Teacher Association of Ford-Greene School will hear William Reed of the Nashville Defender staff, as guest speaker at their meeting February 20.

At Philips Chapel C. M. E. church today, the Rev. E. L. Hollis, presiding elder, will be the speaker at the morning hour. At 3:30 p. m. the Rev. J. L. Franklin, pastor of St. Luke C. M. E. church, is expected to preach.

The United Chorus of Methodists will meet at 3 o'clock today at Bethel A. M. E. church on South Street.

The P.-T. A. of Head School will meet at 2:15 p. m. Thursday at which time Founders' Day will be observed.

Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., of the A. M. E. church will be the third Sunday speaker at regular monthly services of A. and I. College today.

The Fisk Department of Music will present William Allen in piano recital this evening at 8:15 in the chapel. He will be assisted by Robert Hemingway, assistant professor of piano at the university.

The three Nashville chapters of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority celebrated Founders' Day during the week of February 9. Mrs. Theresa Barker Woodruff of Atlanta was guest speaker.

The Nashville Fisk Club will sponsor a dinner at 8 o'clock at the Morris Memorial Building.

The Daughters of Zion Club will meet today with Mrs. Lizzie Cunningham.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
February 18, 1941

Activities Among Negroes

BY JASPER T. DUNCAN

The only all-junior high school among Negroes in the city, Second district, Prof. George A. Key, principal, registered the largest group of speakers on its program during National Negro History week, Josephine Dorsey, director of the Journal club of the school, reported.

Among those who appeared during the week, were the Rev. P. D. Kingins, Dr. N. B. Collier, Mrs. J. B. Barber, the Rev. W. M. Banks, Drs. P. A. Stephens, Westanna C. I. Byron and Mrs. M. L. Easterling.

The Howard trio, under direction of Mrs. Peter D. Simmons, and who also played several musical piano solos, gave numbers from Negro composers. Papers were read on Negro musicians by Nathaniel Hunter, Robert Bady, Merriam Hill and Lula Blakemore.

Lula Blakemore and Paul Cotton won first and second prizes in the school-wide contest of twenty-five questions relating to Negro History week. Prizes for essays on "How I Can Contribute to Negro Business," offered by A. J. Oakes, manager of the Atlanta Life Insurance company, will be awarded tomorrow following decision of the judges, Prof. Paul Franklin Mowbray and Jasper T. Duncan.

* * *

To Nashville For Meet

Etta Mae Griffin, Tennessee A. and I. State college, has been chosen to represent the East Tennessee conference of the African Methodist Episcopal church, at their youth council in Nashville, Friday. Bishop R. R. Wright, presiding over the thirteenth Episcopal district, will be the council director. She is a member of Warren chapel church and choir.

* * *

Willing Workers To Meet

The Willing Workers' club of the Twelfth ward, Second precinct, will meet tonight at 411 East Ninth street, to institute another drive for relief for the needy in the precinct.

H. W. Newell, president, in announcing the meeting for tonight, said, "there is much suffering in our precinct yet. We have already given away more than a ton of coal and twenty-seven baskets of food to the people, but there is still need for more." He urges full attendance of the membership.

* * *

To Be Ordained

I. A. Brydie, president of the Sunday school division of the North Chattanooga and Chickamauga Baptist association, will be officially ordained tomorrow night at 7 o'clock, at New Zion Baptist church, Wall street, of which his father-in-law, the Rev. John B. Turner is pastor.

The new minister has received a call to Mount Enon church, Bakewell, and will also serve First Baptist church, Lookout Mountain, as pastor.

Thanks Housing Board

Louis Meadows, 821 Main street court, is thankful to the Chattanooga Housing Authority, and those who made possible the College Hill courts, where "497 colored families live under conditions under which we had never dreamed."

Meadows is a shut-in. For eleven years he has been an invalid, and his contact with the outside world comes through friends, he states, but "I want to let the world know what a blessing God has given us in this housing project, and to express appreciation to the board and to Booker T. Scruggs, our manager."

* * *

Basket Ball Friday

The Birmingham Alphas will be in the city Friday night to play basket ball with the Chattanooga Alphas at the Howard High gymnasium. East Fifth Street Junior High and Second District Junior High school teams play at 7:30.

The Chattanooga Alphas are coached by J. L. Pitts, Jr., secretary of the James A. Henry Branch Y. M. C. A., and the team is composed of the following men: D. Lewis, W. B Davis, Jr., J. W. Nelms, S. Seals, J. H. Julian, Jr., J. C. Brown, R. Strange, B. T. Scruggs and W. Hainey. A fine combinaion has been developed, and there will be much entertainment for the public.

* * *

Hometown Product Honored

Carl B. Bolden, insurance man, was honored last week when three home-office officials of his company visited here for two days, and paid tribute to the work of the field department of the Chattanooga district.

Bolden is a graduate of Howard High school, vice-president of the alumni association, and for nine years has been an employe of this company. With Mitchell, as director of the executive department, and himself in charge of the field forces. They collected last year $4,000 more in premiums than in 1939.

* * *

The Rev. Whitten Here

The Rev. Lun P. Whitten, former pastor of Stanley Memorial Methodist church, now pastor of Charles Wesley Methodist church, Abingdon, Va., stopped here yesterday to attend the funeral of Mrs. C. B. Kennedy, while en route to Atlanta, to attend the board of ministerial training convening at Gammon Theological seminary today through Friday.

In Abington he is president of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which records 200 members, he said.

* * *

Alliance Meeting

The Rev. C. J. Stanley, president of the Interdenominational Ministers' alliance, preached yesterday morning at the regular sesson.

A committee from the local branch of the Federation of Colored Women's clubs met with the group to offer support in all branches of general civic endeavor. They will work with the alliance civic betterment committee, the Rev. Stanley said.

* * *

Dentist at Summit

Dr. Westanna O. I. Byrom, colored woman dentist, will be at the Summit school today for treatment of children who have defective teeth, and to conduct examinations in the interest of their general health where the teeth are concerned.

Dr. Byrom, has her own portable dental equipment, which she obtained shortly after her graduation from Howard university, Washington, D. C., and has been doing this sort of service for the past two and a half years in the county set-up.

During January she attended to all Negro children at Bonny Oaks, and her work at Summit today has been made posssible through efforts of the Parent-Teacher association of the school, under the direction of Prof. Frank Raymore, principal.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
February 15, 1941

NEGRO COMMUNITY NEWS

Editor, The Journal: The column "News of Atlanta's Negro Community" which appears in your Sunday paper is greatly appreciated and highly valued, I think, by all who read it. At various times since the publication of the article I have heard numerous comments by citizens concerning its timely contents.

Because of its unbiased attitude in presenting facts, the promotion of understanding and good will, and its usefulness in interpreting a race to many, the column fills a definite place and is much needed. I must add also that I have learned to expect the column each Sunday because it is a portrayal of happenings and achievements among Negroes in Atlanta as well as fulfilling the facts mentioned above.

ANNIE L. McPHEETERS,
Librarian, Auburn Branch, Atlanta Carnegie Library.

48a-1941

WHITE WITH SECTION FOR NEGROES

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
January 26, 1941

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

BY WILLIAM BELL JR.

With the end of the first semester at Booker T. Washington High School at hand, recent activities of faculty and students have centered around plans for the commencement exercises of the mid-term class of the school.

This morning at 11 o'clock, the Rev. E. W. McMillan, pastor of Central M. E. Church, will deliver the baccalaureate sermon at the church. Choral groups from the school and the church will render music for the occasion.

Events for the remainder of the week will be a junior-senior reception Wednesday night and class

The purpose of this bulletin is to reflect significant thought, cultural activity and creditable accomplishment of Negroes in Atlanta.

day exercises Thursday morning at 9:30 o'clock. Both meetings will be held in the school cafeteria.

Adapting the graduation exercises to matters of current interest, the school will conclude the week's activities on Friday, January 31, at 8:30 p. m. by holding graduation around the theme of "The Negro and National Defense." The meeting will be held at Wheat Street Baptist Church and is expected to attract a large number of parents and friends of graduating seniors.

Child Welfare Activities

The Child Welfare Association held its annual report meeting and election of officers at agency headquarters, 779 Juniper Street, N. E., last Monday. The meeting was a closed one for board and staff members and the usual meeting held for those who are particularly interested in the work of the agency will be held at a later date.

One of the four licensed child-placing agencies in Atlanta, and the largest such agency in Georgia, the Child Welfare Association of Fulton and DeKalb Counties, holds a position of leadership in handling child problems. With Negro children forming approximately one-third of its entire clientele, the agency formulates standards of treatment which are carefully noted by all those interested in the social welfare of the Negro child.

It has been pointed out that the latter is under an unusually great handicap because of adult domination, economic status, racial feeling, and many personal problems. Through the work of Mrs. Edith Blythe and Helen Williams, the Association attempts to deal with at least some of these problems by means of foster home care either in boarding or adoption homes. Work with children in institutions is also carried on where feasible, and a few children are given care in the homes of relatives.

In accepting cases, planning how to help them, and caring for them, workers have carefully considered such matters as the child's health, education, native intelligence, emotional life, family background, and the special problems that stand in the way of the child's living a normal life. A plan is then made, and workers try to place the child where he or she will have the best chance to develop a well-rounded personality and become a useful citizen in the community. Over 200 Negro children were handled in some constructive way by the Association last year.

There are some problems to which child welfare workers point as being beyond their individual efforts to solve. Thus, they say, there are few boarding schools in Georgia where adolescent children may be boarded. Also, an institution for delinquent girls is greatly needed. Negro women raised funds and built such an institution near Macon, presenting it to the State, but the latter has not maintained it.

Those interested in the problem have also declared that no place exists for handicapped Negro children such as the crippled and feeble-minded and have stated that theer are no institutions for unmarried mothers.

Finally, child welfare workers have emphasized the fact that adequate educational facilities are lacking; that schools are overcrowded and do not offer subjects in which children are interested; and that the courses do not adequately train children to take their places in society as self-supporting, contributing members.

These problems, say the experts, lead to frustration and to even greater delinquency and personal problems. While they are not within the immediate scope of the association's work, the latter takes them into consideration, and the report of its activities for 1940 indicates that the agency is continuing its constructive approach to the matter of a better life for all children.

Successful Enterprise

An itneresting moral was seen here this week in the story of a talented woman who established a business on the very eve of the depression, then nurtured it through uncertain years when thousands of others were forced to the relief rolls, and has seen it develop into a thriving enterprise, doing thousands of dollars' worth of business annually.

Before April, 1928, Mrs. Zira Caison was just another seamstress who earned her living by sewing on a daily basis. Work was uncertain, wages low. One of her friends called one day asking her help in mending a chair which needed upholstery repair. Though she had never done that sort of work before, she went to help her friend out and concluded by doing the entire job herself.

Her friend had a brother-in-law who visited her the following Sunday and immediately inquired about who had fixed the chair. Three weeks later when his employer wanted to have some draperies made and some chairs reupholstered, he suggested Mrs. Caison for the job.

This was the actual beginning of the business for she did a very satisfactory piece of work, the employer told her friends, and soon Mrs. Caison had all the work she could do. At the end of two years she was forced to hire another woman.

Her husband was finally obliged to leave his own job in order to give full attention to the rapidly growing enterprise.

That happened several years ago. The business not only survived the most severe stages of the depression but it continued to gain ground. Now there are seven people steadily employed in addition to Mrs. Caison and her husband. A truck brings furniture to and from the shop. The business has been moved from a spare room of the house to a shop in the rear where one power and five electric machines are kept constantly busy.

Mrs. Caison has filled orders for several large department stores. One of them wanted her to give up the business to handle their best work exclusively, but this she refused, saying that her own business is too firmly established to surrender it.

She has draped many show windows on Peachtree Street, worked on the interiors of several hotels and has just completed work for the new British War Relief office. One of her largest orders was to cover 2,000 seats in two uptown theaters.

Orders have been filled for clients in other parts of Georgia and in several adjoining states.

Mrs. Caison attributed her success to the fact that she never refused a job because it was too difficult. She explained that since she had to learn the entire business by herself without any outside instruction, the only way she could learn the most complicated processes was to do them.

The story of her success in an unusual occupation has inspired those who know it to conclude that initiative, imagination and unwillingness to refuse a job because it is too difficult pay dividends in gainful employment and self-respect.

Birmingham, Ala. News
February 2, 1941

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

The Eighth Avenue Branch Y. W. C. A. has planned an interesting program for Saturday, Feb. 8, when it holds its Midwinter Settingup Conference.

This will be the first program of the kind to be held at the Branch "Y" here, and many persons are expected to participate.

Among the persons expected as guests are Miss Frankie V. Adams, instructor from the Atlanta University School of Social Work, who will lead the discussions at the conference.

Mrs. Dorothy Hamilton, Girl Reserve secretary from the Phyllis Wheatley Y. W. C. A., of Atlanta, will lead the discussions in the afternoon for advisers, principals and the public. Miss Caroline Dill, business, professional and industrial secretary from the Central Y. W. C. A., of Birmingham, will lead discussions for the industrial department.

The public affairs group will be led by Attorney A. D. Shores, with discussions centering around the Y. W. C. A. and national affairs.

A nation-wide poll to decide the "American Negroes of Distinguished Achievement, 1940" is nearing completion, according to Dr. L. D. Reddick, curator of the Schomburg collection of Negro Literature of the New York Public Library, under whose auspices the poll is conducted. The results will be announced over a national hookup of the Columbia Broadcasting System and through the press during Negro History Week.

The purpose of the survey is to discover the 12 outstanding Negroes or organizations of the past year in terms of sheer merit, courage and social value to the race and to humanity. Selections will be made irrespective of class, creed or location.

At the same time, the six white persons or institutions which have done most for the improvement of race relations and the advancement of the Negro during the past year will be announced.

According to Dr. Reddick, nominations have come in from all over the country.

Negroes should explore the interior decorating and furniture trades more fully, said Prof. Roy Williams, head of the furniture trades department of Hampton Institute, before a large audience in the Mount Pleasant School, Henderson, N. C., last week.

Stressing its wide possibilities, Prof. Williams went on to show that decorating offers the Negro an opportunity to teach, to know a trade that brings large financial rewards or to run a personal business at a profit.

There are many unexplored avenues in this trade that pay dividends to the skilled Negro, the Hampton Institute teacher said. First is upholstering, which is in greatest demand. Another is the understanding of the fine cabinet work and the knowledge of the uses and beauty of period designs.

More than 350 persons listened to the first Community Sing at Slossfield Center last Sunday afternoon, and went away feeling very happy and praising the efforts of the Rev. H. A. Peevy, chairman; William Blevins, secretary; Hosea Peeples, Miss Helen Dixon and Mrs. M. T. Forniss, who make up the sing committee.

Taking part in the sing were the Acipco male chorus, Mt. Olive Baptist Church of Sayreton, the Evergreen Baptist Church, the Junior Choir of First Baptist Church of East Thomas, and the NYA Chorus.

* * *

George W. Cox, vice president of the National Negro Business League and chairman of the committee in charge of the annual Spaulding award, has announced that nominations for the 1941 award should be submitted before May 1.

This award is given annually by C. C. Spaulding, past president of the league, to the Negro who during the previous year has made the most unique or outstanding contribution to the advancement of business among Negroes. The presentation will be made during the annual convention which meets in Memphis, Aug. 27-29.

The 1940 recipient was W. J. Edwards, the "Junk Man" of Oklahoma City.

* * *

Booker T. Washington, educator and founder of Tuskegee Institute will be honored on Ted Malone's American Pilgrimage Sunday when NBC microphones are set up in Dr. Washington's den at "The Oaks" on the campus of the famous institution where the author of "Up From Slavery" lived for 20 years. The program will be heard over the coast-to-coast blue network of the National Broadcasting Company at 2 p.m., Eastern Standard time.

A group of Tuskegee Institute students will sing spirituals arranged by William Dawson, music director of the institute. The first registrar and the first treasurer of Tuskegee, contemporaries of Dr. Washington, will be among those present.

48a-1941

Atlanta Ga Journal
January 26, 1941

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

BY WILLIAM BELL JR.

With the end of the first semester at Booker T. Washington High School at hand, recent activities of faculty and students have centered around plans for the commencement exercises of the mid-term class of the school.

This morning at 11 o'clock, the Rev. E. W. McMillan, pastor of Central M. E. Church, will deliver the baccalaureate sermon at the church. Choral groups from the school and the church will render music for the occasion.

Events for the remainder of the week will be a junior-senior reception Wednesday night and class

The purpose of this bulletin is to reflect significant thought, cultural activity and creditable accomplishment of Negroes in Atlanta.

day exercises Thursday morning at 9:30 o'clock. Both meetings will be held in the school cafeteria.

Adapting the graduation exercises to matters of current interest, the school will conclude the week's activities on Friday, January 31, at 8:30 p. m. by holding graduation around the theme of "The Negro and National Defense." The meeting will be held at Wheat Street Baptist Church and is expected to attract a large number of parents and friends of graduating seniors.

Child Welfare Activities

The Child Welfare Association held its annual report meeting and election of officers at agency headquarters, 779 Juniper Street, N. E., last Monday. The meeting was a closed one for board and staff members and the usual meeting held for those who are particularly interested in the work of the agency will be held at a later date.

One of the four licensed child-placing agencies in Atlanta, and the largest such agency in Georgia, the Child Welfare Association of Fulton and DeKalb Counties, holds a position of leadership in handling child problems. With Negro children forming approximately one-third of its entire clientele, the agency formulates standards of treatment which are carefully noted by all those interested in the social welfare of the Negro child.

It has been pointed out that the latter is under an unusually great handicap because of adult domination, economic status, racial feeling, and many personal problems. Through the work of Mrs. Edith Blythe and Helen Williams, the Association attempts to deal with at least some of these problems by means of foster home care either in boarding or adoption homes. Work with children in institutions is also carried on where feasible, and a few children are given care in the homes of relatives.

In accepting cases, planning how to help them, and caring for them, workers have carefully considered such matters as the child's health, education, native intelligence, emotional life, family background, and the special problems that stand in the way of the child's living a normal life. A plan is then made, and workers try to place the child where he or she will have the best chance to develop a well-rounded personality and become a useful citizen in the community. Over 200 Negro children were handled in some constructive way by the Association last year.

There are some problems to which child welfare workers point as being beyond their individual efforts to solve. Thus, they say, there are few boarding schools in Georgia where adolescent children may be boarded. Also, an institution for delinquent girls is greatly needed. Negro women raised funds and built such an institution near Macon, presenting it to the State, but the latter has not maintained it.

Those interested in the problem have also declared that no place exists for handicapped Negro children such as the crippled and feeble-minded and have stated that theer are no institutions for unmarried mothers.

Finally, child welfare workers have emphasized the fact that adequate educational facilities are lacking; that schools are overcrowded and do not offer subjects in which children are interested; and that the courses do not adequately train children to take their places in society as self-supporting, contributing members.

These problems, say the experts, lead to frustration and to even greater delinquency and personal problems. While they are not within the immediate scope of the association's work, the latter takes them into consideration, and the report of its activities for 1940 indicates that the agency is continuing its constructive approach to the matter of a better life for all children.

Successful Enterprise

An itneresting moral was seen here this week in the story of a talented woman who established a business on the very eve of the depression, then nurtured it through uncertain years when thousands of others were forced to the relief rolls, and has seen it develop into a thriving enterprise, doing thousands of dollars' worth of business annually.

Before April, 1928, Mrs. Zira Caison was just another seamstress who earned her living by sewing on a daily basis. Work was uncertain, wages low. One of her friends called one day asking her help in mending a chair which needed upholstery repair. Though she had never done that sort of work before, she went to help her friend out and concluded by doing the entire job herself.

Her friend had a brother-in-law who visited her the following Sunday and immediately inquired about who had fixed the chair. Three weeks later when his employer wanted to have some draperies made and some chairs reupholstered, he suggested Mrs. Caison for the job.

This was the actual beginning of the business for she did a very satisfactory piece of work, the employer told her friends, and soon Mrs. Caison had all the work she could do. At the end of two years she was forced to hire another woman.

Her husband was finally obliged to leave his own job in order to give full attention to the rapidly growing enterprise.

That happened several years ago. The business not only survived the most severe stages of the depression but it continued to gain ground. Now there are seven people steadily employed in addition to Mrs. Caison and her husband. A truck brings furniture to and from the shop. The business has been moved from a spare room of the house to a shop in the rear where one power and five electric machines are kept constantly busy.

Mrs. Caison has filled orders for several large department stores. One of them wanted her to give up the business to handle their best work exclusively, but this she refused, saying that her own business is too firmly established to surrender it.

She has draped many show windows on Peachtree Street, worked on the interiors of several hotels and has just completed work for the new British War Relief office. One of her largest orders was to cover 2,000 seats in two uptown theaters.

Orders have been filled for clients in other parts of Georgia and in several adjoining states.

Mrs. Caison attributed her success to the fact that she never refused a job because it was too difficult. She explained that since she had to learn the entire business by herself without any outside instruction, the only way she could learn the most complicated processes was to do them.

The story of her success in an unusual occupation has inspired those who know it to conclude that initiative, imagination and unwillingness to refuse a job because it is too difficult pay dividends in gainful employment and self-respect.

Birmingham Ala News
February 2, 1941

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

The Eighth Avenue Branch Y. W. C. A. has planned an interesting program for Saturday, Feb. 8, when it holds its Midwinter Settingup Conference.

This will be the first program of the kind to be held at the Branch "Y" here, and many persons are expected to participate.

Among the persons expected as guests are Miss Frankie V. Adams, instructor from the Atlanta University School of Social Work, who will lead the discussions at the conference.

Mrs. Dorothy Hamilton, Girl Reserve secretary from the Phyllis Wheatley Y. W. C. A., of Atlanta, will lead the discussions in the afternoon for advisers, principals and the public. Miss Caroline Dill, business, professional and industrial secretary from the Central Y. W. C. A., of Birmingham, will lead discussions for the industrial department.

The public affairs group will be led by Attorney A. D. Shores, with discussions centering around the Y. W. C. A. and national affairs.

A nation-wide poll to decide the "American Negroes of Distinguished Achievement, 1940" is nearing completion, according to Dr. L. D. Reddick, curator of the Schomburg collection of Negro Literature of the New York Public Library, under whose auspices the poll is conducted. The results will be announced over a national hookup of the Columbia Broadcasting System and through the press during Negro History Week.

The purpose of the survey is to discover the 12 outstanding Negroes or organizations of the past year in terms of sheer merit, courage and social value to the race and to humanity. Selections will be made irrespective of class, creed or location.

At the same time, the six white persons or institutions which have done most for the improvement of race relations and the advancement of the Negro during the past year will be announced.

According to Dr. Reddick, nominations have come in from all over the country.

Negroes should explore the interior decorating and furniture trades more fully, said Prof. Roy Williams, head of the furniture trades department of Hampton Institute, before a large audience in the Mount Pleasant School, Henderson, N. C., last week.

Stressing its wide possibilities, Prof. Williams went on to show that decorating offers the Negro an opportunity to teach, to know a trade that brings large financial rewards or to run a personal business at a profit.

There are many unexplored avenues in this trade that pay dividends to the skilled Negro, the Hampton Institute teacher said. First is upholstering, which is in greatest demand. Another is the understanding of the fine cabinet work and the knowledge of the uses and beauty of period designs.

More than 350 persons listened to the first Community Sing at Slossfield Center last Sunday afternoon, and went away feeling very happy and praising the efforts of the Rev. H. A. Peevy, chairman; William Blevins, secretary; Hosea Peeples, Miss Helen Dixon and Mrs. M. T. Forniss, who make up the sing committee.

Taking part in the sing were the Acipco male chorus, Mt. Olive Baptist Church of Sayreton, the Evergreen Baptist Church, the Junior Choir of First Baptist Church of East Thomas, and the NYA Chorus.

* * *

George W. Cox, vice president of the National Negro Business League and chairman of the committee in charge of the annual Spaulding award, has announced that nominations for the 1941 award should be submitted before May 1.

This award is given annually by C. C. Spaulding, past president of the league, to the Negro who dur-

ing the previous year has made the
most unique or outstanding contri-
bution to the advancement of busi-
ness among Negroes. The presenta-
tion will be made during the an-
nual convention which meets in
Memphis, Aug. 27-29.

The 1940 recipient was W. J. Ed-
wards, the "Junk Man" of Okla-
homa City.

* * *

Booker T. Washington, educator at 2 p.m., Eastern Standard time

A group of Tuskegee students will sing spirituals arranged by William Dawson, music director of the institution. The first registrar and the first treasurer of Tuskegee, contemporaries of Dr. Washington, will be among those present.

The program will be heard over the coast-to-coast blue network of the National Broadcasting Company

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
March 2, 1941

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

By WILLIAM Y. BELL JR.

The role of the forces of organized Christianity in stimulating and guiding higher education was seen recently in a number of activities taking place in several local institutions of higher learning.

Speaking at the seventy-fourth Founders' Day exercises of Morehouse College, Attorney H. J. Manson of Brooklyn, New York, reminded his listeners that education and religion are together in their emphasis upon the life which is more than merely materialistic.

The purpose of this bulletin is to reflect significant thought, cultural activity and creditable accomplishment of Negroes in Atlanta.

He stated that the certainties of life are not those things which are physical and temporal and admonished the audience to be wary of seeking such illusory ends.

He concluded by urging a dedication to the principles of faith hope and love, declaring that they are the bulwarks behind which men may hope to develop truly successful lives.

Dr. S. M. Nabrit, professor of biology at Atlanta University, presented a brief historical sketch of Morehouse from the founding in 1867 of "Augusta Institute by the Rev. W. J. White to the present time."

Earlier in the day, alumni of the institution took charge of special chapel exercises and presented T M. Alexander, class of '31, who made an interesting presentation of "Morehouse College on Trial." Dr. Nathaniel P. Tillman, professor of English, spoke on the significance of the school to its alumni and presented some of the difficulties faced by the school in attempting to meet the educational needs of its hundreds of students.

The Founders' Day exercises were linked in point of time to memorial services held later in the week for Dr. John Hope, president of the college from 1906 to 1931. The senior class carried out plans for the memorial observance which featured student addresses in chapel and ceremonies at Dr. Hope's grave.

Foreign Affairs Discussed

Miss Mary Dingman, world traveler and an ardent worker for peace, was presented to the Atlanta public recently by the Public Affairs Committee of the Phyllis Wheatley branch of the Y. W. C. A.

In two afternoon sessions held in the exhibition room of the Atlanta University Library, Miss Dingman discussed "World Peace and Social Justice" and "The Search for a New World Order," and presented the concessions which European and Asiatic belligerents must make on each side before lasting peace can be secured.

The meetings were part of the program by means of which the Public Affairs Committee tries to present interesting topics on current affairs from time to time.

Founders' Day at Clark

The sixty-ninth observance of Founders' Day by faculty, students and friends of Clark College drew a large number of persons to the campus of the south Atlanta school recently. The occasion was doubly significant because it marked the last time that the Founders' Day observance will be carried on at the present site of Clark. The school will soon be transferred to new quarters adjacent to the Atlanta University System.

The principal address was delivered by the Rev. Lester Rumble, pastor of St. Mark Methodist Church, who presented the need for new courage and clear thinking in the midst of chaotic conditions existing in the world of today. He advised students to continue to prepare to live the good life even though at times it would seem to be futile endeavor. He stressed the desirability of working toward life's ends through the practical application of Christianity.

Bishop Lorenzo H. King, resident bishop of the Methodist Church in the Atlantic coast area, presided and emphasized the relationship which should be between organized religion and education by commenting that "Education is a race between Christian education and catastrophe."

Nurses Hold Meeting

In an effort to stimulate cooperation with efforts of the Nursing Council on National Defense to regiment all available nursing resources for defense purposes, a meeting for registered nurses was held at the Auburn Avenue branch of Carnegie Library on Monday afternoon, February 24, and attracted over 50 resident nurses.

Principal speaker was Miss Durice Dickerson, executive secretary of the Georgia State Nurses' Association and special agent of the United States Public Health Service for Georgia, who told those present of current activities designed to integrate nurses into the national defense framework.

She stated that the Nursing Council on National Defense was the result of a meeting held in July of last year and that it has already undertaken a survey of nurses throughout the country in order to have current information as a basis of selecting nurses for defense work. Approximately 5,000 registered nurses in Georgia have already received questionnaires in connection with the survey, she said.

Local health officials estimate that at least 300 registered Negro nurses are in Georgia and constitute the supply from which those who can be integrated into national defense efforts will be called.

Lectures at Gammon

A large number of educators and religious workers were on hand for the Thirkield lectures recently delivered at Gammon Theological Seminary by Dr. Paul Neff Garber, professor of church history in the School of Religion of Duke University.

Speaking over a period of four days, Dr. Garber centered his remarks around the Methodist tradition and delivered lectures on "Faith and Adventure," "The Spoken Word," "Unspotted From the World" and "All Ye Are Brethren."

The lectures are made possible each year by the Thirkield Lectureship on Preaching, Social Service and Iterracial Goodwill.

Ministers Convene

By an arrangement typical of the close co-operation existing between the two institutions, Clark College and Gammon Seminary were able to dovetail the Founders' Day exercises and the Thirkield lectures so that the Ministers' Conference of the Methodist central jurisdiction profited by both programs.

In addition to the speakers thus presented, visiting and local ministers were able to hear a number of other eminent theologians and church leaders, including Dr. William A. Brown, president emeritus of Union Theological Seminary; Bishop J. Arthur Hamlett, of the C. M. E. Church; Dr. W. D. Weatherford, president of the Y. M. C. A. Graduate School; and the Rev. H. V. Richardson, of Tuskegee Institute.

More than 75 ministers from various parts of the South were present for the conference.

Birmingham, Ala. News
March 2, 1941

What Negroes Are Doing

Founders Day for the African Methodist Episcopal Church, with emphasis placed on education and church extension, was celebrated throughout the connection during February, as Richard Allen, the founder's, birthday came in that month. During last week Birmingham people witnessed the greatest celebration of this event that has been held in Alabama. The celebration began Wednesday, Feb. 26, at Payne College, chief educational institution of the A. M. E. Church in Alabama, located in Woodlawn when presiding elders, ministers and lay workers throughout the state and prominent leaders from different parts of the country were present.

Wednesday's session honored the founder, with Bishop D. Ward Nichols, presiding over the conferences in Alabama, in charge. Prominent speakers were heard and reports made. In the financial effort $7,012 was raised. Bishop David H Sims, formerly presiding bishop over Alabama A. M. E. Churches and now over the First District of the church, with residence in Philadelphia; Bishop Benjamin G. Shaw of the Third Episcopal District of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church; Oscar W. Adams church extension secretary of the A. M. E. Zion Church; Dr. D. T Babcock and party of Atlanta and prominent A. M. E. and A. M. E. Zion pastors of the Birmingham district were guests at the residence of Bishop and Mrs. Nichols and took part on the day's program.

* * *

The missionary women of the state, led by Mrs. J. W. Walker, of Ensley, had arranged a house warming for the episcopal residence, and aside from silverware, glassware, china, linens, cooking utensils and such, Mrs. Nichols was showered with special gifts and flowers no end from the Missionary Societies and individuals from over Alabama.

Despite unfavorable weather, the buildings and grounds of the college were filled with members and friends, and more than 2,000 persons attended.

Wednesday night the auditorium of Fountain Hall was filled to overflow when a mass meeting was featured. The auditorium of the building was recently completed through efforts of the college president, Dr. J. R. Burghes, ably assisted by Dr. C. D. Hayden, of Bessemer, chairman of the committee on buildings and grounds, and Dr. C. L. Wright, chairman of committee on ways and means.

At the mass meeting the well-trained choirs of St. John, St. James, St. Luke, St. Paul and Allen Chapel Churches of Birmingham and Bessemer, rendered the music. The chief address was delivered by Bishop David H. Sims, of the First Episcopal District of the A. M. E. Church. Speaking for the laymen were Prof. J. B. Johnson, mail carrier, of Bessemer, and head of the laymen's organization in this state, and G. W. A. Johnston, business manager of Tuskegee Institute.

The feature of Thursday's program was the board meeting. Plans of enlargement and accrediting of the college was inaugurated. Buildings are being completed and the grounds beautified. President Burghes, Dr. J. B. Calhoun, dean of the college, and Dr. H. C. Holman, dean of the theological department of the institution, came in for fine words of praise.

There has been a definite awakening of interest on the part of African Methodists throughout Alabama under the leadership of Bishop Nichols.

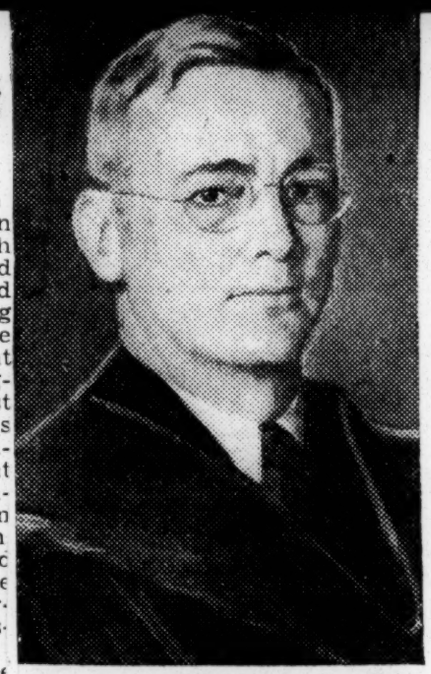
* * *

With the purpose of directing public attention to the fact that more than 10,000,000 eligible American citizens are voteless, the Southern Negro Youth Congress, with headquarters here in Birmingham, sent out an appeal last week for the observance of the week of May 11-17 as national "Abolish Poll Tax" Week.

In announcing plans for the observance, Edward E. Strong, executive secretary of the youth group, pointed out that the week should receive wide support from civic organizations, labor, schools and churches, both in the North and in the South.

The purpose of the observance as announced by Southern Negro Youth Congress officers are first, to mobilize sentiment against poll tax and denying Negroes the vote. Secondly, to arouse a national demand for the passage of the Geyer anti-poll tax bill. Thirdly, to raise funds and obtain wider support for the campaign to win the right to vote in the Southern states.

* * *



M. S. C. W. SPEAKER—Dr. Burney Lynch Parkinson (above), president of Mississippi State College for Women at Columbus, will speak at a luncheon sponsored by the Birmingham chapter of the M. S. C. W. Alumnae Association at 12:30 p.m. Saturday in the Jefferson Room of the Thomas Jefferson Hotel. Mrs. E. C. Bloom, of Grove Park, is president of the chapter.

The A. and M. College Choir is one of the outstanding college choirs in operation with the American Musical Association.

The Missionary Union of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, Mrs. D. F. Thompson, president, extends an invitation to the public to witness the program that will be given by the Alabama A. and M. College Choir, in the main auditorium of the church here at 8 p.m. Friday, March 7.

48a 1941
News
Birmingham, Ala.

What Negroes Are Doing

APR 27 1941

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

Supporters of Miles Memorial College, led by Bishop H. P. Porter and the ministers, laymen and friends of the C. M. E. Church in Alabama are looking forward to Sunday, when a monster mass meeting will be held at 3 p.m., in the auditorium of Parker Industrial High School, Birmingham. The purpose is to give forces in the Birmingham area opportunity for participation in the Victory Drive instituted some months ago which has as its goal raising of $10,000 to clear Miles College of bonded indebtedness. Reports in the second unit of this drive will be made on April 30.

Program will consist of addresses by many leading citizens of Birmingham Sunday afternoon. Music will be furnished by choirs of many of the outstanding church of this area and the public is invited.

Miles Memorial College is the outgrowth of a movement for Christian education set in motion by the ministers and laymen of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in Alabama nearly a half century ago. Through the years, the college has served, filling an unusual place in the educational life of Birmingham, Alabama and the South. During the depression years the college tugged along undering a staggering debt of $100,000, but under the leadership of Bishop H. P. Porter and the loyal fellowship of Alabamians this debt was reduced to around $10,000 by the 1940 Conference season. The C. M. E. and public have set themselves to paying the last $10,000 on the bonded debt during this Spring, and in keeping with the aim and purpose of those who are working, this effort has been designated as the Victory Drive.

APR 27 1941

* * *

Gov. James H. Price, of Virginia, will accept for the Virginia Union University, in Richmond, the Belgian pavilion which formerly stood at the New York World's Fair, when he is heard as guest speaker on the "Wings Over Jordan" program Sunday morning. Gov. Price will speak from the studios of WRVA, Richmond, while the 35-voice "Wings Over Jordan" choir is to be heard in a program of spirituals from WGAR, Cleveland.

The Belgian pavilion is being presented to the university by the Belgian government through Dr. J. A. Goris, World's Fair deputy commissioner general for Belgium. In dedicating the building to Virginia Union, Dr. Goris says:

"Although it may have a different use, a different meaning than that for which it stood at the World's Fair, it is a wonderful thing for Belgians to know that our building is being re-erected in a free country by people who believe in the basic truths which guide our lives. It will tell the people of America that Belgium, although invaded by a group whose sole object it to crush the spirit of our people, to annihilate their belief in what they have always stood for through the ages, is not dead, that it has not surrendered its soul."

APR 27 1941

In an effort to afford visiting surgeons and physicians an opportunity for clinical and surgical observation during the sessions of the Alabama State Medical Association, which will meet in Birmingham early in June, the Children's Home Hospital Board, Mrs. E. R. Johnson, president, is asking all Birmingham to assist in the renovation of the Children's Home Hospital at 623 Jasper Road. The board hopes to have the hospital, which will serve as headquarters for the state medical meeting, in shipshape for the occasion, and invites the public to visit the hospital and become acquainted with the service it renders.

Mrs. W. B. Driver was hostess to the board meeting, April 16. Encouraging reports were received from the various committees.

* * *

Dr. John B. Lawlah, graduate of Morehouse College in 1925, and at present medical director of Provident Hospital in Chicago, recently was elected to the deanship of the Howard University Medical School, Washington, succeeding Dr. Numa P. G. Adams, who died in August, 1940. Dr. Lawlah is a native of Bessemer, and received his doctor of medicine degree from Rush Medical College. Under a Rosenwald fellowship, he later took graduate work at the University of Chicago, which has since honored him by appointment as special assistant in roentgenology at Billings Hospital.

APR 27 1941

The new dean holds licenses under the National Board of Medical Examiners entitling him to practice in 40 states. He is the author of several scientific discourses in his specialized fields of work, which have appeared in the country's foremost medical journals.

APR 27 1941

The surprise election of Elie Lescot to the presidency of Haiti, following the declination of Stenio Vincent to take a proffered third term, meets with approval in diplomatic circles in Washington as well as with the Negro population of the nation's capital which long ago learned Lescot was their friend. Lescot, a familiar figure in Washington, endeared himself to the local populace by his frequent visits to their affairs. In all his public utterances and speeches he has been outspoken in his declaration of friendship for the American Negro and has consistently urged a closer bond of friendship between the American Negro and natives of his and other lands where the majority of the inhabitants are Negroes.

APR 27 1941

Col. John C. Robinson, director of an NYA aviation center in Chicago, revealed on his recent visit to the Tuskegee Institute Airport that he had received a request from His Majesty Haile Selassie to return to Ethiopia as commander of the new air corps the emperor is planning to establish during the reorganization of his country.

Robinson said he had not yet decided on the invitation. He was personal pilot to Selassie and head of the Ethiopian air forces at the outbreak of the Italo - Ethiopian war.

WHITE WITH SECTIONS FOR NEGROES

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
April 21, 1941

Activities Among Negroes

BY JASPER T. DUNCAN

Sixteen spirituals were sung by the "Wings Over Jordan" choir, which appeared here Friday night at Memorial auditorium, before an audience of approximately 2,000 people of both races.

The recital was sponsored by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as a part of their year's cultural development program, and the thirty-five singers acquitted themselves well.

The Rev. Glenn T. Settle, Reedsville (N. C.) Negro preacher, now pastor of Gethsemane Baptist church, Cleveland, O., and founder of the radio choir, and Wirt Kremer, former director of programs for WGAR, Cleveland, were in charge of the group.

* * *

Class Play at Washington

"The End of the Lane" is the title of the play to be rendered by the senior class of Booker T. Washington High school, beginning at 7:45 o'clock tomorrow night.

According to Prof. J. L. Espey, director, this will be the finest senior class production given at the school during the past four years. He is using a cast of ten as main characters.

They are Rufus Taliaferro, Paul Raymore, Harold Smith, William Woods, Vivian Johnson, Catherine Smith, Lorene Spann, Shelly Gaston, Classie Mae Jones and Laura Locke.

* * *

Scout Institute Opens Today

The Boy Scout Training institute will convene today through Friday at Scout headquarters, 124½ East Ninth street. The course, "Health and Safety," will be discussed by the following instructors: Mr. Curtis, safety council director in schools; Mr. Morgan, Miss Pickett, Dr. L. L. Patton, C. K. Peacock, Mr. Center and U. W. Richardson.

The course is set up for scoutmasters, assistants, committeemen and other registered scout leaders, and is necessary for the completion of requirements to receive the scoutmasters' key or scouters' award. It is a ten-hour course, to be conducted two hours each night from 7 to 9. For additional information, call the field executive, 7-1834.

The course is outlined as follows:

Today—Introduction by Richardson; (roll call); outline by Mr. Curtis, "Accidents Among Youth"; Health in Camping, Dr. Patton, "Clean Living Connected With Correct Health Measure."

Tomorrow—Safety in Cycling and Safety in Athletics, Mr. Curtis; Hazards of camping, Mr. Morgan.

Wednesday—Safety in Homes and Schools, Miss Pickett; Health in Camping, Dr. Patton, "Results of Substandard Living."

Thursday—First Aid in Scouting; First Aid Demonstration.

Friday—Water Safety, Mr. Senter; What Leaders Can Do to Promote Health and Safety Among the Scouts, Mr. Peacock.

Nominating Committee Selected

The Booker T. Washington High school music department, B. Cortez Tipton, director, announced yesterday that a nominating committee has been appointed to present the names of the young Negro man and young Negro woman, who rendered the greatest service to the community during 1940, to be awarded trophies with fitting ceremony, at an "achievement ball" in Dr. J. C. Tadley's Wigwam 431½ East Ninth street, next Monday night.

The committee: Prof. Albert F. Seay, (last year's chosen man for 1939 achievement); Prof. T. D. Upshaw, Jr., Washington High principal; Mrs. Jennie Mondul, East Fifth Street teacher; Mrs. William H. Warren and F. S. Mitchell, manager of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance company.

This group, Prof. Tipton states, is to select one from the nominees presented by the leading civic, social and religious clubs of the city.

Head Nurse to Army

"By direction of the president," and under the provisions of the war department letter of Sept. 24, 1940, Rosa P. Johnson, head nurse at Walden hospital, has been ordered "to active duty for a period of one year effective April 25, 1941," it was revealed here yesterday.

She is a reserve nurse, and has been head nurse at the all-Negro hospital for several months, following a number of years of active practice here in the community.

Her notification from headquarters, Fourth Corps area, dated April 17, directs that she report for duty to the commanding officer at Fort Bragg, N. C., and further states that "if not sooner relieved, she will be relieved from active duty at such time as will enable her to arrive at her home on April 24, 1942."

She is the first Negro nurse to be called into active service from Chattanooga, and is a native of this city.

Chairman McMillan Speaks

A patriotic program was held at East Fifth Street school Friday at 9:30 a.m. The entire enrollment of 956 students and members of the Boy Scout troop participated. The flag was presented by Mrs. Henry King, regional chairman of Chickamauga district of the D. A. R. Mrs. King gave tribute to Will Ann Davenport for winning second prize in the D. A. R. essay contest. This organization was represented also by Mrs. Corbin Woodward, Mrs. Susie Ware, P.-T. A. president, introduced by T. H. McMillan, chairman of the board of education, who delivered the principal address. Supt. W. T. Robinson made appropriate remarks. The Boy Scouts, under the direction of Scoutmaster H. J. Hailey, the children. Patriotic songs were sung by the pupils, conducted by Mrs. J. A. raising exercises. Teachers, pupils and L. Marshall.

Elks in New Clubrooms

Armstice Lodge 440, colored Elks, will hold its first meeting in the new clubrooms, 423 East Ninth street, tonight at 7:30 o'clock.

The rooms have not been dedicated formally, but have been in process of renovation and furnishing for the past several weeks. A full attendance is expected, as there will be initiation as well as inspection at the meeting.

48a 1941

News
Birmingham, Ala.

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

Supporters of Miles Memorial College, led by Bishop H. P. Porter and the ministers, laymen and friends of the C. M. E. Church in Alabama are looking forward to Sunday, when a monster mass meeting will be held at 3 p.m., in the auditorium of Parker Industrial High School, Birmingham. The purpose is to give forces in the Birmingham area opportunity for participation in the Victory Drive instituted some months ago which has as its goal raising of $10,000 to clear Miles College of bonded indebtedness. Reports in the second unit of this drive will be made on April 30.

Program will consist of addresses by many leading citizens of Birmingham Sunday afternoon. Music will be furnished by choirs of many of the outstanding church of this area and the public is invited.

Miles Memorial College is the outgrowth of a movement for Christian education set in motion by the ministers and laymen of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in Alabama nearly a half century ago. Through the years, the college has served, filling an unusual place in the educational life of Birmingham, Alabama and the South. During the depression years the college tugged along under a staggering debt of $100,000, but under the leadership of Bishop H. P. Porter and the loyal fellowship of Alabamians this debt was reduced to around $10,000 by the 1940 Conference season. The C. M. E. and public have set themselves to paying the last $10,000 on the bonded debt during this Spring, and in keeping with the aim and purpose of those who are working, this effort has been designated as the Victory Drive.

* * *

Gov. James H. Price, of Virginia, will accept for the Virginia Union University, in Richmond, the Belgian pavilion which formerly stood at the New York World's Fair, when he is heard as guest speaker on the "Wings Over Jordan" program Sunday morning. Gov. Price will speak from the studios of WRVA, Richmond, while the 35-voice "Wings Over Jordan" choir is to be heard in a program of spirituals from WGAR, Cleveland.

The Belgian pavilion is being presented to the university by the Belgian government through Dr. J. A. Goris, World's Fair deputy commissioner general for Belgium. In dedicating the building to Virginia Union, Dr. Goris says:

"Although it may have a different use, a different meaning than that for which it stood at the World's Fair, it is a wonderful thing for Belgians to know that our building is being re-erected in a free country by people who believe in the basic truths which guide our lives. It will tell the people of America that Belgium, although invaded by a group whose sole object it to crush the spirit of our people, to annihilate their belief in what they have always stood for through the ages, is not dead, that it has not surrendered its soul."

In an effort to afford visiting surgeons and physicians an opportunity for clinical and surgical observation during the sessions of the Alabama State Medical Association, which will meet in Birmingham early in June, the Children's Home Hospital Board, Mrs. E. R. Johnson, president, is asking all Birmingham to assist in the renovation of the Children's Home Hospital at 623 Jasper Road. The board hopes to have the hospital, which will serve as headquarters for the state medical meeting, in shipshape for the occasion, and invites the public to visit the hospital and become acquainted with the service it renders.

Mrs. W. B. Driver was hostess to the board meeting, April 16. Encouraging reports were received from the various committees.

* * *

Dr. John B. Lawlah, graduate of Morehouse College in 1925, and at present medical director of Provident Hospital in Chicago, recently was elected to the deanship of the Howard University Medical School, Washington, succeeding Dr. Numa P. G. Adams, who died in August, 1940. Dr. Lawlah is a native of Bessemer, and received his doctor of medicine degree from Rush Medical College. Under a Rosenwald fellowship, he later took graduate work at the University of Chicago, which has since honored him by appointment as special assistant in roentgenology at Billings Hospital.

The new dean holds licenses under the National Board of Medical Examiners entitling him to practice in 40 states. He is the author of several scientific discourses in his specialized fields of work, which have appeared in the country's foremost medical journals.

The surprise election of Elie Lescot to the presidency of Haiti, following the declination of Stenio Vincent to take a proffered third term, meets with approval in diplomatic circles in Washington as well as with the Negro population of the nation's capital which long ago learned Lescot was their friend. Lescot, a familiar figure in Washington, endeared himself to the local populace by his frequent visits to their affairs. In all his public utterances and speeches he has been outspoken in his declaration of friendship for the American Negro and has consistently urged a closer bond of friendship between the American Negro and natives of his and other lands where the majority of the inhabitants are Negroes.

Col. John C. Robinson, director of an NYA aviation center in Chicago, revealed on his recent visit to the Tuskegee Institute Airport that he had received a request from His Majesty Haile Selassie to return to Ethiopia as commander of the new air corps the emperor is planning to establish during the reorganization of his country.

Robinson said he had not yet decided on the invitation. He was personal pilot to Selassie and head of the Ethiopian air forces at the outbreak of the Italo - Ethiopian war.

WHITE WITH SECTIONS FOR NEGROES

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
April 21, 1941

Activities Among Negroes

BY JASPER T. DUNCAN

Sixteen spirituals were sung by the "Wings Over Jordan" choir, which appeared here Friday night at Memorial auditorium, before an audience of approximately 2,000 people of both races.

The recital was sponsored by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as a part of their year's cultural development program, and the thirty-five singers acquitted themselves well.

The Rev. Glenn T. Settle, Reedsville (N. C.) Negro preacher, now pastor of Gethsemane Baptist church, Cleveland, O., and founder of the radio choir, and Wirt Kremer, former director of programs for WGAR, Cleveland, were in charge of the group.

* * *

Class Play at Washington

"The End of the Lane" is the title of the play to be rendered by the senior class of Booker T. Washington High school, beginning at 7:45 o'clock tomorrow night.

According to Prof. J. L. Espey, director, this will be the finest senior class production given at the school during the past four years. He is using a cast of ten as main characters.

They are Rufus Taliaferro, Paul Raymore, Harold Smith, William Woods, Vivian Johnson, Catherine Smith, Lorene Spann, Shelly Gaston, Classie Mae Jones and Laura Locke.

* * *

Scout Institute Opens Today

The Boy Scout Training institute will convene today through Friday at Scout headquarters, 124½ East Ninth street. The course, "Health and Safety," will be discussed by the following instructors: Mr. Curtis, safety council director in schools; Mr. Morgan, Miss Pickett, Dr. L. L. Patton, C. K. Peacock, Mr. Center and U. W. Richardson.

The course is set up for scoutmasters, assistants, committeemen and other registered scout leaders, and is necessary for the completion of requirements to receive the scoutmasters' key or scouters' award. It is a ten-hour course, to be conducted two hours each night from 7 to 9. For additional information, call the field executive, 7-1834.

The course is outlined as follows:

Today—Introduction by Richardson; (roll call); outline by Mr. Curtis, "Accidents Among Youth"; Health in Camping, Dr. Patton, "Clean Living Connected With Correct Health Measure."

Tomorrow—Safety in Cycling and Safety in Athletics, Mr. Curtis; Hazards of camping, Mr. Morgan.

Wednesday—Safety in Homes and Schools, Miss Pickett; Health in Camping, Dr. Patton, "Results of Substandard Living."

Thursday—First Aid in Scouting; First Aid Demonstration.

Friday—Water Safety, Mr. Senter; What Leaders Can Do to Promote Health and Safety Among the Scouts, Mr. Peacock.

Nominating Committee Selected

The Booker T. Washington High school music department, B. Cortez Tipton, director, announced yesterday that a nominating committee has been appointed to present the names of the young Negro man and young Negro woman, who rendered the greatest service to the community during 1940, to be awarded trophies with fitting ceremony, at an "achievement ball" in Dr. J. C. Tadley's Wigwam 431½ East Ninth street, next Monday night.

The committee: Prof. Albert F. Seay, (last year's chosen man for 1939 achievement); Prof. T. D. Upshaw, Jr., Washington High principal; Mrs. Jennie Mondul, East Fifth Street teacher; Mrs. William H. Warren and F. S. Mitchell, manager of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance company.

This group, Prof. Tipton states, is to select one from the nominees presented by the leading civic, social and religious clubs of the city.

Head Nurse to Army

"By direction of the president," and under the provisions of the war department letter of Sept. 24, 1940, Rosa P. Johnson, head nurse at Walden hospital, has been ordered "to active duty for a period of one year effective April 25, 1941," it was revealed here yesterday.

She is a reserve nurse, and has been head nurse at the all-Negro hospital for several months, following a number of years of active practice here in the community.

Her notification from headquarters, Fourth Corps area, dated April 17, directs that she report for duty to the commanding officer at Fort Bragg, N. C., and further states that "if not sooner relieved, she will be relieved from active duty at such time as will enable her to arrive at her home on April 24, 1942."

She is the first Negro nurse to be called into active service from Chattanooga, and is a native of this city.

Chairman McMillan Speaks

A patriotic program was held at East Fifth Street school Friday at 9:30 a.m. The entire enrollment of 956 students and members of the Boy Scout troop participated. The flag was presented by Mrs. Henry King, regional chairman of Chickamauga district of the D. A. R. Mrs. King gave tribute to Will Ann Davenport for winning second prize in the D. A. R. essay contest. This organization was represented also by Mrs. Corbin Woodward, Mrs. Susie Ware, P.-T. A. president, introduced by T. H. McMillan, chairman of the board of education, who delivered the principal address. Supt. W. T. Robinson made appropriate remarks. The Boy Scouts, under the direction of Scoutmaster H. J. Hailey, made a good showing in the flag raising exercises. Teachers, pupils and friends standing at attention gave the official salute and pledge to the flag of the United States of America. The flag pole was provided by the department of education. Mrs. Ware expressed in her introduction a desire for a gymnasium and auditorium to be placed in the school for the use of the children. Patriotic songs were sung by the pupils, conducted by Mrs. J. L. Marshall.

Elks in New Clubrooms

Armstice Lodge 440, colored Elks, will hold its first meeting in the new clubrooms, 423 East Ninth street, tonight at 7:30 o'clock.

The rooms have not been dedicated formally, but have been in process of renovation and furnishing for the past several weeks. A full attendance is expected, as there will be initiation as well as inspection at the meeting.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

More than 1,500 persons filled the spacious auditorium of the Parker Industrial High School last Sunday in the celebration of "I Am An American Day."

The speaker was a native Alabamian and former resident of Birmingham, in the person of Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, now serving his third term as congressman from the First Illinois District.

Preceding the address, a short program was presented in connection with the activities of Camp Margaret Murray Washington, located in Jefferson County and maintained for underprivileged Negro boys and girls. The exercises included the burning of the mortgage, which indebtedness had greatly handicapped the work of the camp. The final payment to clear the site of debt was made this year by the Negro Employes Association of the American Cast Iron Pipe Company. Prof. B. H. Hudson, principal of Tuggle School, conducted this section of the program.

Presiding at the celebration was Prof. W. B. Johnson, principal of Parker High School. A number of distinguished citizens of the city, including the founder and director of Camp Margaret Murray Washington, and officers and members of the Girls Service League, newspaper editors, fraternal order leaders, churchmen, and social service workers were seated on the platform. The Stockham Chorus rendered many selections.

Congressman Mitchell was introduced by Prof. Johnson, principal of the Thomas School, and for more than an hour held his hearers in attention as he told of the Negro's contribution to American liberty, and the part he is called on to play in the present emergency. He left with his vast audience the ringing challenge: "Give to the world the best you have, and the best will come back to you."

MAY 2 5 1941

Miles Memorial College has completed plans for its fortieth commencement exercises, which will close one of the most successful years in the history of the institution.

Bishop L. H. King, Sr., bishop of the Methodist Church and presiding over the Atlanta area, will deliver the baccalaureate message Sunday, June 1, at 3:30 p.m.

Class day exercises for the Junior College will be held on Monday, June 2 at 10 a.m. The program will be climaxed with the awarding of student prizes and honors by President W. A. Bell. The Alumni Association, directed by President W. W. Whetstone, will have charge of the program Monday night.

Class exercises for the senior college will be held on Tuesday night, June 3, at 8 o'clock. John Stapler, honor student, and class president, will preside.

Commencement exercises will be held on Wednesday, June 4, at 11 a.m. Dr. J. W. Nicholson, professor of religious education at Talladega College and pastor of Thirgood C. M. E. Church, Birmingham, will be the speaker. Following the address, President W. A. Bell will award the diplomas and degrees to 25 senior college graduates and 14 graduates from the junior college.

MAY 2 5 1941

Last Wednesday afternoon Prof. E. Paul Jones, supervisor of Negro schools of Jefferson County, brought a thought-provoking message to the large audience which gathered at the Warrior High School as he delivered the commencement address. The theme was: "Contributions of the Negro to Our Democratic Society." The speaker proposed three questions for the graduates: First: "What is a democratic society?" In answer he stated, "In my judgment the constitution of the United States, the bill of rights, the declaration of independence are all documtary evidence of the fufll meaning of a democratic people. Democracy is a great social program under way in which an individual is struggling for his rights among the group. The individual profits most in a democratic society who forgets himself and works for the benefit of the group..

"Second: What is the status of the Negro in our present society? The emancipation proclamation struck the shackles from the Negro slaves, but all the essential marks of free men must be won by hard, long struggle through education, health, self reliance and economic prosperity. Today 85 per cent of all Negroes can read and write. In Jefferson County only 2.8 per cent of the Negro population are unable to read and write. Third: What contribution can you make? The following contributions were suggested to the graduates: 1. Seek larger opportunities, and give the best that is in us when we have the opportunity. 2. Develop proper attitudes and curb disgruntled emotionalists. 3. Continue to walk in the footsteps of our Master and Maker by practicing our religious doctrines."

* * *

Last Sunday evening before a large gathering of prominent men and women at a dinner in the Traymore Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., Dr. George Washington Carver, world renowned scientist and director of research and experiment at Tuskegee Institute, was presented the 1940 Humanitarian Award of the Variety Clubs of America.

Dr. Carver is the third person to win this award and was chosen by a committee of prominent newspaper editors, magazine publishers radio commentators and writers.

The winner received a silver plaque, a citation and $1,000 in cash for opening new avenues of income for Southern farmers by developing new products of commercial value from common farm products, thus creating new business ventures that annually bring many millions of dollars to the South.

The two other winners of the award were Miss Martha Berry, founder and director of the Berry School and College at Mt. Berry, Ga., last year's winner, and the Rev. Edward J. Flanagan, founder of Boys Town, Neb.

* * *

Editor Robert Durr, general chairman and director of the membership campaign and new deal program for the Pythian Council of Birmingham and Jefferson County, announces the meeting for Sunday afternoon, May 25, on the sixth floor of the Pythian Temple Building, 310 North Eighteenth Street, at 4 o'clock.

All chancellors commander, officers and members, all co-chairmen, division leaders, members of the Courts of Calanthe and persons interested in the work of the Knights of Pythias are urged to attend.

Reports will be heard on the campaign, and the many new features that the Knights of Pythias have on the program for development, will be discussed.

President A. J. Robinson and officers of the council expect a full attendance of the membership at the meeting.

* * *

That the Negro in America is really doing his share in America's great emergency, was shown last week when the files of the National Medical Association revealed that more than 300 Negro doctors had volunteered for the United States Army Medical Corps since the beginning of the selective service program.

* * *

The annual graduating exercises of the Fairfield Industrial High School will be held Wednesday night, May 28, in the school auditorium at 8 o'clock. The theme of the program will be, "Democracy and the Negro."

Prof. E. J. Oliver, principal of the school, says 56 boys and girls in the senior class will receive diplomas. This is the largest graduating class in the history of the school.

* * *

The annual graduating exercises of the Fairfield Industrial High School will be held Wednesday night, May 28, in the school auditorium at 8 o'clock. The theme of the program will be, "Democracy and the Negro."

* * *

Prof. E. J. Oliver, principal of the school, says 56 boys and girls in the senior class will receive diplomas. This is the largest graduating class in the history of the school.

All graduates of the school, patrons and friends are invited.

Birmingham, Ala. News
May 25, 1941

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

More than 1,500 persons filled the spacious auditorium of the Parker Industrial High School last Sunday in the celebration of "I Am An American Day."

The speaker was a native Alabamian and former resident of Birmingham, in the person of Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, now serving his third term as congressman from the First Illinois District.

Preceding the address, a short program was presented in connection with the activities of Camp Margaret Murray Washington, located in Jefferson County and maintained for underprivileged Negro boys and girls. The exercises included the burning of the mortgage, which indebtedness had greatly handicapped the work of the camp. The final payment to clear the site of debt was made this year by the Negro Employes Association of the American Cast Iron Pipe Company. Prof. B. H. Hudson, principal of Tuggle School, conducted this section of the program.

Presiding at the celebration was Prof. W. B. Johnson, principal of Parker High School. A number of distinguished citizens of the city, including the founder and director of Camp Margaret Murray Washington, and officers and members of the Girls Service League, newspaper editors, fraternal order leaders, churchmen, and social service workers were seated on the platform. The Stockham Chorus rendered many selections.

Congressman Mitchell was introduced by Prof. Johnson, principal of the Thomas School, and for more than an hour held his hearers in attention as he told of the Negro's contribution to American liberty, and the part he is called on to play in the present emergency. He left with his vast audience the ringing challenge: "Give to the world the best you have, and the best will come back to you."

* * *

Miles Memorial College has completed plans for its fortieth commencement exercises, which will close one of the most successful years in the history of the institution.

Bishop L. H. King, Sr., bishop of the Methodist Church and presiding over the Atlanta area, will deliver the baccalaureate message Sunday, June 1, at 3:30 p.m.

Class day exercises for the Junior College will be held on Monday, June 2 at 10 a.m. The program will be climaxed with the awarding of student prizes and honors by President W. A. Bell. The Alumni Association, directed by President W. W. Whetstone, will have charge of the program Monday night.

Class exercises for the senior college will be held on Tuesday night, June 3, at 8 o'clock. John Stapler, honor student, and class president, will preside.

Commencement exercises will be held on Wednesday, June 4, at 11 a.m. Dr. J. W. Nicholson, professor of religious education at Talladega College and pastor of Thirgood C. M. E. Church, Birmingham, will be the speaker. Following the address, President W. A. Bell will award the diplomas and degrees to 25 senior college graduates and 14 graduates from the junior college.

* * *

Last Wednesday afternoon Prof. E. Paul Jones, supervisor of Negro schools of Jefferson County, brought a thought-provoking message to the large audience which gathered at the Warrior High School as he delivered the commencement address. The theme was: "Contributions of the Negro to Our Democratic Society." The speaker proposed three questions for the graduates: First: "What is a democratic society?" In answer he stated, "In my judgment the constitution of the United States, the bill of rights, the declaration of independence are all documtary evidence of the fufll meaning of a democratic people. Democracy is a great social program under way in which an individual is struggling for his rights among the group. The individual profits most in a democratic society who forgets himself and works for the benefit of the group..

"Second: What is the status of the Negro in our present society? The emancipation proclamation struck the shackles from the Negro slaves, but all the essential marks of free men must be won by hard, long struggle through education, health, self reliance and economic prosperity. Today 85 per cent of all Negroes can read and write. In Jefferson County only 2.8 per cent of the Negro population are unable to read and write. Third: What contribution can you make? The following contributions were suggested to the graduates: 1. Seek larger opportunities, and give the best that is in us when we have the opportunity. 2. Develop proper attitudes and curb disgruntled emotionalists. 3. Continue to walk in the footsteps of our Master and Maker by practicing our religious doctrines."

* * *

Last Sunday evening before a large gathering of prominent men and women at a dinner in the Traymore Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., Dr. George Washington Carver, world renowned scientist and director of research and experiment at Tuskegee Institute, was presented the 1940 Humanitarian Award of the Variety Clubs of America.

Dr. Carver is the third person to win this award and was chosen by a committee of prominent newspaper editors, magazine publishers radio commentators and writers.

The winner received a silver plaque, a citation and $1,000 in cash for opening new avenues of income for Southern farmers by developing new products of commercial value from common farm products, thus creating new business ventures that annually bring many millions of dollars to the South.

The two other winners of the award were Miss Martha Berry, founder and director of the Berry School and College at Mt. Berry, Ga., last year's winner, and the Rev. Edward J. Flanagan, founder of Boys Town, Neb.

* * *

Editor Robert Durr, general chairman and director of the membership campaign and new deal program for the Pythian Council of Birmingham and Jefferson County, announces the meeting for Sunday afternoon, May 25, on the sixth floor of the Pythian Temple Building, 310 North Eighteenth Street, at 4 o'clock.

All chancellors commander, officers and members, all co-chairmen, division leaders, members of the Courts of Calanthe and persons interested in the work of the Knights of Pythias are urged to attend.

Reports will be heard on the campaign, and the many new features that the Knights of Pythias have on the program for development, will be discussed.

President A. J. Robinson and officers of the council expect a full attendance of the membership at the meeting.

* * *

That the Negro in America is really doing his share in America's great emergency, was shown last week when the files of the National Medical Association revealed that more than 300 Negro doctors had volunteered for the United States Army Medical Corps since the be-

News
Birmingham, Ala.

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

More than 1,500 persons filled the spacious auditorium of the Parker Industrial High School last Sunday in the celebration of "I Am An American Day."

The speaker was a native Alabamian and former resident of Birmingham, in the person of Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, now serving his third term as congressman from the First Illinois District.

Preceding the address, a short program was presented in connection with the activities of Camp Margaret Murray Washington, located in Jefferson County and maintained for underprivileged Negro boys and girls. The exercises included the burning of the mortgage, which indebtedness had greatly handicapped the work of the camp. The final payment to clear the site of debt was made this year by the Negro Employes Association of the American Cast Iron Pipe Company. Prof. B. H. Hudson, principal of Tuggle School, conducted this section of the program.

Presiding at the celebration was Prof. W. B. Johnson, principal of Parker High School. A number of distinguished citizens of the city, including the founder and director of Camp Margaret Murray Washington, and officers and members of the Girls Service League, newspaper editors, fraternal order leaders, churchmen, and social service workers were seated on the platform. The Stockham Chorus rendered many selections.

Congressman Mitchell was introduced by Prof. Johnson, principal of the Thomas School, and for more than an hour held his hearers in attention as he told of the Negro's contribution to American liberty, and the part he is called on to play in the present emergency. He left with his vast audience the ringing challenge: "Give to the world the best you have, and the best will come back to you."

MAY 25 1941

Miles Memorial College has completed plans for its fortieth commencement exercises, which will close one of the most successful years in the history of the institution.

Bishop L. H. King, Sr., bishop of the Methodist Church and presiding over the Atlanta area, will deliver the baccalaureate message Sunday, June 1, at 3:30 p.m.

Class day exercises for the Junior College will be held on Monday, June 2 at 10 a.m. The program will be climaxed with the awarding of student prizes and honors by President W. A. Bell. The Alumni Association, directed by President W. W. Whetstone, will have charge of the program Monday night.

Class exercises for the senior college will be held on Tuesday night, June 3, at 8 o'clock. John Stapler, honor student, and class president, will preside.

Commencement exercises will be held on Wednesday, June 4, at 11 a.m. Dr. J. W. Nicholson, professor of religious education at Talladega College and pastor of Thirgood C. M. E. Church, Birmingham, will be the speaker. Following the address, President W. A. Bell will award the diplomas and degrees to 25 senior college graduates and 14 graduates from the junior college.

MAY 25 1941

Last Wednesday afternoon Prof. E. Paul Jones, supervisor of Negro schools of Jefferson County, brought a thought-provoking message to the large audience which gathered at the Warrior High School as he delivered the commencement address. The theme was: "Contributions of the Negro to Our Democratic Society." The speaker proposed three questions for the graduates: First: "What is a democratic society?" In answer he stated, "In my judgment the constitution of the United States, the bill of rights, the declaration of independence are all documtary evidence of the fufll meaning of a democratic people. Democracy is a great social program under way in which an individual is struggling for his rights among the group. The individual profits most in a democratic society who forgets himself and works for the benefit of the group..

"Second: What is the status of the Negro in our present society? The emancipation proclamation struck the shackles from the Negro slaves, but all the essential marks of free men must be won by hard, long struggle through education, health, self reliance and economic prosperity. Today 85 per cent of all Negroes can read and write. In Jefferson County only 2.8 per cent of the Negro population are unable to read and write. Third: What contribution can you make? The following contributions were suggested to the graduates: 1. Seek larger opportunities, and give the best that is in us when we have the opportunity. 2. Develop proper attitudes and curb disgruntled emotionalists. 3. Continue to walk in the footsteps of our Master and Maker by practicing our religious doctrines."

* * *

Last Sunday evening before a large gathering of prominent men and women at a dinner in the Traymore Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., Dr. George Washington Carver, world renowned scientist and director of research and experiment at Tuskegee Institute, was presented the 1940 Humanitarian Award of the Variety Clubs of America.

Dr. Carver is the third person to win this award and was chosen by a committee of prominent newspaper editors, magazine publishers radio commentators and writers.

The winner received a silver plaque, a citation and $1,000 in cash for opening new avenues of income for Southern farmers by developing new products of commercial value from common farm products, thus creating new business ventures that annually bring many millions of dollars to the South.

The two other winners of the award were Miss Martha Berry, founder and director of the Berry School and College at Mt. Berry, Ga., last year's winner, and the Rev. Edward J. Flanagan, founder of Boys Town, Neb.

* * *

Editor Robert Durr, general chairman and director of the membership campaign and new deal program for the Pythian Council of Birmingham and Jefferson County, announces the meeting for Sunday afternoon, May 25, on the sixth floor of the Pythian Temple Building, 310 North Eighteenth Street, at 4 o'clock.

All chancellors commander, officers and members, all co-chairmen, division leaders, members of the Courts of Calanthe and persons interested in the work of the Knights of Pythias are urged to attend.

Reports will be heard on the campaign, and the many new features that the Knights of Pythias have on the program for development, will be discussed.

President A. J. Robinson and officers of the council expect a full attendance of the membership at the meeting.

* * *

That the Negro in America is really doing his share in America's great emergency, was shown last week when the files of the National Medical Association revealed that more than 300 Negro doctors had volunteered for the United States Army Medical Corps since the beginning of the selective service program.

* * *

The annual graduating exercises of the Fairfield Industrial High School will be held Wednesday night, May 28, in the school auditorium at 8 o'clock. The theme of the program will be, "Democracy and the Negro."

Prof. E. J. Oliver, principal of the school, says 56 boys and girls in the senior class will receive diplomas. This is the largest graduating class in the history of the school. All graduates of the school, parents and friends are invited.

* * *

Birmingham, Ala. News
May 25, 1941

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

More than 1,500 persons filled the spacious auditorium of the Parker Industrial High School last Sunday in the celebration of "I Am An American Day."

The speaker was a native Alabamian and former resident of Birmingham, in the person of Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, now serving his third term as congressman from the First Illinois District.

Preceding the address, a short program was presented in connection with the activities of Camp Margaret Murray Washington, located in Jefferson County and maintained for underprivileged Negro boys and girls. The exercises included the burning of the mortgage, which indebtedness had greatly handicapped the work of the camp. The final payment to clear the site of debt was made this year by the Negro Employes Association of the American Cast Iron Pipe Company. Prof. B. H. Hudson, principal of Tuggle School, conducted this section of the program.

Presiding at the celebration was Prof. W. B. Johnson, principal of Parker High School. A number of distinguished citizens of the city, including the founder and director of Camp Margaret Murray Washington, and officers and members of the Girls Service League, newspaper editors, fraternal order leaders, churchmen, and social service workers were seated on the platform. The Stockham Chorus rendered many selections.

Congressman Mitchell was introduced by Prof. Johnson, principal of the Thomas School, and for more than an hour held his hearers in attention as he told of the Negro's contribution to American liberty, and the part he is called on to play in the present emergency. He left with his vast audience the ringing challenge: "Give to the world the best you have, and the best will come back to you."

* * *

Miles Memorial College has completed plans for its fortieth commencement exercises, which will close one of the most successful years in the history of the institution.

Bishop L. H. King, Sr., bishop of the Methodist Church and presiding over the Atlanta area, will deliver the baccalaureate message Sunday, June 1, at 3:30 p.m.

Class day exercises for the Junior College will be held on Monday, June 2 at 10 a.m. The program will be climaxed with the awarding of student prizes and honors by President W. A. Bell. The Alumni Association, directed by President W. W. Whetstone, will have charge of the program Monday night.

Class exercises for the senior college will be held on Tuesday night, June 3, at 8 o'clock. John Stapler, honor student, and class president, will preside.

Commencement exercises will be held on Wednesday, June 4, at 11 a.m. Dr. J. W. Nicholson, professor of religious education at Talladega College and pastor of Thirgood C. M. E. Church, Birmingham, will be the speaker. Following the address, President W. A. Bell will award the diplomas and degrees to 25 senior college graduates and 14 graduates from the junior college.

* * *

Last Wednesday afternoon Prof. E. Paul Jones, supervisor of Negro schools of Jefferson County, brought a thought-provoking message to the large audience which gathered at the Warrior High School as he delivered the commencement address. The theme was: "Contributions of the Negro to Our Democratic Society." The speaker proposed three questions for the graduates: First: "What is a democratic society?" In answer he stated, "In my judgment the constitution of the United States, the bill of rights, the declaration of independence are all documtary evidence of the fufll meaning of a democratic people. Democracy is a great social program under way in which an individual is struggling for his rights among the group. The individual profits most in a democratic society who forgets himself and works for the benefit of the group..

"Second: What is the status of the Negro in our present society? The emancipation proclamation struck the shackles from the Negro slaves, but all the essential marks of free men must be won by hard, long struggle through education, health, self reliance and economic prosperity. Today 85 per cent of all Negroes can read and write. In Jefferson County only 2.8 per cent of the Negro population are unable to read and write. Third: What contribution can you make? The following contributions were suggested to the graduates: 1. Seek larger opportunities, and give the best that is in us when we have the opportunity. 2. Develop proper attitudes and curb disgruntled emotionalists. 3. Continue to walk in the footsteps of our Master and Maker by practicing our religious doctrines."

* * *

Last Sunday evening before a large gathering of prominent men and women at a dinner in the Traymore Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., Dr. George Washington Carver, world renowned scientist and director of research and experiment at Tuskegee Institute, was presented the 1940 Humanitarian Award of the Variety Clubs of America.

Dr. Carver is the third person to win this award and was chosen by a committee of prominent newspaper editors, magazine publishers radio commentators and writers.

The winner received a silver plaque, a citation and $1,000 in cash for opening new avenues of income for Southern farmers by developing new products of commercial value from common farm products, thus creating new business ventures that annually bring many millions of dollars to the South.

The two other winners of the award were Miss Martha Berry, founder and director of the Berry School and College at Mt. Berry, Ga., last year's winner, and the Rev. Edward J. Flanagan, founder of Boys Town, Neb.

* * *

Editor Robert Durr, general chairman and director of the membership campaign and new deal program for the Pythian Council of Birmingham and Jefferson County, announces the meeting for Sunday afternoon, May 25, on the sixth floor of the Pythian Temple Building, 310 North Eighteenth Street, at 4 o'clock.

All chancellors commander, officers and members, all co-chairmen, division leaders, members of the Courts of Calanthe and persons interested in the work of the Knights of Pythias are urged to attend.

Reports will be heard on the campaign, and the many new features that the Knights of Pythias have on the program for development, will be discussed.

President A. J. Robinson and officers of the council expect a full attendance of the membership at the meeting.

* * *

That the Negro in America is really doing his share in America's great emergency, was shown last week when the files of the National Medical Association revealed that more than 300 Negro doctors had volunteered for the United States Army Medical Corps since the beginning of the selective service program.

* * *

The annual graduating exercises of the Fairfield Industrial High School will be held Wednesday night, May 28, in the school auditorium at 8 o'clock. The theme of the program will be, "Democracy and the Negro."

Prof. E. J. Oliver, principal of the school, says 56 boys and girls in the senior class will receive di-

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
April 20, 1941

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

By WILLIAM Y. BELL JR.

Activities in connection with the "Clean Up, Paint Up, Plant Up and Fire Prevention Campaign" continued this week with the distribution of 127 pounds of garden seeds among hundreds of Atlanta families by the Atlanta Urban League working through the Cleanup Campaign Committee.

Twenty-eight packets of vegetable seeds and 22 packets of flower seeds were also given out along with several barrels of lime and many bottles of liquid disinfectant, insecticide and scouring solution.

While a complete report of distribution activities was not available, two persons in charge of

The purpose of this bulletin is to reflect significant thought, cultural activity and creditable accomplishment of Negroes in Atlanta.

handing out the materials in different neighborhoods reported that they had distributed the seeds and cleanser to more than 300 people. This led committee members to believe that over a thousand families will be found to have received the materials when the campaign is over.

Distribution was carried on in five different neighborhoods by neighborhood captains working under the direction of Miss Carrie Taylor and Mrs. Julia Washington, co-chairman of the Cleanup Campaign.

GREAT DEMAND

Demand for the materials was particularly heavy in the West Side neighborhood where the distribution was carried on by Mrs. Mary Gray and Miss Taylor. Prof. Charles L. Gideons was also taxed to supply the requests of the Summerhill District. People in the Pittsburgh section applied to Mrs. Ollie Lindsay, and South Atlantians were served by Dr. Willis J. King. Mrs. Mary Garrison took charge of Northeast Atlanta.

The campaign, sponsored each year by the Women's Chamber of Commerce, is directed among the Negro population by the Atlanta Urban League through the Cleanup Committee. Seeds and cleaning materials are donated by Atlanta merchants. Emphasis is placed upon painting up, cleaning up of vacant lots and trashy spaces, observance of fire prevention rules, and the planting of vegetable and flower seeds so that a healthier population and more attractive neighborhoods will result.

Housing Developments

Atlanta took another step toward providing adequate housing acilities for a few of its thousands of underprivileged families who are now forced to live in substandard dwellings when the Atlanta Housing Authority began receiving applications this week for future occupancy in the Grady Homes low-cost housing project.

Designed to accommodate 616 families in living units ranging from two to five rooms, Grady Homes wil afford electric refrigerators, gas heaters, ranges and hot water heaters, the most recent plumbing equipment and well-lighted and ventilated rooms for very moderate rentals.

Tenants will be selected on the basis of income, family size and general suitability for the project. All persons with low incomes who are now living in houses judged to be below the level of safety and decency may apply now and the actual selection of tenants will be made soon.

The Housing Authority will continue to take applications until further notice at the project office, Hilliard and Tanner Streets.

Grady will be the third project opened for Negro occupancy recently by the Housing Authority. John Hope Homes has been filled and the John Eagan Homes project was opened a month ago. The Herndon Homes project is still in the process of construction.

BEGIN CHURCH CLINIC

One of the more significant church activities this week was the opening of a Well Baby Clinic at the Wheat Street Baptist Church pastored by the Rev. William Holmes Borders.

To be held on Thursday afternoons between 2:30 and 3:30 o'clock in the church's clinic room, the clinic will be directed by Dr. Georgia Dwelle and Dr. P. Q. Yancey, assisted by Nurses Bobbie McAfee, I. H. Butt, M. Cater, and Sarah Alford. The clinic has been undertaken in order to meet the demand for more public health activities of a preventive nature.

MOREHOUSE CONCERT

The annual spring concert ot the Morehouse College Glee Club was heard last Friday evening, April 18, in Sale Hall by a large audience of music-lovers who gathered for the occasion from all sections of Atlanta.

Under the direction of Professor Kemper Harreld, director of the Glee Club and other music activities of the College, the group rendered a varied program which was enthusiastically received by the audience. Several selections were sung by the quartette composed of Sidney Greenad, Walter Parks, John Turner and Emanuel Mansfield.

Violin solos were given by Vernon McClean and Luritz Creque, and Emanuel Mansfield and John Turner gave good performances in their tenor and baritone solo selections respectively. The evening's proceeds were given over as part of the Glee Club's contribution to the Morehouse endowment fund.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
May 11, 1941

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

By WILLIAM Y. BELL JR.

Three hundred and sixty-eight Scouts and leaders from every section of Georgia and from some parts of Alabama and South Carolina recently came together at Camp J. K. Orr for a sectional camporal held by Region Six of the Boy Scouts of America.

Considered the best camporal ever held in this section for Negro Scouts, the three-day session attracted more than 100 visitors, many of them prominent Atlantians and Georgians. Among them

The purpose of this bulletin is to reflect significant thought, cultural activity and creditable accomplishment of Negroes in Atlanta.

was Dr. H. Reid Hunter, assistant superintendent of public schools in Atlanta, who praised the work already done in the development of the camp site spoke highly of its future possibilities.

The great amount of interest expressed in the camporal by Scouts of the Atlanta Area Council was reflected in the total of 193 Scouts and leaders from this section. The Chattahoochee Area Council was represented by 59 Scouts and leaders; 36 were from the Flint River Council; 31 from the Blue Ridge Council; 17 from the Northeast Georgia Council, and 16 each from the Northwest and Central Georgia Councils.

Stanley A. Harris, national director of interracial scouting, and A. J. Taylor, his assistant, directed the program. The Rev. John C. Wright, pastor of the First Congregational Church, conducted Sunday morning services for the entire group of campers. Herbert Stuckey, deputy regional executive, served as general co-ordinator, and A. J. Lewis was camporal director. The regular summer camp season opens at Camp Orr on June 28.

Camp Orr is located 26 miles from Atlanta near Jonesboro, and is the Atlanta Area Council camp for Negro Scouts.

Soldiers' Center

The Service Center recently set up to help enlisted men passing through Atlanta is already rendering a much needed service, it was disclosed at the meeting of the Service Center Committee Tuesday afternoon, May 6, at the Butler Street Y. M. C. A. Mrs. Nell Blackshear, hostess in charge of the Center since its organization three weeks ago, reported that 55 service men came into the Center between April 22-29 requesting help in securing showers, lodging places, and various types of amusement including dancing, swimming, singing and piano practice.

She said that the community has responded favorably to the call for help in making the soldiers comfortable during the time they are in the city. Taxis at the Terminal, Union and Greyhound Stations have ben secured to bring the men to the Center and return them in time to met outgoing trains and busses. Several persons have also volunteered their automobiles to transport the men free of charge.

Advised of the Center, station porters agreed to inform the soldiers as they come into the stations and also to tell them of the special taxi service. Through the co-operation of the Lincoln Country Club, men desiring to play golf may do so free of charge. Cars are on call to take the men to the golf club and return them to the Center or the stations.

A dance was held for the soldiers at the Y. M. C. A. last night, several young women agreeing to act as hostesses in connection with this affair. Neighborhood theaters also will supply several passes each week to men desiring to attend shows without charge, it was said. Mrs. Blackshear has also obtained the use of the basement of the First Congregational Church which has a large recreation room and kitchen.

Community Helps

Many members o ftne Neighborhood Union have expressed their interest in helping to make the Service Center a place which will be inviting to the soldiers. Four families have promised to invite different service men to dinner on Sundays and several social, church and civic clubs interested in the Center have pledged their full support.

The service was developed by

Chattanooga, Tenn. Daily Times
May 12, 1941

Activities Among Negroes

BY JASPER T. DUNCAN

Chattanooga Negroes are becoming army and navy-minded rapidly, with the return on furlough of local boys who have enlisted, and had a taste of the type of training they get in the service.

James Taylor Christopher, 609 East Eighth street, who enlisted in the navy last June, is here on furlough, as the light-heavyweight champion of the Pacific fleet of the United States navy.

A former student at Calvin Donaldson Junior High school, he went to Norfolk Training school, before being assigned to the S. S. Brooklyn for Pacific coast duty. He is a mess attendant, first class, and engaged in bouts on the west coast as a part of the recreational activity enjoyed by naval men. He met and kayoed Jim Latley, Jan. 2, in the fourth round of a title battle to win the title Latley had held for a year and seven months.

Christopher has visited Cuba, Australia, China, Panama, Guam, the Philippine Islands and Hawaii during the course of his enlistment and yesterday expressed his determination to enlist for another six years.

Here also on furlough is Robert Richards, an army volunteer, who was a former employe of the Central Y. M. C. A., Georgia avenue. Richards has spent four months at Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

* * *

Aid Flower Day

The Chattanooga Times' Flower day program will be aided by a committee of Negro women headed by Mrs. Albura Fagala, retired supervisor of colored schools in Hamilton county.

She announced yesterday a list of persons from the parent-teacher associations of the county, schools and community in general, who will assist in the work. The committee follows: Genevieve F. Jones, secretary; Bessie Shelton, South Chattanooga representative; Susie Ware, Fort Wood; Mrs. Hiliary Heath, Orchard Knob, and Mrs. L. B. Miller, from the county.

For the convenience of donors of flowers, the committee has arranged for flowers to be left at the home of Mrs. Hite Allen, 848 East Eighth street, from which point they will be taken to The Times office.

* * *

Singers Return

Booker T. Washington County High school's picked chorus of twelve boys and girls returned last week from Washington, where they appeared on the program of the National Folk festival.

According to B. Cortez Tipton, director, the group made appearances in Abingdon, Va., and Constitution hall, as a part of the trip. Hampton institute (Virginia) was the only other Negro organization on the program to sing spirituals and jubilee melodies.

Members of the group that made the trip were Charles C. Coffey, Herman Jones, Marcel Ramsey, Edward and Archie Griffin, Preston Clark, Russell Leonard, Vivian Johnson, Henrietta Kelley White, Mary Bell Patton, Catherine Fitzgerald, Isaac Bearden, Lillian Coffey, Mrs. Cortez Tipton and Mary Henderson.

a committee formed at the suggestion of the Mayor and Chamber of Commerce and assisted by the Social Planning Council. The Center, temporarily lodged in the Butler Street Y. M. C. A., is set up to give different types of services to soldiers who may be in the city for only a few hours and have no friends here.

Soldiers may get pens and stationery in order to write letters, read magazines and books donated by helpful citizens, find out about neighboring theaters, restaurants, hotels, churches and the like, get advice on personal problems and engage in the different kinds of recreation which the "Y" affords.

Members of the committee which met Tuesday to plan future activities of the Center and to consider current problems in its operation were: Nelson C. Jackson, chairman; William E. Inmon, attorney; A. T. Walden, Miss Docia Steele, J. B. Blayton, F. D. Maise, Prof. C. N. Cornell, the Reverends Roland Smith and John C. Wright and William Y. Bell.

Music Festival

A statewide chorus of 200 voices, selections by music groups from Atlanta religious and educational institutions, and the playing of Graham Jackson at the organ will be featured at the Music Festival sponsored by the National Youth Administration of Georgia this afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock in the City Auditorium. Admission is free.

The festival will be co-ordinated with a special broadcast from Hyde Park, where an all-Negro tional Broadcasting system from President and Mrs. Roosevelt. The N. Y. A. Negro mixed chorus of Philadelphia will sing, and Jules Bledsoe will render his original composition, "Ode to America," which he will dedicate to the President of the United States. Mrs. Roosevelt will speak during the brodcast.

The radio program will be heard over the red network of the National Broadcasting System from 4:30 p. m. to 5 p. m., and arrangements have been made for those attending the festival to hear the broadcast through the Auditorium amplifying system.

The festival and broadcast have been arranged in connection with National Music Week, which ends today.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
May 18, 1941

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

By WILLIAM Y. BELL JR.

The Vocational Department of the Washington High Evening School recently held its annual Spring Open House, entertaining a large number of visitors and displaying various articles of work done by students during the current semester.

Samples of the work done in the classes in foods, clothing, tailoring, and home hygiene were exhibited, the work of the clothing class in particular drawing much favorable comment from onlookers. Among those present were Major P. M. Woodward and Mrs. Wenn, superviors of the Vocational Department, and Dr. H. H. Bixler, in charge of testing and guidance for the Atlanta Board of Education.

Teachers in charge of the vocational classes are Mrs. Eva Co van, A. M. Hemphill, A. Jones Craddock, L. M. Moreland and Charles Prothro. Prof. C. L. Gideons is principal.

College Concert

The fourteenth annual Atlanta-Morehouse-Spelman Concert was held in Sisters Chapel last weekend and drew a capacity audience.

Directed by Professor Kemper Harreld, the 50-piece orchestra opened the evening with Tschaikowsky's popular Fifth Symphony excerpt, "Andante Cantabile." Viotti's "Concerto No. 22" in A minor for violin and orchestra was then rendered with Vernon McClean as soloist. The orchestra ended its presentation with selections from "Die Meistersinger."

The combined chorus of 80 voices took the stage and delivered three sixteenth century songs: "Palestrina's "Sanctus," the novel "Echo Song" by Orlando di Lasso, and Bennet's tripping 'All Creatures Now Are Merry Minded."

Jenkins' serene "Grecian Landscape" was rendered by the Spelman College Glee Club directed by Professor Willie Laurence James and received hearty applause from the audience for the delicacy of its presentation. "Second African Dance" by Wendt was the second of the Spelman numbers.

Following a well received piano solo by Alma Stone, '40, who played Chopin's "Scherzo in B Flat Minor," the chous reassembled to sing Mendelssohn's "He, Watching Over Israel;" "The Piper on the Hill" by Stoughton; a Sussex folk song, "Low Down in the Broom" which featured the rich baritone voice of William Harris; and "Just As the Tide was Flowing" an English folk song arranged by Vaughan Williams.

The Morehouse College Glee Club sang Rogers' "The Star," and the Negro jubilee "Ride on Jesus" so successfully that it was called upon for an encore.

The concluding group of numbers by the chorus consisted of J. W. Work's arrangement of "Hammerin' " and "Rockin' Jerusalem" along with an encore, "Dett's "I'll Never Turn Back No More."

Gammon Commencement

The faculty and senior class of Gammon Theological Seminary begin today the first of a series of activities in connection with their commencement exercises which will come to an end on Tuesday morning, May 20, when formal graduation will take place and when the commencement address will be delivered by the Reverend Robert N. Brooks, editor of the Christian Advocate, central edition.

This morning at 9:30, Professor C. A. Talbert will lead the school in a consecreation service with communion to be held in the chapel of Thirkield Hall. At 4 o'clock this afternoon, Dr. Horace G. Smith, president of the Garrett Bibical Instiute, will deliver the baccalaureate sermon.

The annual alumni luncheon will be held tomorrow afternoon at 1 o'clock and will be attended by alumni, members of the graduating class and visitors. This is to be followed by the annual alumni business meeting and reunion of classes in Thirkield Hall at 2:30. At 8 o'clock, President Willis J. King and family will receive trustees, faculty, alumni and friends in the annual President's Commencement Reception.

The graduation exercises will take place Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock in the Thirkield Hall chapel.

Labor Leaders Speak

Atlantians recently had the opportunity of hearing one of the most highly respected labor leaders in the country when A. Phillip Randolph, president of the International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, came to Atlanta for a series of conferences with porters and other railroad workers.

Accompanied by Milton P. Webster, first vice-president of the brotherhood, he spoke to the public at the First Congregational Church, and Radcliffe Memorial Presbyterian Church and to the student body of Morehouse College.

The difficulties encountered in trying to raise the wages and improve the working conditions of porters were narrated and mention was made of recent successes of the brotherhood in this direction.

Listeners learned that the first meeting of the porters was held in New York in August, 1925, at a time when persons who were too active in union activities were liable to discharge. One of the greatest difficulties to overcome, it was said, was the public tendency to discount the porter.

"We tried to educate the public to the point where it could see that even a shiner of shoes was a human being and thus entitled to at least some consideration," Randolph said. "We believe that this has been done and we are certain that the company has come to regard the porter in a more favorable light."

Both speakers referred to the plight of Negro locomotive firemen who are gradually being eased out of employment on the roads through the efforts of the Brotherhood of Railroad Enginemen and Firemen with the collaboration of some railroad lines.

"Negroes built the railroads of the South," said Webster. "They were the loyal, skilled, competent artisans and laborers who laid the basis for later prosperity. When wood-burning locomotives were used and the fireman's job was a backbreaking one; when a man fired 35 tons of coal on each round trip for inadequate wages, these firemen were all right for the job.

"When the jobs have become better and the wages are somewhat higher, however, it is suddenly discovered that these loyal employees, many of them with decades of faithful service behind them, are no longer wanted."

48a-1941
Atlanta Ga Journal
February 16, 1941

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

By WILLIAM Y. BELL JR.

In accordance with the national emphasis on February as Interracial Brotherhood Month, a number of local churches held services commemorating last Sunday, February 9, as Race Relations Day.

Preceded by an interracial fellowship meeting at Wesley Memorial Methodist Church, which was attended by 120 ministers of all denominations, special observances were held at Radcliffe Memorial Presbyterian Church, First Congregational Church, South Atlanta Methodist Church, Wheat Street Baptist Chprch, St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and Clark University.

The purpose of this bulletin is to reflect significant thought, cultural activity and creditable accomplishment of Negroes in Atlanta.

Principal speakers of the day were Dr. J. R. McCain, president of Agnes Scott College, and Dr. Willis J. King, president of Gammon Theological Seminary, who spoke at Radcliffe Memorial; the Rev. P. M. Widenhouse, pastor of Central Congregational Church, and Weaver Marr, chief Scout executive, who spoke at First Congregational, and Dr. Nat G. Long, chairman of the Commission on Interracial Co-operation, who spoke at Clark.

Dr. N. J. Crolley, field secretary of Pension and Relief of the Methodist Church, spoke at South Atlanta Methodist; the Rev. William Holmes Borders spoke in a special broadcast over Station WAGA; and St. Paul's Episcopal Church observed the day by a young people's forum led by Miss Lucy R. Mason, C. I. O. Southern field representative, and W. Y. Bell.

Promoted by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, Race Relations Day is set apart to discuss Christian approaches to better race relations and is observed by co-operating churches all over the country.

Lincoln-Douglass Day

On the occasion of its fifth annual Lincoln-Douglass Day celebration, the Atlanta Civic and Political League brings to the Atlanta public the Rev. M. L. King, pastor of Ebenezer Baptist Church, who delivers the main address of the meeting this afternoon at 3 o'clock at Big Bethel A. M. E Church.

Restricted to the Atlanta area, the League has centered its attention upon creating community pride and has emphasized the duties of citizenship which it believes every civic-minded person should shoulder. Commenting on plans for the celebration this afternoon, J. W. Dobbs, president of the organization, said that the ultimate goal of the League is the betterment of Atlanta through a program of community education on matters of education, recreation, health, housing, etc. The meeting this afternoon is planned as the first step of a renewed drive in this direction.

Maurice Hindus at Spelman

An unusual opportunity to hear a world-famous author and lecturer was given the public on Monday, February 10, when Maurice Hindus spoke on a special assembly at Spelman College.

Speaking on "Stalin and Hitler," Mr. Hindus revealed several current misconceptions of the two dictators in an informal, engaging monologue which was obviously enjoyed by the large audience. He contracted the personalities and lives of the two men following this by a contrast between the Russian and German people.

While Stalin is opposed to all capitalists, he said, Hitler is opposed only to those capitalists who are not German. Another contrast was noted in the position of women in the two countries, Mr. Hindus remarking that women were degraded in the Nazi system whereas Russian intellectuals had always accorded women intellectual equality. The speaker discounted much of Russia's military might by the comment that Russians are individualistic and incompetent in contrast to German competency and group-mindedness.

Mr. Hindus thought that Russia's military threat has been largely negated by Germay's encirclement of her and that the former is now afraid of Germany. He saw the outcome of the war as one in which either Great Britain, Germany or Russia would dictate the peace and expressed the opinion that a British peace would be the least of the alternative evils.

It was the fifth tme in recent years that Mr. Hindus has appeared at Spelman.

Farm Conference Held

More than 50 agricultural leaders from 16 Southern states attended a five-day conference held here recently at the Savoy Hotel in what was regarded as one of the most significant series of meetings held on farm problems in the South this year.

With attention directed to national co-operation for total defense, great interest was shown in ways by means of which federal and state agricultural extension agents could encourage farmers to raise more food and feed crops, and develop better health conditions in rural areas.

Responsibility was placed upon the county farm agents to assist farmers in utilizing all available information on how to run their farms in an economical and productive manner. Agents were also urged to see that farmers were given the opportunity to share in all the benefits developed by the Federal Government such as the cotton stamp plan to reduce cotton acreage, garden payments, etc.

Reports of progress made in the various states indicated that gains had been made, especially in home gardens, rural housing and 4-H Club work. The AAA program was praised for the assistance it has rendered farmers throughout the South in increasing productivity of the soil, encouraging the rotaton of crops, and stimulating more home gardens so that the diet of farmers' families has become more balanced.

Other problems discussed during the course of the conference were the enforced change of many sharecroppers to wage hands, poor soil, improper use of land and livestock, poor health due to diet deficiency and lack of cleanliness, low income, the relationship of landlord and tenant, poor housing, and lack of adequate educational facilities.

Among those attending the Southern Conference of Agricultural Workers were: Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute; J. B. Pierce, field agent, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Hampton Institute; T. M. Campbell, field agent, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Tuskegee Institute; Jiles Hubert, Farm Security Administration, Georgia; Alexander Hurse, Georgia 4-H Clubs; Miss Camilla Weems, and P. H. Stone, Georgia state agent.

WHITE WITH SECTIONS FOR NEGROES

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.
MAR 16 1941

What Negroes Are Doing

The third annual National Newspaper Week, sponsored by Delta Phi Delta Journalistic Society in cooperation with the newspapers of America will be observed March 16-22, it is announced by Otto McClarin, national president of the society.

A feature of the celebration will be the observance of the 114th anniversary of the American colored press and the "Wings Over Jordan" program for Sunday, March 16, is to be devoted to Founders Day for the press, with Moss H. Kendrix, director of the celebration, as speaker.

Previously known as National Bigger and Better Negro Newspaper Week, the theme of the observance this year will be "The Negro Press is an American Institution," and is designed to familiarize America with the accomplishments of colored newspapers since the first edition of Freedmen's Journal appeared 114 years ago, as well as its current contributions to American life.

MAR 16 1941

In a communication with officials of the celebration early last week, President Roosevelt again voiced his approval of the observance, saying: "The opportunity for constructive observance will arouse in all who labor in this field of journalism a fuller and deeper appreciation of the work which they can do and a film determination to do it.

"I trust, too, that the celebration of the 114th anniversary of the first American colored newspaper will inspire all who participate with a renewed sense of the responsibility which is theirs as interpreters of the part colored citizens are to play in our American life."

Working with Mr. Kendriz on the project is an advisory committee, including Dr. Williams S. Braithwaite, of Atlanta University; William H. Huff, Chicago attorney; Cliff Mackay, managing editor of the Atlanta Daily World, and a group of the nation's leading journalists.

* * *

Friends and former students of Talladega College were present in large number at the meeting of the Talladega Club of Birmingham held in Bradford Chapel Sunday afternoon, March 9. President Buel G. Gallagher was guest speaker on this occasion.

In his message Dr. Gallagher said there are four questions by which Talladega College tests herself:

First, does the college have a clear idea of its mission? "Talladega College," stated Dr. Gallagher, "knows its mission—and that mission is to attack the sin of caste, and to provide guidance and opportunities for individuals that they will be able to live successfully in a changing and imperfect social order."

Second, does the college have a reasonably intelligent notion of how to discharge its obligation?

He said: "The curriculum at Talladega is designed to guide the students in exploring, in questioning, in pioneering—to be an inquiring, open-minded, alert and constructive person."

Third, does Talladega College have the people—students, teachers, administrators—capable of doing the job?

MAR 16 1941

"We do not have the full strength, of personnel," the president said, "essential to the efficient and effective discharge of our task. Because our fourth question is: Does Talladega College have the physical equipment and the financial support necessary for the task? And our answer is no, but we are doing what we can with what we have."

* * *

The Girl Reserve Department of the Eighth Avenue Branch Y. W. C. A. offers an opportunity for boys and girls of senior high school level and over to interview outstanding educators and accomplished professional persons of the state in the hope that by so doing it may be able to alleviate unemployment and indolence.

MAR 16 1941

Among the outstanding personages available for interviews at this time is Mrs. A. M. Booker, dean of women at A. and M. College, Normal, Ala. There will also be counselors from Talladega College, State Teachers College and Miles Memorial College. From Birmingham there will be A. G. Gaston, of the South & Gaston Funeral Directors; Prof. Carol Hayes, supervisor of Negro schools for the city of Birmingham, and many others.

All youth seeking higher training or wishing information concerning employment are invited to visit the Y. W. C. A. any afternoon from March 16 through March 23, on week days from 3 to 5 p.m.

* * *

For the past four years the Southern Negro Youth Congress has sponsored each Spring an All-Southern Youth Conference at which time young people from all parts of the South gathered and considered the mutual problems affecting their lives.

This year the National Council of the Southern Negro Youth Congress has voted to hold a series of state conferences in the place of the annual conference. The first in this series of conferences will be held in Ensley, Ala., beginning the evening of March 28. The conference will take the form of the Alabama Youth Legislature, to which representatives of the various organizations in the state will send their delegates to act on problems that are of deep concern to Negroes.

Nurses, to be held at 8 a.m. Friday and Saturday, April 4 and 5, at the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

The subject for the institute is: "Mental Hygiene and Psychiatry."

The State Board of Health is co-

operating, and the Veterans Hospital facility will have a large share in the program. Only expense to the nurses attending will be for lodging, 50 cents a night, and also be awarded a prize.

* * *

According to Miss Linna H. Denny, R. N., executive secretary of the State Board of Nurse Examiners, the board is again sponsoring a two-day Institute for Colored

clubs and individuals a special invitation to take booths as an opportunity to raise money for themselves and at the same time to help a very worthy cause. The booth with most beautiful decoration will

MAR 16 1941

The Girl Reserve Committee of the Eighth Avenue Branch, Y. W. C. A., has decided to raise the their local talent on the program. money for its Camp and Conference Fund this year by means of a gigantic Spring festival. This one-

48a-1941
Atlanta Ga Journal
February 16, 1941

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

The purpose of this bulletin is to reflect significant thought, cultural activity and creditable accomplishment of Negroes in Atlanta.

By WILLIAM Y. BELL JR.

In accordance with the national emphasis on February as Interracial Brotherhood Month, a number of local churches held services commemorating last Sunday, February 9, as Race Relations Day.

Preceded by an interracial fellowship meeting at Wesley Memorial Methodist Church, which was attended by 120 ministers of all denominations, special observances were held at Radcliffe Memorial Presbyterian Church, First Congregational Church, South Atlanta Methodist Church, Wheat Street Baptist Chprch, St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and Clark University.

Principal speakers of the day were Dr. J. R. McCain, president of Agnes Scott College, and Dr. Willis J. King, president of Gammon Theological Seminary, who spoke at Radcliffe Memorial; the Rev. P. M. Widenhouse, pastor of Central Congregational Church, and Weaver Marr, chief Scout executive, who spoke at First Congregational, and Dr. Nat G. Long, chairman of the Commission on Interracial Co-operation, who spoke at Clark.

Dr. N. J. Crolley, field secretary of Pension and Relief of the Methodist Church, spoke at South Atlanta Methodist; the Rev. William Holmes Borders spoke in a special broadcast over Station WAGA; and St. Paul's Episcopal Church observed the day by a young people's forum led by Miss Lucy R. Mason, C. I. O. Southern field representative, and W. Y. Bell.

Promoted by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, Race Relations Day is set apart to discuss Christian approaches to better race relations and is observed by co-operating churches all over the country.

Lincoln-Douglass Day

On the occasion of its fifth annual Lincoln-Douglass Day celebration, the Atlanta Civic and Political League brings to the Atlanta public the Rev. M. L. King, pastor of Ebenezer Baptist Church, who delivers the main address of the meeting this afternoon at 3 o'clock at Big Bethel A. M. E Church.

Restricted to the Atlanta area, the League has centered its attention upon creating community pride and has emphasized the duties of citizenship which it believes every civic-minded person should shoulder. Commenting on plans for the celebration this afternoon, J. W. Dobbs, president of the organization, said that the ultimate goal of the League is the betterment of Atlanta through a program of community education on matters of education, recreation, health, housing, etc. The meeting this afternoon is planned as the first step of a renewed drive in this direction.

Maurice Hindus at Spelman

An unusual opportunity to hear a world-famous author and lecturer was given the public on Monday, February 10, when Maurice Hindus spoke on a special assembly at Spelman College.

Speaking on "Stalin and Hitler," Mr. Hindus revealed several current misconceptions of the two dictators in an informal, engaging monologue which was obviously enjoyed by the large audience. He contracted the personalities and lives of the two men following this by a contrast between the Russian and German people.

While Stalin is opposed to all capitalists, he said, Hitler is opposed only to those capitalists who are not German. Another contrast was noted in the position of women in the two countries, Mr. Hindus remarking that women were degraded in the Nazi system whereas Russian intellectuals had always accorded women intellectual equality. The speaker discounted much of Russia's military might by the comment that Russians are individualistic and incompetent in contrast to German competency and group-mindedness.

Mr. Hindus thought that Russia's military threat has been largely negated by Germay's encirclement of her and that the former is now afraid of Germany. He saw the outcome of the war as one in which either Great Britain, Germany or Russia would dictate the peace and expressed the opinion that a British peace would be the least of the alternative evils.

It was the fifth tme in recent years that Mr. Hindus has appeared at Spelman.

Farm Conference Held

More than 50 agricultural leaders from 16 Southern states attended a five-day conference held here recently at the Savoy Hotel in what was regarded as one of the most significant series of meetings held on farm problems in the South this year.

With attention directed to national co-operation for total defense, great interest was shown in ways by means of which federal and state agricultural extension agents could encourage farmers to raise more food and feed crops, and develop better health conditions in rural areas.

Responsibility was placed upon the county farm agents to assist farmers in utilizing all available information on how to run their farms in an economical and productive manner. Agents were also urged to see that farmers were given the opportunity to share in all the benefits developed by the Federal Government such as the cotton stamp plan to reduce cotton acreage, garden payments, etc.

Reports of progress made in the various states indicated that gains had been made, especially in home gardens, rural housing and 4-H Club work. The AAA program was praised for the assistance it has rendered farmers throughout the South in increasing productivity of the soil, encouraging the rotation of crops, and stimulating more home gardens so that the diet of farmers' families has become more balanced.

Other problems discussed during the course of the conference were the enforced change of many sharecroppers to wage hands, poor soil, improper use of land and livestock, poor health due to diet deficiency and lack of cleanliness, low income, the relationship of landlord and tenant, poor housing, and lack of adequate educational facilities.

Among those attending the Southern Conference of Agricultural Workers were: Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute; J. B. Pierce, field agent, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Hampton Institute; T. M. Campbell, field agent, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Tuskegee Institute; Jiles Hubert, Farm Security Administration, Georgia; Alexander Hurse, Georgia 4-H Clubs; Miss Camilla Weems, and P. H. Stone, Georgia state agent.

WHITE WITH SECTIONS FOR NEGROES

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.
MAR 16 1941

What Negroes Are Doing

The third annual National Newspaper Week, sponsored by Delta Phi Delta Journalistic Society in cooperation with the newspapers of America will be observed March 16-22, it is announced by Otto McClarin, national president of the society.

A feature of the celebration will be the observance of the 114th anniversary of the American colored press and the "Wings Over Jordan" program for Sunday, March 16, is to be devoted to Founders Day for the press, with Moss H. Kendrix, director of the celebration, as speaker.

Previously known as National Bigger and Better Negro Newspaper Week, the theme of the observance this year will be "The Negro Press is an American Institution," and is designed to familiarize America with the accomplishments of colored newspapers since the first edition of Freedmen's Journal appeared 114 years ago, as well as its current contributions to American life.

MAR 16 1941

In a communication with officials of the celebration early last week, President Roosevelt again voiced his approval of the observance, saying: "The opportunity for constructive observance will arouse in all who labor in this field of journalism a fuller and deeper appreciation of the work which they can do and a film determination to do it.

"I trust, too, that the celebration of the 114th anniversary of the first American colored newspaper will inspire all who participate with a renewed sense of the responsibility which is theirs as interpreters of the part colored citizens are to play in our American life."

Working with Mr. Kendriz on the project is an advisory committee, including Dr. Williams S. Braithwaite, of Atlanta University; William H. Huff, Chicago attorney; Cliff Mackay, managing editor of the Atlanta Daily World, and a group of the nation's leading journalists.

* * *

Friends and former students of Talladega College were present in large number at the meeting of the Talladega Club of Birmingham held in Bradford Chapel Sunday afternoon, March 9. President Buel G. Gallagher was guest speaker on this occasion.

In his message Dr. Gallagher said there are four questions by which Talladega College tests herself:

First, does the college have a clear idea of its mission? "Talladega College," stated Dr. Gallagher, "knows its mission—and that mission is to attack the sin of caste, and to provide guidance and opportunities for individuals that they will be able to live successfully in a changing and imperfect social order."

Second, does the college have a reasonably intelligent notion of how to discharge its obligation?

He said: "The curriculum at Talladega is designed to guide the students in exploring, in questioning, in pioneering—to be an inquiring, open-minded, alert and constructive person."

Third, does Talladega College have the people—students, teachers, administrators—capable of doing the job?

MAR 16 1941

"We do not have enough strength of personnel," the president said, "essential to the efficient and effective discharge of our task. Because our fourth question is: Does Talladega College have the physical equipment and the financial support necessary for the task? And our answer is no, but we are doing what we can with what we have."

* * *

The Girl Reserve Department of the Eighth Avenue Branch Y. W. C. A. offers an opportunity for boys and girls of senior high school level and over to interview outstanding educators and accomplished professional persons of the state in the hope that by so doing it may be able to alleviate unemployment and indolence.

MAR 16 1941

Among the outstanding personages available for interviews at this time is Mrs. A. M. Booker, dean of women at A. and M. College, Normal, Ala. There will also be counselors from Talladega College, State Teachers College and Miles Memorial College. From Birmingham there will be A. G. Gaston, of the South & Gaston Funeral Directors; Prof. Carol Hayes, supervisor of Negro schools for the city of Birmingham, and many others.

All youth seeking higher training or wishing information concerning employment are invited to visit the Y. W. C. A. any afternoon from March 16 through March 23, on week days from 3 to 5 p.m.

* * *

For the past four years the Southern Negro Youth Congress has sponsored each Spring an All-Southern Youth Conference at which time young people from all parts of the South gathered and considered the mutual problems affecting their lives.

This year the National Council of the Southern Negro Youth Congress has voted to hold a series of state conferences in the place of the annual conference. The first in this series of conferences will be held in Ensley, Ala., beginning the evening of March 28. The conference will take the form of the Alabama Youth Legislature, to which representatives of the various organizations in the state will send their delegates to act on problems that are of deep concern to Negroes.

According to Miss Linna H. Denny, R. N., executive secretary of the State Board of Nurse Examiners, the board is again sponsoring a two-day Institute for Colored

MAR 16 1941

The Girl Reserve Branch, Y. W. C. A., has decided to raise the money for its Camp and Conference Fund this year by means of a gigantic Spring festival.

cafeteria service for meals.

The Alabama State Colored Graduate Nurses Association will hold its annual meeting at the same time and place.

MAR 16 1941

* * *

Friday, April 4, Tuskegee Institute students, faculty and friends will assemble in the institute chapel to pay memorial tribute to Robert R. Moton, successor to Booker T. Washington, and president emeritus of Tuskegee Institute, who died May 31, 1940.

Leo Favrot, educator, and for many years a member of the general education board, and Dr. Channing H. Tobias, of the national board of the Y. M. C. A., have accepted invitations of Dr. F. D. Patterson to deliver the principal addresses on the memorial program.

Birmingham Ala News
March 16, 1941

What Negroes Are Doing

The third annual National Newspaper Week, sponsored by Delta Phi Delta Journalistic Society in cooperation with the newspapers of America will be observed March 16-22, it is announced by Otto McClarin, national president of the society.

A feature of the celebration will be the observance of the 114th anniversary of the American colored press and the "Wings Over Jordan" program for Sunday, March 16, is to be devoted to Founders Day for the press, with Moss H. Kendrix, director of the celebration, as speaker.

Previously known as National Bigger and Better Negro Newspaper Week, the theme of the observance this year will be "The Negro Press is an American Institution," and is designed to familiarize America with the accomplishments of colored newspapers since the first edition of Freedmen's Journal appeared 114 years ago, as well as its current contributions to American life.

In a communication with officials of the celebration early last week, President Roosevelt again voiced his approval of the observance, saying: "The opportunity for constructive observance will arouse in all who labor in this field of journalism a fuller and deeper appreciation of the work which they can do and a film determination to do it.

"I trust, too, that the celebration of the 114th anniversary of the first American colored newspaper will inspire all who participate with a renewed sense of the responsibility which is theirs as interpreters of the part colored citizens are to play in our American life."

Working with Mr. Kendriz on the project is an advisory committee, including Dr. Williams S. Braithwaite, of Atlanta University; William H. Huff, Chicago attorney; Cliff Mackay, managing editor of the Atlanta Daily World, and a group of the nation's leading journalists.

* * *

Friends and former students of Talladega College were present in large number at the meeting of the Talladega Club of Birmingham held in Bradford Chapel Sunday afternoon, March 9. President Buel G. Gallagher was guest speaker on this occasion.

In his message Dr. Gallagher said there are four questions by which Talladega College tests herself:

First, does the college have a clear idea of its mission? "Talladega College," stated Dr. Gallagher, "knows its mission—and that mission is to attack the sin of caste, and to provide guidance and opportunities for individuals that they will be able to live successfully in a changing and imperfect social order."

Second, does the college have a reasonably intelligent notion of how to discharge its obligation?

He said: "The curriculum at Talladega is designed to guide the students in exploring, in questioning, in pioneering—to be an inquiring, open-minded, alert and constructive person."

Third, does Talladega College have the people—students, teachers, administrators—capable of doing the job?

"We do not have the full strength of personnel," the president said, "essential to the efficient and effective discharge of our task. Because our fourth question is: Does Talladega College have the physical equipment and the financial support necessary for the task? And our answer is no, but we are doing what we can with what we have."

* * *

The Girl Reserve Department of the Eighth Avenue Branch Y. W. C. A. offers an opportunity for boys and girls of senior high school level and over to interview outstanding educators and accomplished professional persons of the state in the hope that by so doing it may be able to alleviate unemployment and indolence.

Among the outstanding personages available for interviews at this time is Mrs. A. M. Booker, dean of women at A. and M. College, Normal, Ala. There will also be counselors from Talladega College, State Teachers College and Miles Memorial College. From Birmingham there will be A. G. Gaston, of the South & Gaston Funeral Directors; Prof. Carol Hayes, supervisor of Negro schools for the city of Birmingham, and many others.

All youth seeking higher training or wishing information concerning employment are invited to visit the Y. W. C. A. any afternoon from March 16 through March 23, on week days from 3 to 5 p.m.

* * *

For the past four years the Southern Negro Youth Congress has sponsored each Spring an All-Southern Youth Conference at which time young people from all parts of the South gathered and considered the mutual problems affecting their lives.

This year the National Council of the Southern Negro Youth Congress has voted to hold a series of state conferences in the place of the annual conference. The first in this series of conferences will be held in Ensley, Ala., beginning the evening of March 28. The conference will take the form of the Alabama Youth Legislature, to which representatives of the various organizations in the state will send their delegates to act on problems that are of deep concern to Negroes.

According to Henry O. Mayfield, national vice chairman of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, the meeting will be held in Ensley Hall, 304½ Nineteenth Street, Ensley.

* * *

The Girl Reserve Committee of the Eighth Avenue Branch, Y. M. C. A., has decided to raise the money for its Camp and Conference Fund this year by means of a gigantic Spring festival. This one-day affair will be held at Smithfield Court Auditorium and grounds on Saturday, March 29.

There will be stunts, games, parades, folk dances and races. Prizes for winners in each event will be awarded. All clubs and other organizations are invited to participate in these events and to place their local talent on the program.

The committee extends to all clubs and individuals a special invitation to take booths as an opportunity to raise money for themselves and at the same time to help a very worthy cause. The booth with most beautiful decoration will also be awarded a prize.

* * *

According to Miss Linna H. Denny, R. N., executive secretary of the State Board of Nurse Examiners, the board is again sponsoring a two-day Institute for Colored Nurses, to be held at 8 a.m. Friday and Saturday, April 4 and 5, at the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

The subject for the institute is: "Mental Hygiene and Psychiatry." The State Board of Health is cooperating, and the Veterans Hospital facility will have a large share in the program. Only expense to the nurses attending will be for lodging, 50 cents a night, and cafeteria service for meals.

The Alabama State Colored Graduate Nurses Association will hold its annual meeting at the same time and place.

* * *

Friday, April 4, Tuskegee Institute students, faculty and friends will assemble in the institute chapel to pay memorial tribute to Robert R. Moton, successor to Booker T. Washington, and president emeritus of Tuskegee Institute, who died May 31, 1940.

Leo Favrot, educator, and for many years a member of the general education board, and Dr. Channing H. Tobias, of the national board of the Y. M. C. A., have accepted invitations of Dr. F. D. Patterson to deliver the principal addresses on the memorial program.

Grove Hill, Ala., Democrat
March 6, 1941

Notes Of Interest To The Colored People

I don't think we can start too soon talking about food and feed production. If conditions were normal in every respect, it would be very necessary that we raise enough feed and food to supply our families. With the war now going on, and we cannot tell for how long, it is more important that we produce more of the produce which we consume at home.

We cannot buy 30c pork with 10c cotton, nor pay 35c a peck for meal with 60c corn. Such things are not for us to buy, but are for those people whose jobs take them to work in places other than the farm.

Irish potatoes should be planted right away, if you have not planted already. Irish potatoes are easily kept. Why not plant enough to last at least until sweet potatoes are ready. Two or three rows in one end of the garden will not do this.

It would pay the most of us to plant a few acres of early corn for early feed.

A hundred colored farmers in the county have made application for phosphate, and nearly a hundred for Kudzu crowns. This is a healthy sign.

A. A. Hicks, Negro Co. Agent.

Butler, Ala., Advocate
March 20, 1941

NEWS OF INTEREST TO COLORED PEOPLE

The Melvin 4-H Club met at the regular hour, March 10.

The club opening the meeting with a song, "The more we get together." Roll call; song "Blessed Jesus."

The program committee came forward with a very timely program of Negro Education. B. T. Washington, and James W. Johnson sang, 'Lift every voice and sing'.

Plans were discussed for an Easter Egg hunt. Each member is to bring three cooked and dyed eggs. Agent White lectured on personal cleanliness to the girls and Agent Agnew discussed individual projects to the boys.

The club pledge was given and then adjournment.

The adult club met, with six members present. The president presided over the meeting, opening with song and prayer.

Agent Agnew lectured on the AAA program plan for 1941. Agent White on the necessity of a good garden for spring.

A. B. Halsell, Reporter

The colored citizens of Choctaw County should be proud of our county agent, T. R. Agnew, and our home demonstration agent, Mary E. White. I feel that they have done a great work since they have been appointed to the county. They have got a office which means much to the county.

They have shown interest in our boys and girls in organizing clubs over the county. They have caused people to go to Tuskegee who wouldn't have otherwise. Agent Agnew is teaching our boys a new method of farming and how to save, for we all know it's not what you make it's what you save.

Eddie L. Young

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

News Among The Colored People

BY REV. C. W. KELLY

FEB 20 1941

A lecture, the first of a series to be presented under the sponsorship of the Community Service Foundation, was given by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Professor of Sociology, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga. Monday evening, February 17th. The subject of the lecture was, "The Role of Cooperatives in Negro Life." The program was begun with community singing under the direction of Mrs. Harry Sims when many of the more familiar songs were sung by the audience. A large audience greeted the celebrated speaker and are grateful to the School of Education for such a profitable evening.

The Tuskegee Institute Quintette presented a delightful and full program at the Greenwood Baptist Church Monday evening.

The Annual Mid-Winter Conference of Negro Extension Agents in Alabama is in session all this week, Monday through Friday at the Institute.

Macon County Boys Day will be observed, as usual Friday, February 21st in Logan Hall. Boys from every school in the county will be here, a thousand or more in number. Each school will have its individual project in some phase of education to be presented on the large stage in spacious Logan Hall. Superintendent of Education for the County, Mr. Riley, will be present and address the boys. The popular Spelling Match that is the usual part of the Boys Day will close the exercises.

The famous Westminster Choir with Dr. John Finley Williamson, Conductor, presented an unusually entertaining program of varied class music in the Institute Chapel Friday evening. Pitts Sanborn of the World-Telegram, N. Y. in his appraisal of the choir as "One of the Finest Choral Bodies in Existence" doubtless was corroborated by many in the large audience which greeted the singers. We are indebted to Mr. Flood and the Entertainment Course for such a profitable evening.

Maurice Hindus, one of the best informed American Citizens on World Affairs spoke in the Institute Chapel Sunday evening. The universally popular author and speaker gripped his vast audience as he explained and described the situation in Europe.

FEB 20 1941

Rev. Ralph Stewart, pastor of the A. M. E. Church, Portsmouth, Va. occupied the Institute pulpit Sunday morning.

Rev. William Holmes Borders of the Wheat Street Baptist Church, Atlanta, Ga. will preach in the Chapel next Sunday morning in the absence of the Chaplain who will be away on a preaching engagement. Dr. Borders has been here before and will be remembered as the minister who conducted so successfully the Week of Prayer last year. Worshippers at the Chapel service are glad to learn of this popular minister's return to us and will eagerly anticipate his message.

FEB 20 1941

Upsilon Chapter of Phi Delta Kappa Sorority met Tuesday night at the home of Soror Katie J. Miller. Final plans were made for the annual chitterling supper to be had March 21 at the home of Soror T. N. Roberts.

A Krinon Club was organized Sunday afternoon at the home of Soror Madge Cravens. The members are Mrs. Dennis S. Hicks, Mrs. Anne H. Peterson and Mrs. Mary F. McDavid, State Jeanns' Supervisor.

Mrs. Helen Holland was hostess to the Modernistic Bridge Club at her home in Greenwood Tuesday evening.

The Merry Matrons Club met with Mrs. Pearl Hunt at her home Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Willa Green Rose from Luter, Oklahoma is here visiting her son a student of Aviation and to be at the service of her sister in law, Mrs. W. T. B. Williams whose husband, Dr. Williams is sick. Mrs. Rose has a daughter in Talladega College whom she visited Sunday afternoon. Mrs. Esther Tyler, sister of Dr. Williams, accompanied Mrs. Rose to Talledega.

Rev. J. M. Merritt, Evangelist under the National Baptist Convention preached at the Greenwood Baptist Church Sunday morning and at the Bethel Baptist Church Sunday afternoon and night.

The condition of Dr. W. T. B. Williams is reported somewhat better at this writing.

LEWIS ADAMS SCHOOL NEWS

Coronation of King and Queen At the Lewis Adams School

For the past four weeks interest has been shown on the part of students, parents, teachers and friends of the Lewis Adams School. We have had a contest to determine who would be the reigning king and queen of the Lewis Adams School for 1941.

The queen little Miss Annie Dan Marcus of the Eighth was beautiful in her spangled white dress and beautiful long silk train which was held by the train bearers. Miss Marcus was the queen and winner of the first prize having raised $26.00.

Little Miss Virginia Philips of the second grade was the runner-up. She was ill and could not be present. She will be closely associated with the queen. She received the second prize, having raised $25.30.

Little Master Howard Settler of the third grade was the King He was crowned king and was winner of the third prize having raised $11.50. He was handsome in his robe of crimson and gold.

The teachers and students thank all relatives and friends for helping us to have a successful contest and beautiful coronations.

Birmingham, Ala. News
March 23, 1941

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

By special dispensation, the Pythian lodges of Birmingham will hold the anniversary and Thanksgiving exercises Sunday, March 30, at 3:30 p.m. at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, Dr. D. F. Thompson, pastor, is scheduled to deliver the annual sermon.

A program in keeping with the work of the order will be rendered. A parade is planned with the uniform rank and ladies' drill corps leading, and, according to the committee, music will be furnished by the Parker High School and Lincoln School Bands.

Officers and members, uniform rank men and ladies' drill corps are urged to meet the Pythian council at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon on the sixth floor of the Pythian Temple Building. The program for next Sunday will be announced and the line of march for the parade will be given at the council meeting.

* * *

The residence of Mrs. A. H. Parker on North Fifth Street was the place of the annual meeting of the Girls Service League March 11. The attendance was large and enthusiastic, and the election of officers was carried out with the following as the personnel for the year 1941:

President, Mrs. Lula J. Smith; vice president, Mrs. A. M. Brown; recording secretary, Mrs. Clara M. Wilson; assistant, Mrs. Lucy I. Tankersley; corresponding secretary, Mrs. L. S. Moore; treasurer of special fund, Mrs. A. H. Parker; secretary-treasurer, Miss Nora H. Martin; organizer, Mrs. C. W. Brooks; extension agent, John W. Mitchell, Stockham Y. M. C. A.; chaplain, the Rev. L. B. Bascom, of Acipco Y. M. C. A.; founder-director, Mrs. Pauline Bray Fletcher, and Benjamin H. Craig, reporter.

* * *

Last Wednesday was an eventful day at Eureka School, West End, of which Miss Mallalieu Shumpert is principal.

A unique program was carried out in connection with the presentation and acceptance of an American flag, given to the school by the Gen. Gorgas Auxiliary Post No. 1.

The program got under way with the West End High School Band playing, followed by scripture reading and invocation by the Rev. G. T. Townsel, pastor of First Baptist Church of Eureka. Welcome was given by the principal, Miss Shumpert. N. H. Price, principal of West End High School, introduced the large number of distinguished guests, among them: Dr. C. B. Glenn, superintendent of education; Mrs. George N. Whatley, Jr., president of West End High P.-T. A., Mrs. W. A. Davis chairman, and members of the executive board; Miss Poore, supervisor of writing; Prof. C. W. Hayes, supervisor of Negro schols, anod the R. O. T. C. of West End High School.

The history of the flag was given by the Eureka School, and the presentation of the flag was made by Mrs. J. W. Morgan, Americanism chairman of Gen. Gorgas Auxiliary No. 1. Acceptance of the flag on behalf of the school was by Gilbert Robinson, representative of the Safety Council.

Music was rendered by the West End High School Band, and included many patriotic marches and hymns and the national anthem.

* * *

Miles Memorial College will celebrate two outstanding events beginning on Friday, Founder's Day will be held at the college, the service taking place at noon. The Rev. C. C. Cowsen, of Thomasville, Ala., a former student at the college, will give the principal address. Music will be furnished by the college chorus. The service will end on the campus with the dedication of the tree recently planted by the senior class.

Sunday, March 30, at 4:15 p.m., Miles Memorial College will present a Spring musicale. William A. Long, baritone, will appear as guest soloist. He will be assisted by the college choral groups under the direction of Mrs. Gregory Durr White. Mr. Long received the bachelor of arts degree with honors in Miles in May, 1939. After teaching for a year in the Jefferson County school system, he received a scholarship to do graduate study, and at present is enrolled at Atlanta University, Atlanta, where he is a candidate for the master of arts degree.

* * *

Negro citizens of Birmingham and Fairfield are very enthusiastic over the recent organization of the Fairfield-Vineville Negro section of the Jefferson County Sportsmen's Association. A large number of interested persons attended the initial meeting at Vineville Friday night of last week.

Named president of the organization is the Rev. A. Beal, of Vinesville; vice, president, Henry Noland, and Caiphus Newton as secretary; Chairman Tedd Joy, of the game sanctuary committee of the Jefferson County Sportsmen's Association, has allotted a tract of land to the association near Oxmoor for a Negro hunting preserve, according to information from President Allan Gray, of the J. C. S. A.

Savannah, Ga., Press
March 20, 1941

News of Interest to Colored People

By J. G. LEMON

More than three thousand colored teachers, county farm and home demonstration workers, heads of state high schools, elementary schools and colleges, professional and business men and women will attend the annual meeting of the Georgia State Teachers and Educational Association at Augusta, April 10, 11, 12. The central meetings will be held at the C. T. Walker High School, while group meetings will be held at Haines Institute and Paine College. Outstanding among the matters to be discussed will be the national defense program in the negro schools of Georgia, equal pay for negro teachers according to teacher qualification, and the training of young negro students in skilled trades for national defense. These matters have given negro leaders much concern during the past few months and much consideration has already been given to them in district and division meetings over the state. This year is also election year, when officers for the next two years will be chosen. J. L. Grant, veteran educator of Darien, has been head of the body for the past two years. It is expected that memorials will come from the meeting, addressed to the heads of defense leaders at Washington, calling on them to open up the doors of opportunity to negro students who wish to enter defense industries now closed to them.

Roland Hayes, nationally known tenor, will appear in recital here April 4th under auspices of the Savannah Business Men's Improvement Association and the Iota Phi Lambda Sorority, with Georgia State College co-operating. It has been quite ten years since the last appearance of the distinguished singer, and his coming again will be a great event among music lovers hereabouts. The local committee on arrangements plans to bring numbers of people to Savannah from nearby cities and sections of Georgia, and the adjoining states to hear Mr. Hayes. It is also expected that local white people interested in the great tenor, will turn out in large numbers to hear him. Since his last appearance in Savannah, that being his second engagement, Mr. Hayes has been on tour in Europe for four seasons, in South America and in Africa. He was acclaimed for his high artistry everywhere. It is interesting to note that Hayes was born in North Georgia, and still maintains large interests there.

The State Tri-Y conference will be held at Georgia State College here April 21-27, and will bring to Savannah an array of distinguished speakers and Y workers, including H. W. Rohrer, executive secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of Georgia; President Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College; Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of the Fort Valley College, besides hundreds of delegates and representatives of young religious workers from various colleges and cities of the state.

The annual summer school of the Georgia State College will be held in two sessions as usual the coming summer, according to plans just announced by President B. F. Hubert of the local college. The first session will be held from June 9 to July 12, and the second session will extend from July 14 to August 16, both at the Georgia State College. A second session will also be held as usual at the Log Cabin Center in Hancock county between July 14 and August 16. This latter always attracts a large attendance because of the variety and interest of the session there. It combines, in addition to the regular teacher and student courses, instruction in social and religious effort, recreation and athletics, besides medical clinics by leading physicians of the state. There will also be held the regular annual religious institute for ministers and laymen engaged in church and Sunday school work. Leaders of the various departments of the center's summer work will be announced later.

Large numbers of young men of the race are again being called to service in the United States army under the selective service act of 1940. Every day now, numbers of young men are completing their questionnaires and awaiting examination and induction into the army. Most of the young colored men are being sent to Fort Benning at Columbus, and to Fort Bragg in North Carolina. It has been interesting to note that the spirit of loyalty and patriotism has characterized practically all of the negro registrants, and that there has been no effort to evade the draft at all. All seem willing and anxious to answer the call of their country to arms. It is planned by leaders of national defense efforts to induct negroes into all branches of the service, including the army, navy and air forces. Two hundred and fifty young colored men will soon be brought to the Savannah Air Base, and arrangements to receive them are already being made. Many are also going to be trained for pilot duty, principally at Tuskegee Institute. The nation is on its way to full preparedness now, and it is going to use its negro manpower to the full extent. The records show that colored men have made courageous and loyal soldiers in all capacities of war service.

Negro units of the Red Cross are already fully organized and engaged in doing their share of the work assigned to women of the Red Cross. A group has begun the making of surgical dressings, bandages and other items with which the American Red Cross is charged. The work has been largely under the direction of A. C. Clements.

The three divisions of ex-service men in Savannah, including the Spanish War Veterans, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the World War Veterans and their auxiliaries have already arranged a reading room and recreation center for colored soldiers and CCC young men at the Masonic Temple, West Gwinnett street. The rooms are well arranged, splendidly kept and comfortable. They are open at all times to the colored draftees, soldiers of the regular army, CCC men and their friends, and without charge. There is an attendant on hand to facilitate the affairs of the men and to give information they may desire. The public is invited to inspect the center.

Rev. E. G. Washington, local minister and member of First Bryan Baptist Church, has been called to the pastorate of Mt. Tabor Baptist Church of this city. The congregation of Mt. Tabor appear to have found in the Rev. Washington the qualities of leadership which that group needs and has honored him with the call.

Marian Anderson, acknowledged as one of the great singers of the age, was awarded the $10,000 Edward A. Bok prize at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia, her home town, this week, before an audience of people, white and colored, high in music and business circles. Immediately following the award, Miss Anderson remarked in acknowledging it, "I fully realize the big and deep significance of the honor." "The money," she said, "shall enable some poor, unfortunate, but nevertheless talented people to do something of which they have dreamed all their young lives." Miss Anderson is well known in Savannah, where she has appeared on two occasions in concert. Since her appearance here she has won signal and distinct honor and acclaim, both in America and Europe. It was Marian Anderson for whom Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt arranged the mammoth outdoor concert in Washington, two years ago, after the D. A. R. had refused to permit her concert in Constitution Hall. Miss Anderson later sang before an outdoor audience of 75,000 people, while Secretary Ickes presided at the exercise. She later sang at the White House.

Plans for the remodeling of the old Maple Street School building, long an eyesore as a public school, and for the building of schools at Monteith and Burroughs, and for a vocational building at Woodville, and for a school at Pooler were adopted by the Board of Education of Chatham county this week. We are glad to note that as soon as the board got funds in hand to do this much-needed work it began the work immediately. These schools are much needed as well as there must soon be a new negro public school in the northwestern section of the city to care for the larger number of children who will be located in the Yamacraw and nearby sections because of increased low-rent housing. We are certain the board has this change of residence of many children because of the housing in mind.

President Benjamin F. Hubert of the Georgia State College will be the guest speaker at Butler Presbyterian Church Sunday evening, March 23rd, at 8 o'clock. He will speak on the subject, "The Condition of the Nation." The college quartet will render selections. A strong and attractive supporting program will also be rendered by the church choir. The public is invited to witness this vital program. Rev. C. H. Richmond is pastor.

"Allison's House" is the title of an interesting little drama which will be presented very soon by members of the Junior League with the assistance of several local persons of dramatic talent. During the past week Dorothy Scott, who will direct the play, has been selecting persons adapted to the several interesting roles. Rehearsals will begin next week, and will con-

Birmingham, Ala. News
March 30, 1941

What 'Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

At a recent meeting at association headquarters in Washington, J. Finley Wilson, grand exalted ruler, was elected president of the Ethiopian World Federation, Incorporated, an organization devoted to the liberation of Abyssinia.

This organization is devoting itself at present to the raising of funds to aid Haile Selassie and those associated with him in fighting to push Italian troops out of Ethiopia. Funds raised will be distributed under regulations provided by the United States government.

The new president asks that all colored America join with him in this effort. Especially is he anxious that all Elk lodges and temples aid in the campaign.

Those interested are requested to communicate with Atty. Lucius DeLaney, 1 West One Hundred Twenty-Fifth Street, New York City, or with the grand exalted ruler, 1813 Vernon Avenue, Northwest, Washington.

* * *

According to Col. William Washington, chairman, the sixty-first anniversary and thanksgiving ceremony of the Knights of Pythias will be held in Birmingham at 3:30 p.m. Sunday at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church.

A parade will precede the program at the church, and all Uniform Rank Companies, Ladies Drill Corps, all members of the Knights of Pythias, the Court of Calanthe, Juveniles, and other branches of the order are urged to assemble at the Pythian Temple, 310 North Eighteenth Street, at 2 p.m. The parade will move off from this point at 2:30 and will be led by the Parker High School and the Lincoln School Bands.

The following line of march has been announced: Assemble: Pythian Temple Building, 310 North Eighteenth Street; north on Eighteenth Street to Fourth Avenue; west to Fourteenth Street; north to Sixth Avenue; west to Tenth Street; north to Eighth Avenue; east to Fourteenth Street; south to Seventh Avenue; east to Sixteenth Street; south to the church at Sixteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

The sermon will be delivered by the Rev. D. F. Thompson, D. D., pastor of Sixteenth Street Baptist Church.

* * *

A meeting of the Children's Home Hospital Board was held recently at the home of Mrs. A. H. Parker, with the president, Mrs. E. R. Johnson, presiding.

The president announced that the State Medical Association will meet in Birmingham early in June and that the Children's Home Hospital will serve as the center for their meeting.

An invitation was extended the public to visit the hospital. Mrs. M. G. McCall and Mrs. S. F. Harris were new board members present.

* * *

President Felton G. Clark, of Southern University, Baton Rouge, La., will be Founders Day speaker at Spelman College, Atlanta, April 11, according to President Florence M. Read.

Students, faculty and alumni of Spelman College are busy making preparation for this annual celebration on the campus to pay homage to the founders, Miss Sophia B. Packard and Miss Harriet E. Giles.

* * *

A convention musicale at the Montgomery city auditorium Friday night, annual songfest Saturday, and the lecture by Dr. Glen Hayden, of the University of North Carolina, Saturday evening, will highlight the fifth annual convention of the Association of Music Teachers in Negro schools at Alabama State Teachers College, Montgomery, under direction of President Frederick H. Hall, director of music at Dillard University.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
March 16, 1941

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

By WILLIAM Y. BELL JR.

The Ninth Annual Vocational Opportunity Campaign, promoted locally by the Atlanta Urban League and a number of cooperating social, educational and civic organizations, opens formally with an assembly meeting this afternoon at 3 o'clock at Big Bethel A. M. E. Church, Auburn Avenue and Butler Street.

Principal speaker will be Pauline Redmond, assistatnt information specialist, National Youth Administration, who will present the challenge now facink young people to train today for the jobs of tomorrow. Nelson Jackson, instructor in community organization in the Atlanta University School of Social Work, will present the significance of the Vocational Opportunity Campaign and the schedule of events for the coming week will be announced. The Rev. D. T. Babcock will preside.

The purpose of this bulletin is to reflect significant thought, cultural activity ana creditable accomplishment of Negroes in Atlanta.

Attention also will be directed to the campaign during the radio feature "Chariot Wheels" over WSB at 10:30 tonight.

A number of programs also are planned in various churches of the city, where speakers from the vocational guidance class of the Atlanta University School of Social Work will address young people's groups and hold discussions on occupational opportunities now open to them in manufacturing, public service, clerical work, personal services, business, etc.

David T. Howard Junior High School and the Washington High day and evening schools will emphasize the need for vocational training in a series of programs to be carried on at their respective locations.

College Observance

The campaign also will be carried on in local colleges. Clark College has planned a general chapel program and a number of special discussions which will be carried on in classes later in the spring.

Morehouse College will hold three chapel periods during the week on the subject. On Wednesday, March 19, W. H. Shell, administrative assistant of the NYA for Georgia, will speak on "Techniques Involved in Getting and Holding Jobs." Moss Hendrix, also of the state NYA staff, will discuss "Vocational Opportunities in Journalism for Negro Youth" on March 20, and Plemon L. Whatley, NYA work-planning supervisor, is tentatively listed for the March 21 chapel hour. On Tuesday, March 25, President Benjamin E. Mays will present "Vocational Opportunities in Religious Work."

Four chapel programs have been planned by Spelman College during the week. The speaker for March 18 is W. Y. Bell, and Pauline Redmond has been tentatively listed for March 20. Andrew Lewis, city truant officer, will address the assembly on March 21, followed by Mrs. E. P. Cannon, dean of women, on March 28.

In addition to these formally organized programs, meetings sponsored by other interested clubs and organizations will be made possible through the work of the Speakers' Bureau, chairmanned by J. W. Smith.

General Features

References to books and periodicals dealing with specific jobs and vocational guidance will be available to those who are interested. These references will deal chiefly with those books which are at Carnegie Public Library and the Atlanta University Library. Also planned are a series of field trips to local businesses and industrial plants. Exhibits which portray different job situations are also planned at a number of places.

Although a number of follow-up activities are expected to continue during the balance of the year, the campaign proper will come to a close next Sunday, March 23, with a public assembly at West Hunter Baptist Church. The meeting will open at 3 p. m. and will feature an address on "Local Vocational Problems and National Defense" by Forrester B. Washington, director of the Atlanta University School of Social Work. The work of the campaign will be reviewed by Professor A. A. McPheeters, of Clark College.

Stress Defense Jobs

Vocational opportunities opened up as the result of national defense efforts will be the subject of particular concern to the majority of those persons participating in the campaign and the slogan for this year's observance is "Let Us Work to Defend America."

With the aim of stimulating youth to train and prepare for specific jobs instead of aimlessly trying to find them by chance, the National Urban League and its affiliated branches, of which the Atlanta Urban League is one, have been promoting the vocational opportunity campaign since 1930.

Interracial Committee Meets

Attracting a number of Negro and white leaders from various parts of Georgia, the Georgia interracial committee recently held its annual conference in the exhibition room of the Atlanta University Library.

With Dr. R. L. Russell presiding, those attending heard a report from Nelson Jackson of the work conference held at Tuskegee Institute a month ago. "The Plight of Prisoners" was discussed by Dr. E. G. Mackay and Attorney A. T. Walden. They mentioned that many men were sent to jail for minor offenses when they were unable to pay fines and that this operated to place an additional burden upon the man who was poor. It was also pointed out that the lash as a form of punishment has been legally outlawed but there is evidence that it is still used.

A report on the Washington Community Center in Macon, Ga., which was organized in October, 1939, was made by W. B. Sheftall, its director. Mrs. W. A. Turner then reported on the status of the training school for delinquent Negro girls, which was built near Macon by money raised by Negro women all over the state and which was then turned over to the state to run. She mentioned that the state has not opened the institution and the result is that Negro women delinquents are either sent to jail or turned loose. Legislation for the school is now pending in the state legislature.

A report on the work of the hospital committee was given by Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames and was followed by reports of activities in various sections of Georgia. Speaking on the status of higher education for Negroes in the various Southern states, Dr. Rufus E. Clement pointed out that Georgia and five other states make no provisions for Negro graduate work.

J. R. Womack spoke on "Vocational Training in the South as it Relates to National Defense" and J. B. Blayton addressed the group on "The Negro and National Defense."

Savannah, Ga., News
March 28, 1941

Here and There Among the Colored People

BY REV. N. M. CLARKE

The Evangelical Ministers' Union held its regular weekly session at the usual time and place on Tuesday of this week with the Rev. I. J. Johnson, president, presiding. This first of the spring sessions was favored with a very able address by the Rev. C. K. Knight on "The Best Teacher in the Teaching Mission of the Church."

The Rev. F. W. Washington was assigned to a discussion for next Tuesday on "The Difference Between Regeneration and Conversion."

The Rev. W. D. Turner presented the Rev. G. E. Harper, pastor of St. Augustine Episcopal Church to the union and the Rev. Harper made a very timely talk emphasizing energy, insight and vision and was afterwards received into the membership of the union, with words of appreciation for his message.

The Rev. A. Dickerson, secretary, read the roll and journal of the last meeting and the following committees made reports: The Rev. J. L. Butler spoke for the Savannah District Conference held at Egypt, Ga., last week; Rev. C. P. Hobbs, spoke for the program committee and the union noted with pleasure the presence of the following members who were recently very ill: Rev. S. R. Dinkins, Rev. Woods, Rev. W. R. Rice who was given some financial help because of his illness.

According to the program committee the following assignments were made: Next Tuesday, a paper by the Rev. F. W. Washington; April 8, sermon by the Rev. I. J. Johnson; April 15, paper by the Rev. Jasper Smith; April 22, paper by G. E. Harper; April 29, a paper by the Rev. D. W. Stevens.

The members were invited to attend the second quarterly conference at St. Philip A. M. E. Church, on Friday night of this week. The presiding elder, Rev. W. O. P. Sherman, will preach at 11:30 a. m. and 8 p. m. on Sunday. The Quarterly Conference Union consisting of St. Philip, St. Philip Monumental, St. James and Bethel A. M. E. Churches will be in charge at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon with the Revs. W. C. Davis, H. Hannan, C. K. Knight and S. R. Dinkins officiating.

The Rev. C. P. Hobbs extended an invitation on behalf of the Brunswick District Conference meeting at Attick on the Jones Circuit, April 23, the S. S. Convention at Tarboro, July 23, 1941.

Words of sympathy were expressed to the Rev. J. E. Butler by the union on account of the serious illness of his brother, D. L. Butler at Fort Mitchell, Ala.

Among those present were Revs. I. J. Johnson, A. Dickerson, W. D. Turner, F. W. Washington, J. S. Manard, J. L. Butler, W. R. Rice, G. H. Stokes, S. Woods, H. Williams, G. B. Hannan, C. K. Knight, Jasper Smith, J. S. Jenkins, S. R. Dinkins, W. C. Davis, George E. Harper, D. W. Stephens, C. P. Hobbs, W. O. P. Sherman.

The Baptist Ministers Alliance met also on Tuesday of this week in regular session with the Rev. E. J. Hankerson, president, presiding, and devotions conducted in the usual manner. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved and the roll called with the following members present: Revs. E. J. Hankerson, E. N. Bunn, E. D. Davis, P. C. Dawley, S. M. Lee, C. H. Walls, S. Scott, E. M. Matthews, W. M. Daniels, J. H. Martin, W. M. Brown, H. Smith, R. M. Gilbert, N. M. Clarke.

The Rev. J. H. Martin who had been very ill for the past several days made a short talk expressive of his appreciation to God and the brethren for his recovery. The brethren were happy over his return to their fellowship.

The following brethren reported their revival seasons drawing nigh: The Rev. R. M. Gilbert, pastor of First African Baptist, spoke of the coming of the Rev. Whiting of Washington, D. C., who will be with him in his meeting here in the next few days; the Rev. E. D. Davis, pastor of Tabernacle Baptist Church, will have with him in a similar meeting the Rev. J. W. Tate of Walker Memorial Baptist Church in New York city; the Rev. N. M. Clarke spoke of the Rev. J. H. Dwelle, pastor of North Penn Baptist Church of Philadelphia, who will assist in his revival meeting beginning April 20, 1941. All these pastors are among the best the denomination has and they are ripe in evangelistic experiences. Savannah will be fortunate to have these noted speakers and strong pastors to work in her midst in the saving of souls.

Among the Missionary Baptists of Georgia the fourth Sunday in April has been set aside as P. James Bryant Memorial Day in honor of his birthday, for the purpose of raising money for the school which bears his name—The Bryant Theological Seminary, at Fitzgerald, Ga. If Dr. Bryant had lived, it is said he would have been 71 years of age on April 27, so the denomination is asking every member and friend of the churches of Georgia to give at least 71 cents for the school of his memorial. All money thus raised should be sent to Treasurer E. J. Reid, 331 Twelfth avenue, Cordele, Ga., or to President J. H. Gadson, P. O. Box 102, Fitzgerald, Ga.

Roland Hayes, the noted tenor, will sing at the City Auditorium in Savannah on the evening of April 4 at 8:30 o'clock. This singer is being sponsored by the Iota Phi Lambda

Sorority and the Savannah Business Improvement Association in the interest of a scholarship fund for deserving high school graduates who would like to enter college. It is desirable that the people of this city not only hear Roland Hayes on April 4 at the City Auditorium, but that they join with others in making the very worthy objective of the undertaking, a brilliant success.

Second Baptist Church School, Houston and President streets, is arranging for a home-coming day on next Sunday morning at which Col. Frank M. Oliver will deliver the principal address to the young people and the Rev. E. O. S. Cleveland, president of the General State Sunday School Convention, will outline the state Sunday School work. Brother J. M. Walker is the superintendent of this Sunday School, in which capacity he has served several years and has done much good work among the young people there.

The young people of First Congregational Church, this city, are inviting their many friends to attend services at the church, Habersham street, at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. on this coming Sunday. The leader of the young people's work North and South will be present as the chief feature of these services. The Rev. C. Curtright of the Georgia State College is the pastor of this church.

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, had the pleasure the other day of entertaining Henry Ford, automobile manufacturer of Detroit, and Mrs. Ford. Accompanied by a secretary they spent several hours at this institution last Tuesday, conferring with Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, and Dr. George W. Carver, Tuskegee's famous scientist.

A very interesting and inspiring musical and literary program will be rendered at Beth-Eden Baptist Church, Gordon and Lincoln streets, Sunday night at 8 o'clock by the Fifth Sunday Concert Band of the church. The program will be as follows: singing, negro anthem; invocation, Rev. N. M. Clarke; selection, Beth-Eden choir; select reading, Sister Roberta Robinson; solo, Sister A. Edmondson; short talk, Prof. Dorothy Scott; violin solo, Cornelius Stripland; duet, Albert and William Pleasant, Jr.; select reading, Sister Cynthia Hagins; solo, Prof. Edward Law; principal address, Lawyer J. G. Lemon; selection, Beth-Eden choir; offertory, music; solo, Sister Erma Lane; select reading, Sister Sadie Steele; instrumental solo, Sister Fannie Preston; solo, Deacon Richard Williams; instrumental solo, Sister Dorothy Kruter.

Atlanta Ga Journal
March 30, 1941

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

By WILLIAM Y. BELL JR.

Students had a brief experience of what it means to be a teacher, and teachers were exserved at Washington High School.

With Robert Mosely, president of the Student Council, serving as principal, and Helen Barnett, Student Council vice president, acting as assistant vice president, students were given control of the high school for one day, while instructors relinquished their usual places of importance and became members of the "student body."

The observance is an annual affair and is part of the activities designed to develop in students a more mature approach to life's problems by exposure to miniature life situations.

Red Cross Drive Opens

With the recent appointment of the Rev. W. R. Wilkes, pastor of Allen Temple A. M. E. Church, as chairman of the Red Cross membership campaign in the Negro community, plans for the drive are nearing the actual solicitation stage.

At a meeting held Monday, March 24, at the Butler Street Y. M. C. A., interested individuals and representatives of community organizations discussed the results of last year's campaign and made further plans for this year's drive which has a goal of more than 650 new members.

Assisting in the direction of the campaign are the Revs. Roland Smith and W. H. Borders.

Spelling Contest Held

Scoring its seventh victory of the series, the spelling team of the Washington Evening High School recently won the city-wide spelling cup over teams from three other night schools. Inez Davis, outstanding twelfth grade student, received a score of 100 per cent for the only perfect paper. The spelling match was held at David T. Howard Junior High School and was supervised by Dr. H. H. Bixler, of the Atlanta Board of Education. Participating in the match in addition to the Washington High team were groups from the E. P. Johnson, David T. Howard and Crogman Evening Schools. Members of the winning team were Jessie Wilson, Inez Davis, Fannie Price, Oscar Billingslea, Willie Wyatt, J. S. Ward, Cora Gunby, Grace Ramsey, and the Rev. Robert Williams, Mrs. Jeanette Hubert Whatley trained the championship team.

Teachers' Group Meets

Concern over inequalities in their salary scales was expressed by teachers of the Fifth Congressional District in a meeting recently held at Washington High School. Teachers devoted most of the one-day session to a discussion of ways in which they might obtain salaries according to their ability and training, and spent much time outlining future procedure. The position of Negro youths in the national defense training programs also was discussed, with the group going on record as uring a more equitable extension of defense training to all young people. Teachers voted to obtain the equalization in salaries by building up good will, but took the stand that since the United States Supreme Court has decided that Negro public school teachers should be paid the same salary as that of white teachers doing similar work, they should work in all possible ways to see that the decision is carried out locally. Addresses were made by R. L. Cousins, state superintendent of Negro education; J. R. Womack, assistant director of vocational education, and A. T. Walden, well-known Atlanta attorney.

Training School Opens

The Ninth Annual Occupational Training School conducted by the Atlanta Urban League will begin Wednesday, April 2, in the assembly room of the Auburn Avenue branch of Carnegie Library. It will continue each Wednesday evening at 7:30 for the next eight weeks. Held for the purpose of assisting janitors, maids, porters, yardmen and other domestic and personal service workers who want to increase their skills and become more efficient on the job, the Training School will bring a number of experts to discuss the problems most seriously affecting workers. The attention of employers has been drawn to the school since many found that their employes showed marked increases in efficiency after finishing the training sessions. In previous years, several employers have insisted on hiring only graduates of the school because of their greater preparedness. Rendered as a public service to employers and workers, the school is free to all who want to attend. Certificates will be given to those completing the course, but credit will be given only to those registering at the library next Wednesday evening at 7.

HEALTH CAMPAIGN BEGINS

An intensive health education drive begins today as Atlantians join with other communities in the observance of National Negro Health Week, March 30 to April 6, inclusive.

Promoted locally by the Atlanta Urban League working through a citizens' committee and with the co-operation of churches, schools, clubs and social agencies, the campaign's emphasis this year will be upon personal hygiene and first aid preparedness. Directed by Dr. Mark Thomas as chairman, the observance will be brought to the attention of a large part of the church-going public today when ministers preach special health sermons or make appropriate remarks concerning Negro Health Week. Later in the week, a number of these churches will sponsor talks by nurses, physicians or social workers, some of which will be accompanied by motion pictures. Through the school committee, arrangements have been made for public school children to see a number of health films at local theaters. Most of the schools have already planned to emphasize better health to their pupils during the week by means of exhibits, distribution of literature, and health talks by teachers.

Birmingham, Ala. News
April 6, 1941

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

Joined by the Order of Calanthe of Birmingham and Jefferson County, nine lodges of the Knights of Pythias, by special dispensation granted by the supreme chancellor of the order, celebrated the sixty-first anniversary and thanksgiving ceremony last Sunday at Sixteenth Street Baptist Church.

The occasion was featured by one of the largest parades that has been witnessed in this section by Negro fraternities in many years.

The parade four blocks long, was led by the uniform rank with Brig. Gen. G. S. Norman, commanding. Music was furnished by the Parker High School and Lincoln School Bands.

A program of music, addresses and a gospel message was given at the Sixteenth Street Church, where Col. William Washington, chairman of the program committee, served as chancellor commander and conducted the ritualistic section of the exercises and introduced Editor Robert Durr as master of ceremonies.

Deacon P. J. Harris gave the address of welcome; Bishop B. G. Shaw, prelate, offered prayer, and Mrs. Mary Teague Robinson, grand worthy counselor, delivered a message. Sir James E. Kelley spoke on Pythianism, and Mrs. Abbye Washington Carter sang. A. G. Benning, grand keeper of records and seal, read the proclamation of the supreme chancellor, and Sir H. Strawbridge, endowment secretary, read the obituary.

A large number of outstanding citizens and members of the orders were present, with many of them seated on the rostrum. Among them were: Sir L. J. Lewis, past grand chancellor; Sir James E. Kelley, grand secretary of the Improved Order of Elks; Rev. Samuel D. Perry; Editor Durr, of The Birmingham Weekly Review; Bishop Benjamin G. Shaw, of the Third Episcopal District of the A. M. E. Zion Church; Dr. D. F. Thompson, pastor of Sixteenth Street Baptist Church; President A. G. Gaston, of the Booker T. Washington Burial Insurance Company; Mrs. Mary Teague Robinson, grand worthy counselor of the Grand Court Order of Calanthe of Alabama; Dr. A. S. Mitchell, grand medical registrar; Sir George Dobbs, chairman of the board of endowment; Sir W. A. Stover, grand inner guard; Sir Albert L. Gaines and Sir A. J. Robinson, members of the board of directors; Sir E. G. Moore, grand master of exchequer; Sir G. S. Norman, brigadier general of the uniform rank; Sir Theodore D. Mitchell, chancellor of Bessie Pride Lodge, Maben, Ala.; Capt. Mattie Banks, of the Ladies Drill Corps, and Oscar W. Adams, supreme chancellor.

Using for a subject "Looking Forward," Dr. D. F. Thompson delivered an eloquent gospel message.

Emphasizing the importance of a broader and more extended friendship among men, Grand Chancellor Adams also delivered a message, pleading for a larger increase in membership throughout the Birmingham district and in the state.

* * *

The Sunday morning program of the "Wings Over Jordan" choral ensemble will have added significance for the citizens of Birmingham on Easter Sunday when the internationally-known group sings over CBS from WAPI.

Guest speaker will be Bishop Benjamin Garland Shaw, presiding bishop of the Third Episcopal District of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.

The program will be divided into two parts, the first consisting of the regular "Wings Over Jordan" broadcast from 8:30 to 9 a.m., and part two will take the half-hour period from 9 to 9:30 a.m. when an interracial discussion, "The Negro In Birmingham," will be featured. Participants in this section will be Dr Raymond Paty, president of Birmingham-Southern College; Fr. Joseph M. Schmutz, of the Catholic Church;. Mrs. Venice T. Spraggs, NYA supervisor; the Rev. G. Howard Levant, pastor of First Baptist Church, Pratt City, and Editor Durr, of The Birmingham Weekly Review.

* * *

In a program of jubilees, spirituals and gospel numbers written by Negroes, the National Gospel Singers, composed of 1,000 voices, will appear in concert at the Municipal Auditorium at 8 p.m. Tuesday.

The chorus, which appears under the management of the Revs. E. W. Williams, G. P. Crosby, H. Lanier, R. N. Hall and M. Thornton, is made up principally of Birmingham talent.

* * *

On Wednesday at 7:30 p.m. the auditorium of Slossfield Community Center will be the scene of an Easter Service, which will be featured by singing by the 40-voice NYA chorus, congregational singing, Easter solos and readings.

* * *

The Birmingham Baptist Ministers Conference will have as guest speaker for the weekly meeting next Tuesday morning the Rev. Dr. E. J. Barbour, editor of The National Baptist Voice, Nashville. The weekly conference sessions are held at Sixteenth Street Baptist Church.

orority and the Savannah Business mprovement Association in the in- erest of a scholarship fund for de- erving high school graduates who would like to enter college. It is de- irable that the people of this city not only hear Roland Hayes on April 4 at the City Auditorium, but that they join with others in making the very worthy objective of the under- taking, a brilliant success.

Second Baptist Church School, Houston and President streets, is ar- ranging for a home-coming day on next Sunday morning at which Col. Frank M. Oliver will deliver the prin- cipal address to the young people and the Rev. E. O. S. Cleveland, pres- ident of the General State Sunday School Convention, will outline the state Sunday School work. Brother J. M. Walker is the superintendent of this Sunday School, in which ca- pacity he has served several years and has done much good work among the young people there.

The young people of First Congre- gational Church, this city, are in- viting their many friends to attend services at the church, Habersham street, at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. on this coming Sunday. The leader of the young people's work North and South will be present as the chief feature of these services. The Rev. C. Curt- right of the Georgia State College is the pastor of this church.

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, had the pleasure the other day of enter- taining Henry Ford, automobile manufacturer of Detroit, and Mrs. Ford. Accompanied by a secretary they spent several hours at this in- stitution last Tuesday, conferring with Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, and Dr. George W. Carver, Tuske- gee's famous scientist.

A very interesting and inspiring musical and literary program will be rendered at Beth-Eden Baptist Church, Gordon and Lincoln streets, Sunday night at 8 o'clock by the Fifth Sunday Concert Band of the church. The program will be as fol- lows: singing, negro anthem; invoca- tion, Rev. N. M. Clarke; selection, Beth-Eden choir; select reading, Sis- ter Roberta Robinson; solo, Sister A. Edmondson; short talk, Prof. Dorothy Scott; violin solo, Cornelius Strip- land; duet, Albert and William Pleas- ant, Jr.; select reading, Sister Cyn- thia Hagins; solo, Prof. Edward Law; principal address, Lawyer J. G. Lemon; selection, Beth-Eden choir; offertory, music; solo, Sister Erma Lane; select reading, Sister Sadie Steele; instrumental solo, Sister Fan- nie Preston; solo, Deacon Richard Williams; instrumental solo, Sister Dorothy Kruter.

Atlanta Ga Journal
March 30, 1941

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

By WILLIAM Y. BELL JR.

Students had a brief experi- ence of what it means to be a teacher, and teachers were ex- served at Washington High School. With Robert Mosely, president of the Student Council, serving as principal, and Helen Barnett, Student Council vice president, acting as assistant vice president, students were given control of the high school for one day, while instructors relinquished their usual places of importance and became members of the "student body."

The observance is an annual affair and is part of the activities designed to develop in students a more mature approach to life's problems by exposure to minia- ture life situations.

Red Cross Drive Opens

With the recent appointment of the Rev. W. R. Wilkes, pastor of Allen Temple A. M. E. Church, as chairman of the Red Cross membership campaign in the Ne- gro community, plans for the drive are nearing the actual so- licitation stage.

At a meeting held Monday, March 24, at the Butler Street Y. M. C. A., interested individu- als and representatives of com- munity organizations discussed the results of last year's campaign and made further plans for this year's drive which has a goal of more than 650 new members.

Assisting in the direction of the campaign are the Revs. Roland Smith and W. H. Borders.

Spelling Contest Held

Scoring its seventh victory of the series, the spelling team of the Washington Evening High School recently won the city-wide spell- ing cup over teams from three other night schools. Inez Davis, outstanding twelfth grade student, received a score of 100 per cent for the only perfect paper. The spelling match was held at David T. Howard Junior High School and was supervised by Dr. H. H. Bix- ler, of the Atlanta Board of Edu- cation. Participating in the match in addition to the Washington High team were groups from the E. P. Johnson, David T. Howard and Crogman Evening Schools. Members of the winning team were Jessie Wilson, Inez Davis, Fannie Price, Oscar Billingslea, Willie Wyatt, J. S. Ward, Cora Gunby, Grace Ramsey, and the Rev. Robert Williams, Mrs. Jean- ette Hubert Whatley trained the championship team.

Teachers' Group Meets

Concern over inequalities in their salary scales was expressed by teachers of the Fifth Congres- sional District in a meeting recent- ly held at Washington High School. Teachers devoted most of the one-day session to a discus- sion of ways in which they might obtain salaries according to their ability and training, and spent much time outlining future pro- cedure. The position of Negro youths in the national defense training programs also was dis- cussed, with the group going on record as uring a more equitable extension of defense training to all young people. Teachers voted to obtain the equalization in salaries by building up good will, but took the stand that since the United States Supreme Court has decided that Negro public school teachers should be paid the same salary as that of white teachers doing simi- lar work, they should work in all possible ways to see that the de- cision is carried out locally. Ad- dresses were made by R. L. Cousins, state superintendent of Negro education; J. R. Womack, assistant director of vocational education, and A. T. Walden, well-known Atlanta attorney.

Training School Opens

The Ninth Annual Occupational Training School conducted by the Atlanta Urban League will begin Wednesday, April 2, in the assem- bly room of the Auburn Avenue branch of Carnegie Library. It will continue each Wednesday evening at 7:30 for the next eight weeks. Held for the purpose of assisting janitors, maids, porters, yardmen and other domestic and personal service workers who want to increase their skills and become more efficient on the job, the Training School will bring a number of experts to discuss the problems most seriously affecting workers. The attention of em- ployers has been drawn to the school since many found that their employes showed marked in- creases in efficiency after finish- ing the training sessions. In previous years, several employers have insisted on hiring only grad- uates of the school because of their greater preparedness. Ren- dered as a public service to em- ployers and workers, the school is free to all who want to attend. Certificates will be given to those completing the course, but credit will be given only to those regis- tering at the library next Wednes- day evening at 7.

HEALTH CAMPAIGN BEGINS

An intensive health education drive begins today as Atlantians join with other communities in the observance of National Negro Health Week, March 30 to April 6, inclusive.

Promoted locally by the Atlanta Urban League working through a citizens' committee and with the co-operation of churches, schools, clubs and social agencies, the campaign's emphasis this year will be upon personal hygiene and first aid preparedness. Directed by Dr. Mark Thomas as chairman, the observance will be brought to the attention of a large part of the church-going public today when ministers preach special health sermons or make appropriate re- marks concerning Negro Health Week. Later in the week, a num- ber of these churches will spon- sor talks by nurses, physicians or social workers, some of which will be accompanied by motion pic- tures. Through the school com- mittee, arrangements have been made for public school chil- dren to see a number of health films at local theaters. Most of the schools have already planned to emphasize better health to their pupils during the week by means of exhibits, distribution of literature, and health talks by teachers.

Birmingham, Ala. News
April 6, 1941

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

Joined by the Order of Calanthe of Birmingham and Jefferson Coun- ty, nine lodges of the Knights of Pythias, by special dispensation granted by the supreme chancellor of the order, celebrated the sixty- first anniversary and thanksgiving ceremony last Sunday at Sixteenth Street Baptist Church.

The occasion was featured by one of the largest parades that has been witnessed in this section by Negro fraternities in many years.

The parade four blocks long, was led by the uniform rank with Brig. Gen. G. S. Norman, commanding. Music was furnished by the Parker High School and Lincoln School Bands.

A program of music, addresses and a gospel message was given at the Sixteenth Street Church, where Col. William Washington, chairman of the program committee, served as chancellor commander and con- ducted the ritualistic section of the exercises and introduced Editor Robert Durr as master of ceremo- nies.

Deacon P. J. Harris gave the ad- dress of welcome; Bishop B. G. Shaw, prelate, offered prayer, and Mrs. Mary Teague Robinson, grand worthy counselor, delivered a mes- sage. Sir James E. Kelley spoke on Pythianism, and Mrs. Abbye Wash- ington Carter sang. A. G. Benning, grand keeper of records and seal, read the proclamation of the su- preme chancellor, and Sir H. Straw- bridge, endowment secretary, read the obituary.

A large number of outstanding citizens and members of the orders were present, with many of them seated on the rostrum. Among them were: Sir L. J. Lewis, past grand chancellor; Sir James E. Kelley, grand secretary of the Improved Order of Elks; Rev. Samuel D. Per- ry; Editor Durr, of The Birmingham Weekly Review; Bishop Benjamin G. Shaw, of the Third Episcopal District of the A. M. E. Zion Church; Dr. D. F. Thompson, pastor of Sixteenth Street Baptist Church; President A. G. Gaston, of the Booker T. Washington Burial Insur- ance Company; Mrs. Mary Teague Robinson, grand worthy counselor of the Grand Court Order of Ca- lanthe of Alabama; Dr. A. S. Mitch- ell, grand medical registrar; Sir George Dobbs, chairman of the board of endowment; Sir W. A. Stover, grand inner guard; Sir Al- bert L. Gaines and Sir A. J. Robin- son, members of the board of di- rectors; Sir E. G. Moore, grand mas- ter of exchequer; Sir G. S. Norman, brigadier general of the uniform rank; Sir Theodore D. Mitchell, chancellor of Bessie Pride Lodge, Maben, Ala.; Capt. Mattie Banks, of the Ladies Drill Corps, and Oscar W. Adams, supreme chancellor.

Using for a subject "Looking For- ward," Dr. D. F. Thompson deliv- ered an eloquent gospel message.

Emphasizing the importance of a broader and more extended friend- ship among men. Grand Chancellor Adams also delivered a message, pleading for a larger increase in membership throughout the Bir- mingham district and in the state.

* * *

The Sunday morning program of the "Wings Over Jordan" choral en- semble will have added significance for the citizens of Birmingham on Easter Sunday when the interna- tionally-known group sings over CBS from WAPI.

Guest speaker will be Bishop Ben- jamin Garland Shaw, presiding bishop of the Third Episcopal Dis- trict of the African Methodist Epis- copal Zion Church.

The program will be divided into two parts, the first consisting of the regular "Wings Over Jordan" broadcast from 8:30 to 9 a.m., and part two will take the half-hour pe- riod from 9 to 9:30 a.m. when an in- terracial discussion, "The Negro In Birmingham," will be featured. Par- ticipants in this section will be Dr Raymond Paty, president of Bir mingham-Southern College; Fr. Jo seph M. Schmutz, of the Catholi Church;. Mrs. Venice T. Spraggs, NYA supervisor; the Rev. G. How- ard Levant, pastor of First Baptist Church, Pratt City, and Editor Durr, of The Birmingham Weekly Re- view.

* * *

In a program of jubilees, spirit- uals and gospel numbers written by Negroes, the National Gospel Sing- ers, composed of 1,000 voices, will be featured ter Service, which will NYA by the 40-voice by singing, Eas- chorus, congregational singing, appear in concert at the Municipal ter solos and readings. Auditorium at 8 p.m. Tuesday. * * * The chorus, which appears under Baptist Minis- the management of the Revs. E. W. The Birmingham ters Conference will have as guest Williams, G. P. Crosby, H. Lanier, the weekly meeting next R. N. Hall and M. Thornton, is made Dr. E. J speaker for the Rev. National up principally of Birmingham tal- Tuesday morning the The ent. editor of Barbour, Nashville. The week- * * * 7:30 p.m. the Baptist Voice, sessions are held at On Wednesday at ly conference Sixteenth Street Baptist Church. auditorium of Slossfield Community Center will be the scene of an Eas-

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
January 5, 1941

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

By WILLIAM Y. BELL JR.

Attention was focused this past week on the annual Emancipation Day program held at Friendship Baptist Church New Year's Day by the Atlanta branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Pointing out the many problems confronting Negro citizens in Atlanta and in the nation, the Rev. C. N. Ellis, president of the Atlanta Baptist Ministers' Union and pastor of Reed Street Baptist Church, said that only close cooperation could bring about the results generally agreed upon as being desirable for all human beings.

The purpose of this bulletin is to reflect significant thought, cultural activity and creditable accomplishment of Negroes in Atlanta.

He called attention to the elemental rights of people upon which democracy must be based, but suggested that the granting of such rights is largely determined by how one carries out the duties which are associated with those rights. He therefore urged a more widespread exercise of every right which citizens hold in a democracy.

Mrs. Ruby Blackburn made a forceful, pointed presentation of current social conditions in Atlanta and emphasized the need for more private and co-operative business ventures which will give employment to added numbers of people.

Tribute was paid to Dr. M. S. Davage, president of Clark University and recently appointed secretary of the Department of Negro Education of the Methodist Church, when he was presented with the sixth annual achievement award given by the "27" Club.

A review of the past year's work was presented by T. M. Alexander, president of the Atlanta branch of the N. A. A. C. P., after which he called for the support of all communities in achieving the aims outlined for 1941.

He indicated that the work of the branch would be placed upon a more decentralized basis this year, enabling all sections of the community to participate in the work.

The Emancipation Proclamation was read by Mrs. Ida Henderson, former president of the Atlanta Federation of Women's Clubs, and musical selections were rendered by Drew Days and Professor Johnson Hubert, instructor at David T. Howard Junior High School.

Marion Anderson Honored

Great interest was shown by Atlantians this week in the selection of Marian Anderson, famous contralto, as one of the "ten outstanding young women of America" during the past year.

Chosen by a committee of educators headed by Dean Helena B. Watts, of Webber College, the singer was recognized because of her unusual attainments in the musical field after a difficult rise from obscurity. Once a choir member in a Philadelphia Church, her career began with her carrying off first honors in a national contest.

Recognition of her artistry on a large scale, however, was first made during a concert tour of Europe when several rulers of continental countries were thrilled by her effortless interpretation of difficult classical favorites. Returning to America, she engaged in several national concert tours during which she earned the admiration of Leopold Stokowski and Arturo Toscanini, by whom it was said, "A voice like hers is heard only once in a hundred years."

Although she has appeared several times before President and Mrs. Roosevelt in the White House and sang for King George VI and Queen Elizabeth on their visit to the United States, the contralto is perhaps best remembered for her open air concert before Lincoln's tomb on Easter Sunday, 1939, when she sang before 75,000 persons and over combined radio networks. The occasion will be recorded permanently by a mural which is to adorn the corridors of the Department of the Interior Building.

Spread Christmas Cheer

An example of community attempts to make Christmas at least a little more enjoyable for some of the more underprivileged families of Atlanta was seen during the recent Yuletide season in the distribution by the Atlanta Daily World of 300 Christmas baskets among families requesting them.

With Lucius Jones as chairman, the Christmas basket committee sifted through hundreds of requests, clearing the names of families through the Social Service Exchange and considering each family individually in order to determine the relative need for the baskets.

Simultaneously, the committee conducted a financial campaign lasting over two weeks during which many interested individuals, clubs and organizations contributed to the cause of making Christmas something more than a farce for deserving families who would otherwise have faced a cheerless holiday season.

The fact that the total amount raised has been increased each year indicates that the community is progressively becoming aware of the plight of its more underprivileged members and, as much as is possible, rallies increasingly to their support.

Birmingham, Ala. News
January 5, 1941

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR ADAMS

An international dinner, with hostesses representing 52 counties, seated at small tables with their guests, will be the setting for the annual meeting of the Eighth Avenue branch, Young Women's Christian Association, at Smithfield Court auditorium at 6:30 p.m. Thursday.

The program will include report of the executive secretary, special musical numbers, and an address by Miss Rachael Taylor, executive secretary, Nashville, Y. W. C. A.

During the day officers will be elected at the branch building and all members of the Y. W. C. A. are urged to come and vote for members of the committee of management. On the ballot are Mrs. J. A. Boykin, Mrs. Lucy I. Tankersley, Miss Lela Wilson and Mrs. Eugenia Biddings. Members whose term has expired and are up for reelection are Mrs. H. C. Bryant, Mrs. Carrie Ozan and Mrs. Mabel Terrell.

Mrs. M. L. M. Hooks is chairman of the committee of management, and Miss Ethel Brewer, chairman of the annual meeting committee.

A large and appreciative audience filled the Twenty-Third Street Baptist Church at 10:30 a.m. Wednesday to witness the annual program of the Emancipation Celebration Association of Greater Birmingham and vicinity, under leadership of the Rev. J. R. Matthews, president.

The principal speaker was the Rev. J. W. Nicholson, D. D., head of the department of religion, Talladega College, and pastor of the Thirgood C. M. E. Church, Birmingham, who brought one of the greatest addresses ever heard here on an emancipation celebration occasion. Dr. Nicholson was introduced by Miss A. Lucille Davis, instructor at Parker High School.

Music was rendered by the Twenty-Third Street Baptist Church choir, and the reading of the emancipation proclamation was by Miss Ethel Brewer.

Reports were made by churches affiliated with the association.

* * *

The organization of a nation-wide drive for jobs and abolition of discrimination in national defense industries, to culminate in the celebration of National Defense Day, Jan. 26, was announced by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People last week.

The celebration will take the form of mass meetings in key cities throughout the country. National groups, including church, welfare, fraternal, social and labor organizations, that have worked with the association in the effort to pass the anti-lynching bill, will be asked to cooperate.

The association urged members to work out community plans for calling upon ministers to set aside a part of their Sunday services Jan. 26 to voice protests against discrimination under the national defense program. The plight of colored youth, under the national defense setup, will also be pictured with the participation of N. A. A. C. P. youth councils in the drive.

* * *

An interesting and inspiring program featured services at Sixteenth Street Baptist Church last Sunday morning when local and national leaders of Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority, in annual session in Birmingham, were heard by an audience that taxed the capacity of the building.

Guest speaker was Atty. Ruth Whitehead Whaley, of New York City. Other national leaders heard were Soror Bertha M. Black, grand basileus of Gamma Rho, and Soror Beulah Palmer, first anti-grand basileus of the sorority.

Representatives of local fraternities and sororities gave enthusiastic talks in greeting to visitors present from almost every section of the country.

Miss Alta Benning, basileus of Chi Sigma Chapter, Birmingham, presided.

The Rev. D. F. Thompson, pastor, Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, welcomed the visitors in behalf of the church, and in highly complimentary terms of the national program of helpfulness to race members as sponsored by the sorority.

* * *

The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, Inc., through its president, Basil O'Connor, Dec. 18, certified the Tuskegee Institute Chapter of the National Foundation. The principal objectives of the Tuskegee Institute Chapter will be to raise funds for the national fight against infantile paralysis and serve in an advisory capacity for the activities of the Institute Infantile Paralysis Center which is to be dedicated on the campus Jan. 15.

Officers of the chapter are Dr. F. D. Patterson, chairman; Dr. J. W. Chenault, vice chairman; Edmund H. Burke, treasurer; Mrs. B. B. Walcott, secretary. Dr. J. A. Kennedy and Dr. E. H. Dibble are members of the executive committee.

* * *

As one of the final acts of his administration, Gov. L. D. Dickinson, of Michigan, appointed Cornelius L. Henderson, of Detroit, to the Michigan National Defense Commission.

Henderson is especially well qualified to fill such position. He is a registered civil engineer and architect with several years experience as a bridge and structural steel designer for the Canadian Bridge Company, and an active leader in civic, religious, fraternal and social life of his race in Michigan. He is a member of the Michigan Engineering Society of Detroit and a past president of the National Technician Association

Savannah, Ga. Press
January 2, 1941

News of Interest to Colored People

Plans for the observance of the 153rd anniversary of the founding of the First African Baptist Church, Franklin Square, are going forward under the direction of Deacon J. M. Washington, general chairman, and Deacon T. W. Cooper, chairman of publicity. Dr. Ralph Mark Gilbert, recently called to the pastorate of the revered church, is bringing many fine suggestions and features for the improvement of the celebration this year. Special emphasis is being placed upon the feature that this is the mother church of the negro Baptists of America. Dr. Adam Clayton Powell, well-known pastor of the Abyssinnia Baptist Institutional Church of New York City, will again be the anniversary speaker. Dr. Powell is one of the most outstanding young workers for the advancement of the race in the nation and has appeared here at Savannah on several former occasions. Leaders in Baptist circles over the state and South will participate on the program. The exercises begin the week of January 14 and continue to January 19.

Emancipation exercises were held in the city of Savannah under the joint auspices of the Social Clubs Union and the Emancipation Association yesterday. A parade of organized units, including the officers of the two promoting bodies, the Elks, the Boy Scouts, the two drum corps of the city and other units, preceded the program of addresses held at the First Bryan Baptist Church. Emancipation exercises were also held in West Savannah, under auspices of the West Savannah Community Club, of which Moses S. Jackson is president. The program, following the usual parade through the principal streets of West Savannah, was at St. James Baptist Church.

Truman K. Gibson, Jr., rising young attorney of Chicago, has been appointed civilian assistant in the United States War Department and will take up his duties immediately. Mr. Gibson is a son of T. K. Gibson, Sr., head of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company and a former Georgian, having been born and reared at Macon.

The Southern Association of Colored Railway Trainmen, including employes in the service of all of the railways entering Savannah, will hold an important conference of workers and officials at the Elks Rest, January 7, at 8 p. m. Matters of vital interest to colored switchmen and brakemen will be considered, as well as important action relative to the government's national defense program. Communications from railroad officials and from affiliated organizations have been received and will be acted upon at this time, and it is therefore hoped that a full attendance will be on hand. John C. Marshall is president.

Birmingham Ala. News
January 12, 1941

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

Negro History Week literature for the sixteenth annual celebration is being distributed by the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. The observance will come the week of Feb. 9-16.

Posters, circulars and other materials giving direction and information to facilitate the observance are being given away free of charge.

The aim of the celebration is to bring about Negro history year when the study of the Negro will be stressed in the same manner as the study of Hebrew, the Greek and the Latin.

To speed up the coming of Negro history year the association has recently brought out The Negro History Bulletin to take the place of the old Negro History Week Pamphlet. The bulletin is now in its fourth year and in a new and attractive form carrying 24 pages of matter connecting the past with the present and the history of the Negro in particular with that of the universe. During the current year this periodical is outlining the study of the Negro in foreign lands.

No effort among the Negroes of the United States is more widely known than Negro History Week.

* * *

Dr. A. Clayton Powell, Sr., of New York City, and one of Virginia Union University's outstanding graduates, has pledged $1,000 to the American Baptist Home Mission Society to help transport the Belgium World's Fair Building to the college campus at Richmond, Va.

Dr. Powell, pastor emeritus of the Abyssinian Baptist Church of New York City, makes the following appeal:

"I hereby pledge to give $1,000 to help transfer the Belgium World's Fair Building, Jan. 31, 1941, to Richmond, Va., provided other members of the alumni association and members of the Negro race will give $5,000 by said date.

"This gift comes from the Belgium government and it is the most magnificent ever made to a colored institution. It must be moved by Jan. 31, 1941.

"Contributions should be sent to Virginia Union University, Dr. J. W. Clark, president, or M. S. E. Henning, treasurer, Richmond, Va.

"It is hoped that graduates and friends of all colleges will respond quickly to this worthy project."

* * *

Negroes will play a larger part in the 1941 "Fight Infantile Paralysis" campaign than ever before, according to announcement last week by Keith Morgan, national chairman of the Committee for the Celebration of the President's Birthday.

In several of the larger cities, parties and celebrations have been arranged for Jan. 30, President Roosevelt's fifty-ninth birthday, and also on the Saturday night preceding, Jan. 25.

At Tuskegee Institute, on Jan. 15, the new infantile paralysis hospital, built by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis at a cost of $165,000, will be dedicated.

* * *

For 50 years Tuskegee Institute has been holding short courses for farmers, rural preachers, extension agents, cooks and midwives, but not until this year did Tuskegee, in cooperation with the Alabama Extension Service, offer a course for rural Negro carpenters.

Forty of these farmer-carpenters and builders came this month to the institute—28 from Alabama and the remainder from Florida, Georgia and South Carolina—and enrolled for a week's intensive training in blueprint reading, structural foundations, farming, chimney building, interior and exterior carpentry, roofing, painting, practical estimating and selection of materials.

Dickson, Tenn., Herald
February 14, 1941

WITH COLORED PEOPLE

By Gus Lanier

There are many cases of influenza in and around this place among the colored people.

Mrs. Anna Mai Fitzpatrick, formerly of Charlotte and who has been residing in Detroit, Mich., for the past two years, was the guest of Mrs. Janie Bell last Sunday. Mrs. Fitzpatrick and her two children will make their home with her father, Altamont Collier, in Charlotte.

John T. Larkin, who is serving as powder man in the rock quarry at Montgomery Bell Park, east of and near this place, was seriously injured last week-end while on duty at the quarry. He was rushed to Nashville for treatment, and at this writing has been brought to his home in West Dickson and is doing as well as could be expected.

The Thimble Circle met at the home of Miss Emogene Springer Thursday, February 6. The Club is beginning its third year of activities. Its motto is "Useful Hands." The Club colors are pea-green and pink. The officials elected for 1941 are: Mrs. Lorene Herrin, president; Mrs. Clara Doudrell, vice-president; Mrs. Lois Dentham, secretary; Miss Pearl Mallory, assistant secretary; Miss Alma Harmon, treasurer; Mrs. Lena Thompson, chaplain; Miss Gustavous Mallory, chairwoman of program committee; Miss Callie Adams, chairmwoman of social committee; Mrs. Alice Ramey, adviser; Mrs. Katherine Simpson, critic; Mrs. Agnes Flowers, reporter. A two-course menu was served the Club by Miss Allie Vanleer and Miss Emogene Springer.

We are asked what we think is a very simple question this week: "What is common sense?" We are not competent to answer. We have only been to the school of contact with some of the public and merely write an article for The Herald each week the best we know how. But speaking in a general way, we have seen people sit down on a $100 living room suite with fifty cents of dirty clothes on. We would think that there is a deficiency of brain matter or lack of common sense in persons who are so unthoughtful. Chewing gum and making a noise like the shooting of a cap-pistol to the discomfort of others, and rattling money in the pocket, should be prohibited by legislative act. We would place these things in the category of very uncommon sense.

In answer to an inquiry relative to the double-murder at Hackberry, the writer does not know any of the facts relative to the crime. If newspaper accounts are true, then the Negro who perpetrated the crime is not a representative of the Negro people of Tennessee. The writer of this column has fought against great odds for a standard of citizenship commensurate and in keeping with American ideal.

48a-1941
News
Birmingham, Ala.

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

Negro History Week literature for the sixteenth annual celebration is being distributed by the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. The observance will come the week of Feb. 9-16.

Posters, circulars and other materials giving information and information to facilitate the observance are being given away free of charge.

JAN 12 1941

The aim of the celebration is to bring about Negro history year when the study of the Negro will be stressed in the same manner as the study of Hebrew, the Greek and the Latin.

To speed up the coming of Negro history year the association has recently brought out The Negro History Bulletin to take the place of the old Negro History Week Pamphlet. The bulletin is now in its fourth year and in a new and attractive form carrying 24 pages of matter connecting the past with the present and the history of the Negro in particular with that of the universe. During the current year this periodical is outlining the study of the Negro in foreign lands.

No effort among the Negroes of the United States is more widely known than Negro History Week.

* * *

Dr. A. Clayton Powell, Sr., of New York City, and one of Virginia Union University's outstanding graduates, has pledged $1,000 to the American Baptist Home Mission Society to help transport the Belgium World's Fair Building to the college campus at Richmond, Va.

Dr. Powell, pastor emeritus of the Abyssinian Baptist Church of New York City, makes the following appeal:

JAN 12 1941

"I hereby pledge to give $1,000 to help transfer the Belgium World's Fair Building, Jan. 31, 1941, to Richmond, Va., provided other members of the alumni association and members of the Negro race will give $5,000 by said date.

"This gift comes from the Belgium government and it is the most magnificent ever made to a colored institution. It must be moved by Jan. 31, 1941.

"Contributions should be sent to Virginia Union University, Dr. J. W. Clark, president, or M. S. E. Henning, treasurer, Richmond, Va.

"It is hoped that graduates and friends of all colleges will respond quickly to this worthy project."

* * *

Negroes will play a larger part in the 1941 "Fight Infantile Paralysis" campaign than ever before, according to announcement last week by Keith Morgan, national chairman of the Committee for the Celebration of the President's Birthday.

In several of the larger cities, parties and celebrations have been arranged for Jan. 30, President Roosevelt's fifty-ninth birthday, and also on the Saturday night preceding, Jan. 25.

At Tuskegee Institute, on Jan. 15, the new infantile paralysis hospital, built by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis at a cost of $165,000, will be dedicated.

* * *

For 50 years Tuskegee Institute has been holding short courses for farmers, rural preachers, extension agents, cooks and midwives, but not until this year did Tuskegee, in cooperation with the Alabama Extension Service, offer a course for rural Negro carpenters.

Forty of these farmer-carpenters and builders came this month to the institute—28 from Alabama and the remainder from Florida, Georgia and South Carolina—and enrolled for a week's intensive training in blueprint reading, structural foundations, farming, chimney building, interior and exterior carpentry, roofing, painting, practical estimating and selection of materials.

Birmingham, Ala. News
February 16, 1941

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

That the Boy Scouts of the Birmingham district are making fine progress was demonstrated again Wednesday night when the second annual banquet of the Interracial Division of the Birmingham Council attracted a large audience to the auditorium of Slossfield Center.

Prof. Robert Johnson presided with invocation by Prof. Felix Paul. Prof. C. J. Parrish welcomed the council and guests. A number of persons spoke, including the new field executive, A. Leonard Jasper, first full-time Negro executive in Alabama.

Commissioner E. R. Johnson reported that in 1939 there were 18 troops with a membership of 251 scouts, while today there are 24 troops and 353 scouts.

The principal address was delivered by Oscar W. Adams, secretary-treasurer of the Church Extension Department of the A. M. E. Zion Church, and grand and supreme chancellor of the Order of Knights of Pythias. He declared:

"The Boy Scout organization is America's greatest development of the century. It is upon the youth that the nation must depend; it is the youth who must make and interpret our laws for the future and who must build and maintain our churches and create a larger and more hopeful attitude and disposition in the lives of men, institutions and countries.

"America needs a larger and more virile citizenship. If these boys are taught constantly and consistently the rules laid down by the scout organization, keeping them inviolate and practicing them in their every-day life, we can but have a stronger, better and more useful citizenship throughout the land. The organization is entitled to the encouragement of every institution and individual, and those who have labored here for its development and growth must be congratulated, and they are congratulated, for their far-sightedness, for their sacrifice, their determination, and for their will to build and to save our youth for the manhood and citizenship of tomorrow.

"America is a democracy in principle and law. The Boy Scouts of America attest this democracy, this citizenship, this forbearance, and a hand of helpfulness probably more than any other institution dealing with the youth.

"When you think of Booker T. Washington, of William Hooper Councill, of Price, Langston, Turner, Douglass, of Paul Laurence Dunbar, of Abraham Lincoln, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Sojourner Truth, and many others we might mention in this connection of sacrifice and loyalty, you must be inspired to nobler deeds and great venture, for laboring here for our cause they fell; laboring here for our liberty, they passed on and are now sleeping in the silent city of the dead, but their spirits linger with us, ever urging that you and I and the rest of us will take no step backward."

* * *

One hundred and thirty-seven persons registered at the Eighth Avenue Branch Y. W. C. A. Saturday of last week for the first Setting-Up Conference.

The discussion of the "Y" committee women was directed by Miss Frankie V. Adams, of the Atlanta University School of Social Work; the NYA group of young women, by Miss Carolina Dill, of the Central Y. W. C. A., with Misses Smyer and Anderson, of the Alabama State Employment Bureau.

Mr. Power, of the Slossfield Civic Association, discussed work possibilities for young women in the defense program. Atty. A. D. Shores led the public affairs section for the Y. W. C. A. and national defense.

The afternoon sessions were devoted to the Girl Reserve section with Mrs. C. J. Greene, Girl Reserve chairman, presiding. Principal B. A. Hudson, Principal Robert Johnson and Prof. Cobb, of the Carver High School in Bessemer, told of the activities of the Girl Reserves in their schools, and Mrs. Flemister, of the Central "Y," talked on the value of the Girl Reserve program in the lives of the young girls.

Miss Florence May and Mr. Nylon led the second section in which Girl Reserves talked about the type of program they would like to have.

Miss Dura Rice, Girl Reserve secretary, led the group in games and songs.

The membership meeting was led by Mrs. M. L. M. Hooks, chairman of the committee of management, and Mrs. B. J. Anderson reported findings by all the discussion groups.

Miss Frankie V. Adams spoke on the meaning of fellowship, its obstacles and how to overcome them.

* * *

The Kiwanis Club of Jasper, Ala., will sponsor the fifth annual Walker County Negro High School singing and oratorical contest at 2 p.m. Sunday at the new Jasper City Auditorium. County Supervisor Miss A. Bernice Smith and Superintendent Paul Roy Brown are in charge of the program.

During the past four years these contests have been features of the county program, and this year the contest promises to be the biggest of its kind in the state.

Championship choruses will enter the district contest which will also be held in Jasper and the winning high school will be awarded a gold cup.

The first three winners in the oratorical contests, both junior and high school, will receive medals.

An interracial conference is scheduled at 10:30 a.m. Wednesday at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, Sixth Avenue and Sixteenth Street, North. The Rev. D. F. Thompson is pastor.

* * *

The Birmingham Talladega Club met last Sunday afternoon. President A. D. Gay, of the Talladega Alummni Association, told of plans to raise funds to purchase a bus. Personnel Director E. L. Phillips showed a motion picture of campus activities. Prof. Phillips reported there are 292 students at Talladega and that 20 of these students are from Birmingham.

* * *

Mrs. E. L. Phillips and Miss Portia Thomas, of Talladega, were among the guests. The local club is making plans for the appearance of Dr. Buel G. Gallagher, president of the college, March 9.

Seneca, S. C., Journal
February 5, 1941

News of the Colored Communities

The friends of Alice Palmer join her in sympathy over the death of her son, Wilbur Mazyck, who died in Greenville last week. He leaves to mourn his passing his mother. Also, three brothers: Richard of Seneca, Robert of Charlotte, N. C. and Earl of Detroit, Mich. Two sisters, Lucy Franklin of Kingstree and Gertrude White of Philadelphia, Pa.

The death of Hattie Alexander was a shock to her many friends. She was a faithful church worker and president of the W. M. W. A. at Ozion. She is survived by her husband, John Alexander, of the Ozion community. Two sons, Dennis, of the same community and Chester of Due West. Two daughters: Ozella and Silvene, also of the Ozion community. Funeral services were held from the Ozion Baptist church Sunday afternoon. Rev. J. D. Bryan in charge. Four grandchildren also survive.

Cornelia Lewis spent the weekend with her parents, A. L. Lewis, and wife.

The frirends of Will Grant will regret to learn that he is ill at his home on Oak street.

Anthony Williams and wife are receiving congratulations of a second son which was given the name of his grandfather, Nathaniel Randolph.

The friends of Daisy Mae Gaines are sorry to learn that she is in the Oconee hospital and wish for her a speedy recovery.

The friends of Mary Jane Watson will be glad to know that she is improving at this writing.

The friends of Emma Baker welcome her back home after several years stay in New York.

Circle No. 2 of Ebenezer Baptist church will meet in the home of Nina Mack with Annie B. Doyle as leader.

Odis Williams and wife have returned to Pennsylvania after spending a few days in the home of Maxie Williams.

We were glad to be able to continue B. Y. P. U. services Sunday night after discontinuing the services for three weeks. We welcome members and friends every Sunday night at 6:30 p. m. at Ebenezer Baptist church.

Ester Williams spent the weekend in Anderson with relatives and friends.

Circle No. 5 of Ebenezer Baptist church meets Thursday, Feb. 6, 1941, at the home of Lila Jordan.

Ella G. Williams spent the week-end at home.

Birmingham, Ala. News
February 9, 1941

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

That the Masonic Fraternity in Alabama, headed by Charles V. Hendley, is a success and continues to serve a great number of people throughout the state is indicated by expressions coming from the board of trustees at its recent meeting in Birmingham and by the official communication sent out by the grand master.

This report shows the order to be in a healthy state in all departments, and the membership increasing continually.

When Hendley was elected grand master of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Alabama the membership was less than 7,000, and it is now more than 11,000.

The Masonic Fraternity in Alabama, as carried on by the present administration, is an excellent example of Negro leadership, and expresses the strength and character of the Negro as shown by his organized interests.

On Jan. 20, Dr. A. B. McKenzie, of Tuscaloosa, was appointed by Grand Master Hendley as grand medical registrar to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. L. U. Goin, of Birmingham. Dr. Goin had served as grand medical registrar more thar a quarter century, and was an outstanding physician and surgeon more than 40 years.

Dr. H. C. Fearn, of Huntsville, was appointed grand trustee, filling the vacancy on the board caused by the resignation of Dr. McKenzie.

From the reports coming in to Masonic headquarters in Birmingham, it appears that the Mobile district, headed by J. C. Collier, won top honors for the first six months of this fraternal year, and T. Spradley, of Whistler, in Mobile County, gets top honor for the largest increase in membership of a subordinate lodge during this period.

* * *

Richard Wright, 32-year-old author of "Uncle Tom's Children" and "Native Son," was selected as the twenty-sixth recipient of the Spingarn gold medal at a meeting of the award committee in New York recently. The committee called Wright "one of the most powerful contemporary writers." Committee members are Col. Theodore Roosevelt, A. Phillip Randolph, Marion Cuthbert, Bishop Robert E. Jones, Robert A. Pelham, Mrs. Dorothy Backer, Dr. John Hayne Holmes, Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson and Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune. The medal which will be presented at the thirty-second annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, at Houston, Tex., June 24-2[illegible]

* * *

An interesting program has been arranged for the annual observance of Race Relations Sunday at the First Congregational Christian Church, corner of Fifteenth Street and Seventh Avenue, North. The Rev. William L. Cash at 7:30 p.m.

Addresses will be delivered by Dr. John E. Bryan, superintendent of Jefferson County Schools and state NYA administrator, and Dr. Joseph W. Nicholson, professor of religion at Talladega College, president of the Alabama State Teachers Association and pastor of the Thirgood C. M. E. Church, Birmingham. A musical program will be presented by the church choir, the NYA Chorus of Slossfield Center, directed by Miss Helen Dixon, and the McCarroll Junior Orchestra.

* * *

Graduates and former students of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., and members and friends of Sixteenth Street Baptist Church are expected to attend services at the church Sunday night, when Dr Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, speaks. The service begins at 7 p.m. The Rev D. F. Thompson is pastor.

* * *

During the week Boy Scouts of America will celebrate the thirty-first anniversary of scouting. A feature of the Birmingham celebration will be the annual banquet sponsored by the Inter-Racial Division of the Birmingham Council which will be held Wednesday night at Slossfield Community Center. Oscar W. Adams will speak.

* * *

Sir A. J. Robinson, president, requests chancellor commanders and members of the lodges of Birmingham and Jefferson County, to be present at 4 p.m., Sunday, for the meeting of the Pythian Council on the six[illegible] floor of the temple.

* * *

Dr. Henry D. Tillman, pastor of Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church, announced the special committee on the Founder's Day program will report at the 11 a.m. services at the ch[illegible]rch Sunday.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
February 23, 1941

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

By WILLIAM Y. BELL JR.

Hale Woodruff, Atlanta University art instructor, was the principal speaker at the regular teachers' meeting held at Booker T. Washington Evening School recently.

Speaking on "The Negro Artist," he stresed the importance of continuing to think about cultural matters in the midst of materialistic preparation for war. He reminded his audience that many thousands of dollars have been spent in encouraging art in the United States and that Negro artists have benefited thereby.

"There is an artistic awakening all over the country," said Woodruff, "and Negro artists are playing an important part in the movement. They have brought an artistic heritage which expresses itself in rhythm and in various other artistic ways. But we must apply ourselves so as to measure up to the artistic achievements of other countries.

The purpose of this bulletin is to reflect significant thought, cultural activity and creditable accomplishment of Negroes in Atlanta.

"It is only during the last 15 or 20 years that the Negro has asserted himself strongly in art and his work in that field is little known. We are credited with our musical contributions because they have been kept alive through the ages. Our artists, on the other hand, receive little recognition or encouragement. Since art will become a more functional part of society, we must find our artists and carefully cultivate them in the future."

Instrumental music was furnished by Willis Scruggs and two vocal selections were rendered by Mahala Smith. A large number of invited guests were present for the occasion.

Negro History Week

In connection with the national observance of Negro History Week, which is promoted annually by the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, hundreds of students in schools throughout the city have just completed a series of activities designed to describe the part which the American Negro has played in the history of the New World.

In a week which featured an address by J. W. Dobbs to 1,500 students, Atlanta schools held a series of panel discussions, exhibits and informational programs, and individual classes held daily discussions which brought out contributions made in industry, science, literature and art. Of particular interest to many were the activities of the Booker T. Washington Evening High School, which were arranged by a committee consisting of Mesdames Jamie Martin, Jeannette H. Whatley and Christine Miller.

A number of interesting historical facts were discussed during the week. In the field of discovery and exploration, it was pointed out, Negroes were in the parties of Cortez and Pizarro when they ravaged Mexico and Peru. Balboa also took a Negro named Nuflo de Olano with him when he discovered the Pacific Ocean. In the first part of the sixtenth century, Estevanico, sometimes known as Little Stephen, discovered the states of Arizona and New Mexico.

Founding of Chicago

The great city of Chicago, second largest in the United States, was founded in 1779 and the man who founded it was Juan Baptiste de Saible, a Negro. Also prominent in the field of exploration, it was said, is Matthew Henson, the only living human who was with Admiral Peary in the discovery of the North Pole and the first person in Peary's party actually to set foot upon the top of the world. Many students recalled that he was recently honored in New York for his part in the expedition.

It was recalled that the first man to die on Boston Commons in defense of American liberty during the American Revolution was Crispus Attucks, now memorialized by a statue erected by the citizens of Boston. Altogether, 3,000 Negroes took part in the Revolutionary War. By August 24, 1778, George Washington had over 700 under his personal command. The War of 1812 likewise found Negro soldiers and sailors in the ranks and Commodore Perry was generous in his praise of the men who fought at the Battle of Lake Erie.

"The sending of 200,000 Negro troops to France during the first World War and the recognition of two of their number as the first two American soldiers to be decorated for bravery is eloquent testimony as to the role which Negro Americans have played in this country's history," it was said.

Particularly interesting to both teachers and students were the discussions on Negro inventions in industry because of the widespread opinion that contributions in this field have not been significant. During the course of the discussions it was revealed that J. E. Matzeliger revolutionized the shoe industry by making the first shoelasting machine. It took 11 years to build, but placed America in the front of the shoe industry. A modification of his machine is now used all over the world.

Norbert Rilleaux, a Louisiana Negro, also invented a vacuum pan for the refining of sugar. Another distinguished inventor was Elijah J. McCoy, who patented more than 57 inventions in America and 10 in Europe. The lubricating cup for machinery which enjoys worldwide use is one of his many inventions. Other Negro inventions cited were the gas log which looks as though it is a genuine, burning log when fitted into the fireplace, a machine gun for antiaircraft use, and several other valuable additions to industry.

Negro contributions in science were also presented by speakers who pointed to Dr. Daniel Williams as the first man ever succeeding in stitching up the human heart; Dr. Ernest E. Just, the international authority in marine biology, and Dr. George W. Carver, the chemical genius of Tuskegee Institute.

Started in 1926 to awaken the public to a keener appreciation of the contribution of the Negro to civilization, Negro History Week is an outgrowth of the work of a number of prominent educators of both races. Dr. John Hope, late president of Morehouse College, was president of the association until shortly before his death. The local observance has been carried on by committees functioning separately in the various clubs and civic organizations.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
March 31, 1941

Activities Among Negroes

BY JASPER T. DUNCAN

Sixteen representatives of the James A. Henry branch, Y. W. C. A. Hi-Y club, returned yesterday from Knoxville, where they attended the East Tennessee area council at Austin High school.

Carleton Lee, Atlanta, secretary for the colored division of the national organization, presided and John L. Pitts, Jr., local secretary of the local branch was the principal speaker on the health angle of the theme for discussion, "Gearing for Life."

Religious Activities

Yesterday at the 11 a.m. worship hour the Rev. W. W. Henry, Philadelphia, opened a seven-day revival campaign at Alleyne Memorial African Methodist Episcopal Zion church, the Rev. C. H. McIver, pastor.

Services will be held throughout the week at 7:30 p.m., with the Rev. Louis J. Baptiste, Atlanta, assisting the connectional evangelist.

Tonight, members of Prospect Baptist church, Dodson at Citico, will close their week of celebration of the fourth anniversary of the pastorate of the Rev. William O. Jones.

The Rev. Mr. Jones was a former pastor in Paducah, Ky., and came here in the winter of 1937 when Paducah was flooded and his church in that city was inundated.

The LaVere Presbytery of the Presbyterian church of the United States of America will meet here Wednesday and Thursday of this week at Leonard Street church, the Rev. Jesse Belmont Barber, pastor.

Forum

The College Hill Courts forum and the girls' work committee of the Phillis Wheatley branch, Y. W. C. A. sponsored an open forum Tuesday in the assembly room of the College Hill courts. The subject was "Social Problems of Our Youth Today."

Julian C. Brown, leader, introduced the subject by stating that the girls' work committee planned this forum because of recent articles published in newspapers concerning Negro youth. "We as a group do not deny that health conditions among our race are serious, but we did feel keenly the statement made in our local papers concerning conditions in our Negro high schools," Brown stated. He defined the words "social problems" and presented some of the causes of the problems as human relationships, false modesty and unrest in times.

The problems presented were social diseases, sex education and health education. Solutions suggested were, preparation for home and family life, not merely sex relation; (2) guidance, breaking down the barrier between child and adult; (3) parent education in methods of presentation of the social problem to the children; (4) clinics and physical examinations in public schools; (5) clinics for adolescents not in school; (6) improved economic status of the family; (7) present to the child a well-defined program of interest for diverting his mind or lifting his trend of thought; (8) a continuation of forum discussions, movies, etc. A continuance of the forum was discussed and decided upon by the group.

James Walton Benson, baritone, pupil of Mr. J. Oscar Miller, of the Cadek Conservatory of Music, will leave this week for Chicago to fill three singing engagements during Holy week.

Benson annually gives a recital in Chicago, and this year will sing the baritone leads in Stainer's Crucifixion

JAMES W. BENSON

at Greater Bethel African Methodist Episcopal church, Good Friday, and DuBois' "Seven Last Words of Crhist," at Corpus Christi Roman Catholic church. The latter number will be done in Latin.

Prior to coming to Chattanooga, Benson studied voice and piano in Chicago, and at DePauw university under a Reinald Werrenrath scholarship. He is proprietor of a local hotel for Negroes and was presented for twenty-six consecutive weeks over a local radio station.

Legislative Week

Pi Omega chapter of the Alpha Kappa Alpha colored women's college sorority joined with the national organization in observing "Legislative week," by instituting a program in ten churches yesterday to obtain volunteers to send telegrams to President Roosevelt, and to Sidney Hillman, protesting against the discrimination against Negroes in the national defense program.

Irene Patton, basileus of the organization, spoke at New Monumental Baptist church yesterday morning, and got ten volunteers for the cause, she said last night.

Students Volunteer

Three hundred and fifty junior high school students at East Fifth street school last Friday voluntarily took a tuberculosis test at the school, it was announced Saturday by Frank A. Jones. The test were given by Urania Malcolm, colored city nurse.

"We found that the condition of the students in general was much improved over similar tests given last year," Jones stated yesterday.

A group of thirty students from the school, headed by Jones, will leave Friday at 11 p.m., for Tuskegee institute, Alabama, for a visit with Dr. George Washington Carver, noted Negro scientist. They will return Sunday night.

George Frederick Handel's Easter Messiah will be sung by Thompkins chapel choir at the church, Palmetto at Flinn, Easter Sunday at 7 p.m., it was announced yesterday by Wilbur Singleton, director.

Features soloists will be Mrs. Marion Knox Hynes, Mrs. Blanche Traylor, Evelyn Ware, Joseph Drew, Wayland Singleton and Edwin Singleton. Albert Miller, Jr., will serve as accompanist.

Red Cross Unit Active

"Every boy and girl at East Fifth street school is a member of the Junior Red Cross council of the school," J. L. Jenkins said yesterday in a statement regarding the activities of his school, the largest in the city for Negroes.

Listed among the work done by the group since its organization are forty boxes prepared to be sent to England, China and Finland; forty baskets for the needy in the neighborhood of the school; forty-two wash cloths, and four boxes of apples for the forty-two colored children at Pine Breeze; handmade calendars and match-strikers for the veterans at the government hospital at Johnson City; hand-made valentines for patients at Erlanger hospital; groceries for the Colored Orphans' home and equipment and maintenance for a first-aid room at the school. For the latter they purchased scales, a bed, enamel chair, long emergency table, two short emergency tables, a wash basin, pitcher, enamel sterilizer, linen and blankets and a medicine cabinet.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
April 13, 1941

Happenings With Colored People

By W. H. Shackleford

The Nashville Pan-Hellenic Council will sponsor a panel discussion on the Negro in national defense at A. and I. State College, Sunday, April 20, at 6:30 p. m.

"The Role of Women in the Defense Program" will be the theme of a panel discussion by outstanding social workers and professional women in Fisk chapel, Sunday afternoon, April 20, at 4 o'clock. Questions on religion, home, youth, health, public affairs and education will be answered. Music by the Meharry singers. Mrs. M. J. Bent will preside.

Mesdames W. J. Faulkner and H. H. Harris announce the opening of the Colored Branch Volunteer Bureau located at Blue Triangle Y. W. C. A. daily from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. for registration of volunteer workers. Those who wish to offer service as keepers of grounds, recreational supervisors, stenographers, crafts, story-telling, choral directors and library work will be interviewed.

At the First Baptist Church, East Nashville, the Rev. J. B. Outlaw of Paris, Tenn., is conducting a special series of revival meetings. Special sermons to men and to women are programed. Today, three sermons will be delivered, one a special message to young people at 8 p. m.

Easter is being observed in all the churches today. Special programs as announced: Sunrise service at St. Luke A.M.E. Church at 4 a. m.; Easter program at Merry Street Church of God at 3 p. m.; Souvenir program at Bethel A.M.E. Church at 10:30 a. m.; Easter music by mixed choir at Progressive Baptist Church and a cantata at 8 p. m.; a children's exercise at Salem A.M.E. Church at 7:30 p. m.; Dr. Albert W. Palmer of Chicago in a special Easter message at 10:30 a. m., Fisk Union Church.

MINISTERS MEET

The Interdenominational Ministers Alliance were guests of the Nashville Pastors' Association (white) in the First Presbyterian Church Sunday school rooms on last Monday at 10 a. m. The Rev. W. J. Faulkner, president of the Interdenominational Alliance, presented the participants on a special program, and introduced officers and committeemen. Church-placement for many newcomers to Nashville was considered.

"The Lame Beggar at the Gate Beautiful" is scheduled at the Pilgrim Emanuel Baptist Church, East Nashville, Monday night, April 28. The senior choir of the Progressive Baptist Church will present "Voices in the Garden" at St. Luke A. M. E. Church on April 28. "Madame Suzanne's Shoppe," a fashion operetta, at Bethlehim Center by pupils of Head school, April 17, 7:45 p. m. The Nashville Suitcase Theater presents Eugene Robinson in "Transit" at Bethlehem Center, Friday night, April 18, at 8:15.

SCHOOL FOR BLIND

The Rev. L. H. Crawford, pastor Lea Avenue Christian Church, will be the speaker at the Colored School for the Blind this afternoon at 3 o'clock. An Easter egg hunt will be given the children tomorrow.

Willing Workers Club of St. Paul A. M. E. Church meets today at usual hour with Mrs. J. F. Knight, 1813 Patterson Street. Reports from Calendar tea will be made.

Revival services will begin at the Progressive Baptist Church on Monday night, conducted by the Rev. J. J. McNeil; and at Bethel A. M. E. Church on Tuesday night, April 15, conducted by the Rev. Joseph Reid of Jackson, Tenn.

The Easter Ball sponsored by the Immaculate Mother Club will take place at the school hall Wednesday night, April 16.

Woman's Day will be observed at Salem A. M. E. Church Sunday, April 27, with the Rev. (Mrs.) Georgia Gooden as guest speaker.

Mrs. Reatha D. Beck has been elected president of the City Council of Parents and Teachers.

The Nashville-Tuskegee Club will have a call meeting Monday night at 8 o'clock at home of Mrs. M. L. Robinson, 1612 Scovel Street.

The Y. W. C. A. advanced class in "Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick" opened Thursday at 6:30 p. m. Persons who have completed the course in "First Aid" are eligible.

Alpha Beta Chapter of the National Teachers Sorority of Phi Delta Kappa completed plans for the closing of its city-wide Baby Popularity contest at Meharry College on April 28. The chapter is also sponsoring the move, "Nice Girl" with Deanna Durbin, at the Ritz, Friday, April 25.

More than 60 faculty and staff members of A. and I. College tendered President William J. Hale a banquet upon his return from the meeting of the National Education Association in Atlantic City. A display of various garments made in the home economics and senior college divisions was featured at a recent assembly hour. Prizes were given.

News for this column must reach the writer not later than Thursday morning at his office, 414 Eighth Avenue, South.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
March 23, 1941

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

By WILLIAM Y. BELL JR.

The ninth annual observance of the Vocational Opportunity Campaign which is promoted locally by the Atlanta Urban League and a number of co-operating agencies, educational institutions and clubs, will close this afternoon with a public assembly meeting at West Hunter Baptist Church, corner of Hunter and Chestnut Streets.

With Professor J. O. Slade, of Morris Brown College, presiding, the meeting will open with invocation by the Rev. Samuel Pettagrue, pastor of the church, after which Professor A. A. McPheeters, of Clark College, will present a review and appraisal of the campaign.

A practical program which churches may institute to help their young people interested in finding jobs will be outlined by the Rev. Mr. Pettagrue. The Morehouse College Quartet will present several selections following the talk.

The main address of the afternoon will be delivered by Forrester B. Washington, director of the Atlanta University School of Social Work, who will speak on "Vocational Opportunities in Local Defense Efforts." A discussion period will follow.

Opening Meeting Held

Speaking at the opening meeting of the campaign last Sunday at Big Bethel Church, Pauline Redmond, assistant information specialist of the National Youth Administration, declared that young people must train themselves so as to be ready for work when the opportunity comes. She stated that the present defense effort involves the utilization of all natural and human resources, young and old, white and Negro, skilled and unskilled.

The duties of institutions of higher learning in preparing young persons for jobs was stressed as she related incidents which showed that the training received by many young people was not realistically designed to meet the needs of modern industrial organizations. She also emphasized the particular duty which public school systems must increasingly carry out: namely, that of giving all students some training in technical skills.

Elect Clark President

The election of James P. Brawley to the presidency of Clark College to occupy the position left vacant by the resignation of Dr. M. S. Davage was announced by the board of trustees of the institution this week.

Dr. Davage recently was elected to the secretaryship of Negro education of the Methodist Church, but retained his position with the college until the board of trustees had time to select his successor.

A graduate of Samuel Huston College and the University of Southern California, President Brawley taught at Holly Springs Institute and became dean of Clark in 1926. For the past several months he has handled the administration of the school in the absence of Dr. Davage, whose new duties have kept him in Nashville, Tenn.

Housing Developments

On the site of the former home of the late Cornelius King, pioneer Negro real estate agent, has been erected a modern, fireproof, eight-unit apartment house which was opened for public inspection last Sunday.

This example of private housing, developed by the real estate agency which Mr. King founded, is regarded by many as the first project of its kind which has been stimulated indirectly by the federal housing program.

The project contains complete gas kitchens with ample modern steel cabinets, automatically controlled steam heat from a gas-fired boiler, automatic hot water heater, separate apartment entrances, front and rear porch spaces for each apartment, halls and closets in each unit, laundry and storeroom space, well finished interiors, twin closets in master bedrooms, corner windows providing more furniture space, ample universal baseboard electric outlets, and large kitchen sinks with swinging faucets and dish sprays.

Vincent A. Daley, Atlanta University architect; J. W. Banks, local contractor, and Cornelius King and Son, real estate agents, collaborated in the development of the project.

Plan T. B. Essay Contest

Plans for the Negro student essay contest sponsored in Atlanta by the colored branch of the Atlanta Tuberculosis Association were outlined on Thursday afternoon when the board of directors met at association headquarters with Forrester B. Washington presiding.

The contests are open to college and high school students who submit papers dealing with some aspect of tuberculosis prevention or cure and have aroused great interest in previous years.

Board members learned that Georgia students have received a large number of prizes in the national contest which has attracted more than 100,000 entrants in recent years. One or more national prizes have come to Georgia each of the past six years. It is pointed out that the benefit of the contest lies in the fact that the students will learn a great deal about the disease in preparing their essays. The association regards the spreading of knowledge about tuberculosis as the best way to combat conditions now existing in Fulton County where five times as many Negroes as whites are dying from the disease.

Birmingham, Ala. News
April 20, 1941

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

The Hooper City High School, at Sayreton, has been declared accredited by the Alabama State Department of Education, making the first Negro high school of Jefferson County to become accredited. Serving as principal is Mrs. N. W. Powell.

With the addition of Hooper High, the number of accredited Negro high schools in Alabama has now reached 24. Sixteen are public institutions: A. & M. Institute, high school department, Normal; Burrell School, Florence; George Carver High, Gadsden; Cobb Street High, Anniston; Dunbar High, Bessemer; Dunbar High, Mobile; Elmore County Training School, Wetumpka; Hooper City, Sayreton; Industrial High, Tuscaloosa; Interurban Heights Industrial High, Fairfield; Mobile County Training School, Plateau; Montgomery County Training, Waugh; Opelika High, Opelika; Parker High, Birmingham; Snow Hill Institute, Snow Hill; State Teachers College High, Montgomery.

Private accredited high schools are Drewry High, Talladega; Lincoln Normal and Industrial Institute, Marion Oakwood School, Huntsville; Selma University High, Selma; Southern Normal and Industrial Institute, Brewon; Sillman Insitute high school department, Tuscaloosa; Trinity School, Athens, and Tuskegee Institute high school department, Tuskegee.

* * *

The Slossfield Junior Civic Association will hold installation services for 3:30 p.m. Sunday in the Slossfield Center auditorium.

President Benjamin H. Craig, of the Slossfield Civic Association parent body, will install the following officers: President, Clarence Low; vice president, Claude B. Dailey; recording secretary, Miss Earline Harris; financial secretary, Miss Rosa Mae Hardy; treasurer, Sidney Moore; critic, Miss Hattie Forrest; reporter, Frank Parker; chairman of the executive committee, Randolph Ellis; program committee chairman, Miss Rosa Grey and sick committee chairman, Miss Mildred Morgan.

Editor Robert Durr, of The Birmingham Weekly Review, will speak and others appearing on the program will be the Rev. L. B. Brascomb and the Rev. C. G. Minnifield. The Tabernacle Junior Chorus, the Community Gospel Chorus and William People will present a musical program. The Hopewell Junior Usher Board will direct seating.

* * *

Jones Valley Lodge No. 14, Improved Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, will hold its anniversary and thanksgiving program at 3 p.m. Sunday at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church.

A parade will start at the Elks Rest on Eighth Avenue and Twelfth Street, North, at 1:30 p.m. The men's section of the parade will be led by the Parker High School Band, directed by Prof. Wilton Robinson, and the women's section by the Lincoln School Band, directed by Prof. W. Wise Handy.

The sermon will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. D. F. Thompson, pastor.

* * *

The Rev. H. C. Terrel, son of the late Rev. H. C. and Mrs. Mabel Terrell, left the city last Friday for Camp Livingston, La., where he has been appointed first lieutenant and chaplain. The Rev. Mr. Terrell is a graduate of Morris Brown College, Atlanta, and a member of the Omega Fraternity.

* * *

Walter R. Chivers, professor of sociology at Morehouse College, Atlanta, recently was elected to membership in the Gamma Chapter of the Alpha Kappa Delta National Honorary Sociology Fraternity.

During April, Prof. Chivers will be in Washington to participate in the newly organized National Negro Business Comimttee of the U. S. Department of Commerce, and also at Tuskegee Institute to serve as a lecturer for the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture.

* * *

Sidney Hillman, associate director of the Office of Production Management, announced last week the appointment of James C. Evans, director of trade and technical education at West Virginia State College, as vocational training assistant in the racial relations section of OPM. Evans, coordinator of national defense training for Negroes in West Virginia, will be assigned to the office of Dr. Robert C. Weaver, who heads the newly created section concerned with the integration of Negroes into the training and industrial phases of the defense program.

* * *

At the annual meeting of the board of trustees of Howard University, Washington, Dr. John W. Lawlah, medical director of Provident Hospital, Chicago, was appointed dean of the college of medicine and of the school of medicine as the successor of the late Dr. Numa P. G. Adams, according to James H. Nabrit, secretary of the university.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
April 13, 1941

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

At least 5,000 persons were expected to attend the Easter exercises held this morning at 5:30 in the Atlanta University Bowl, where the Rev. D. Talmadge Murray, pastor of Radcliffe Memorial Presbyterian Church, was to deliver the Easter message.

The sunrise service is an annual affair promoted by the Interdenominational Ministers' Alliance and has been one of the activities of the Easter season to which a number of people look forward each year.

The purpose of this bulletin is to reflect significant thought, cultural activity and creditable accomplishment of Negroes in Atlanta.

Clark Cornerstone Laid

Outstanding among the week's activities were the exercises in connection with the laying of the first cornerstone on the site of the new Clark College. Held last Sunday afternoon at 3:00, the ceremonies began with a program honoring Mrs. Henry W. Pfeiffer which was held at the Warren Memorial Methodist Church, Greensferry and Mildred Streets.

Principal speaker of the afternoon was Dr. Harvey W. Cox, president of Emory University, who emphasized the importance which the moving of the physical plant would have upon Clark's future development. He stressed the advantages that would accrue as a result of Clark's close co-operation with the other institutions in the University System.

Immediately after the program held inside the church, the audience joined with hundreds of spectators who had been unable to attend the church program and all assembled in front of the partly completed Administration Building, Haven Warren Hall, to witness the laying of the cornerstone.

Benefactress Present

Faculty, students and friends of the school were given the opportunity to welcome Mrs. Pfeiffer whose gifts made much of the new plant possible. College officials pointed out that one of the buildings erected with the money Mrs. Pfeiffer has donated will be the men's dormitory, which will be called Pfeiffer Hall in honor of Mrs. Pfeiffer's husband, a New York manufacturer and philanthropist who died eight years ago.

The other building made possible by Mrs. Pfeiffer's generosity will be the women's dormitory, to be named Annie Merner Hall in honor of the donor. The administration building will be named in honor of two of the pioneer leaders whose sacrifices and continuing interest made possible Clark's development as one of the foremost Methodist schools. It will bear the name of Haven-Warren Hall, commemorating the efforts of Bishops Gilbert Haven and Henry W. Warren. The refectory will be called Thayer Hall as a tribute to the memory of a former president, the Rev. E. O. Thayer.

Clark's removal from South Atlanta to the new site adjoining the Atlanta University System was made possible by a grant of $750,000 from the General Education Board, $100,000 from the Rosenwald Fund, and $400,000 from Mrs. Pfeiffer.

Dr. M. S. Davage, secretary of Negro Methodist schools and until recently president of Clark, is recognized as having played a major part in the integration of the school into the Atlanta co-operative plan of higher education. Future direction of Clark's increased activities will be in the hands of President J. P. Brawley.

Health Week Activities

Recent activities in connection with the local observance of Negro Health Week were varied as Atlantians, spurred by campaigns against tuberculosis, cancer and uncleanliness, turned their attention toward ways of preventing the spread of diseases and making Atlanta a healthier city generally.

Through a co-operative arrangement made by the Atlanta Urban League and the citizens' health committee directed by Dr. Mark Thomas, pupils from various public schools have been able to see several health films.

Through the co-operation of the Atlanta Tuberculosis Association and the WPA workers' service project, films were also shown at Laboratory High School of Atlanta University and at Washington High School. Other movies were shown pupils in several elementary schools by Professor C. M. Gibson, of David T. Howard Junior High School.

Several thousand pieces of literature were also distributed to school children and to adults. Other persons reached included those in churches and clubs who heard talks delivered by physicians, dentists, nurses and social workers.

While the number of persons reached by movies, literature, talks and exhibits could not be immediately learned, members of the Health Week committee expressed the opinion that a large percentage of Atlanta's Negro population received some type of health message. They pointed out that since Negro children have a life expectancy which is 10 years shorter than that of white children, it is extremely important that a vigorous program of health education be promoted.

Continue Training School

With 96 persons already registered and more expected to do so by next Wednesday, the ninth annual occupational training school conducted by the Atlanta Urban League was started on April 2 and two sessions have been held in the assembly room of the Auburn Avenue branch of Carnegie Library.

After registration and an explanation of the purpose and methods of the training course, the first session of the school was opened by a lecture on "Fire Prevention," delivered by J. F. Seagraves, fire inspector, Atlanta Fire Department.

Inspector Seagraves listed a number of "don'ts" as the first steps which anyone could take to reduce the chances of fire at home, office, store or factory. "Don't let rubbish accumulate. Keep matches away from children. Don't be careless with cigars, cigarettes and pipes. Don't leave oily mops and rags around; keep them in large metal cans. Don't use worn electric cords or leave electrical appliances connected while out of the room. Don't use gasoline for cleaning."

Mr. Seagraves concluded his lecture by urging that those reporting fires by means of the fire alarm box stay there so as to direct firemen to the fire.

The next session of the school was devoted to a lecture on landscaping and gardening which was delivered by B. L. Colbert, instructor at Washington High School. He emphasized the fact that manual labor was as dignified as any other kind of work and stated that the farmers of the country were really the most important group inasmuch as they feed the rest of the population.

The next high school session will be held on Wednesday, April 16, at 7:30 p. m. at the Auburn Avenue branch of Carnegie Library. The school is free and is open to janitors, porters, yardmen and maids who want to become more efficient on the job.

Birmingham, Ala. News
April 27, 1941

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

Supporters of Miles Memorial College, led by Bishop H. P. Porter and the ministers, laymen and friends of the C. M. E. Church in Alabama are looking forward to Sunday, when a monster mass meeting will be held at 3 p.m., in the auditorium of Parker Industrial High School, Birmingham. The purpose is to give forces in the Birmingham area opportunity for participation in the Victory Drive instituted some months ago which has as its goal raising of $10,000 to clear Miles College of bonded indebtedness. Reports in the second unit of this drive will be made on April 30.

Program will consist of addresses by many leading citizens of Birmingham Sunday afternoon. Music will be furnished by choirs of many of the outstanding church of this area and the public is invited.

Miles Memorial College is the outgrowth of a movement for Christian education set in motion by the ministers and laymen of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in Alabama nearly a half a century ago. Through the years, the college has served, filling an unusual place in the educational life of Birmingham, Alabama and the South. During the depression years the college tugged along under a staggering debt of $100,000, but under the leadership of Bishop H. P. Porter and the loyal fellowship of Alabamians this debt was reduced to around $10,000 by the 1940 Conference season. The C. M. E. and public have set themselves to paying the last $10,000 on the bonded debt during this Spring, and in keeping with the aim and purpose of those who are working, this effort has been designated as the Victory Drive.

* * *

Gov. James H. Price, of Virginia, will accept for the Virginia Union University, in Richmond, the Belgian pavilion which formerly stood at the New York World's Fair, when he is heard as guest speaker on the "Wings Over Jordan" program Sunday morning. Gov. Price will speak from the studios of WRVA, Richmond, while the 35-voice "Wings Over Jordan" choir is to be heard in a program of spirituals from WGAR, Cleveland.

The Belgian pavilion is being presented to the university by the Belgian government through Dr. J. A. Goris, World's Fair deputy commissioner general for Belgium. In dedicating the building to Virginia Union, Dr. Goris says:

"Although it may have a different use, a different meaning than that for which it stood at the World's Fair, it is a wonderful thing for Belgians to know that our building is being re-erected in a free country by people who believe in the basic truths which guide our lives. It will tell the people of America that Belgium, although invaded by a group whose sole object it to crush the spirit of our people, to annihilate their belief in what they have always stood for through the ages, is not dead, that it has not surrendered its soul."

* * *

In an effort to afford visiting surgeons and physicians an opportunity for clinical and surgical observation during the sessions of the Alabama State Medical Association, which will meet in Birmingham early in June, the Children's Home Hospital Board, Mrs. E. R. Johnson, president, is asking all Birmingham to assist in the renovation of the Children's Home Hospital at 623 Jasper Road. The board hopes to have the hospital, which will serve as headquarters for the state medical meeting, in shipshape for the occasion, and invites the public to visit the hospital and become acquainted with the service it renders.

Mrs. W. B. Driver was hostess to the board meeting, April 16. Encouraging reports were received from the various committees.

* * *

Dr. John B. Lawlah, graduate of Morehouse College in 1925, and at present medical director of Provident Hospital in Chicago, recently was elected to the deanship of the Howard University Medical School Washington, succeeding Dr. Numa P. G. Adams, who died in August 1940. Dr. Lawlah is a native of Bessemer, and received his doctor of medicine degree from Rush Medical College. Under a Rosenwald fellowship, he later took graduate work at the University of Chicago, which has since honored him by appointment as special assistant in roentgenology at Billings Hospital.

The new dean holds licenses under the National Board of Medical Examiners entitling him to practice in 40 states. He is the author of several scientific discourses in his specialized fields of work, which have appeared in the country's foremost medical journals.

* * *

The surprise election of Elie Lescot to the presidency of Haiti, following the declination of Stenio Vincent to take a proffered third term, meets with approval in diplomatic circles in Washington as well as with the Negro population of the nation's capital which long ago learned Lescot was their friend. Lescot, a familiar figure in Washington, endeared himself to the local populace by his frequent visits

to their affairs. In all his public utterances and speeches he has been outspoken in his declaration of friendship for the American Negro and has consistently urged a closer bond of friendship between the American Negro and natives of his and other lands where the majority of the inhabitants are Negroes.

* * *

Col. John C. Robinson, director of an NYA aviation center in Chicago, revealed on his recent visit to the Tuskegee Institute Airport that he had received a request from His Majesty Haile Selassie to return to Ethiopia as commander of the new air corps the emperor is planning to establish during the reorganization of his country.

Robinson said he had not yet decided on the invitation. He was personal pilot to Selassie and head of the Ethiopian air forces at the outbreak of the Italo-Ethiopian war.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
April 28, 1941

Activities Among Negroes

BY JASPER T. DUNCAN

Steps to curb public use of profane and obscene language were taken last week by a committee of East Ninth Street businessmen and citizens who decided to ask the help of the police department.

The committee asserted that it is in violation of a city ordinance to use vulgar, obscene and profane language on the streets, and "the practice should be curbed in the interest of public safety." Often such conduct leads to fights and possibly murders, it was said, and "in the interest of the community there should be tighter enforcement of this law."

Awards Tonight

The junior chamber of commerce will present awards to the outstanding young Negro man and woman, and the outstanding man over 35 years of age, whose achievements during the year 1940 merit the decision of the committee appointed by the music department of Booker T. Washington County High school.

Decisions will be announced tonight at an "achievement ball," given at the Wigwam dance hall, East Ninth street, at which time representatives of the Jaycees will formally make the presentation.

In the running for the coveted honor among the young men are C. B. Robinson, president of the colored teachers' local, affiliated with the A. F. of L.; Booker T. Scruggs, manager of the College Hill courts and Alex Carney, automobile mechanic, in charge of the colored vocational school on Pine street.

In the older group Dr. P. A. Stephens, president of the Mountain City Medical society, and of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Ludie David Collins, South Chattanooga blacksmith and well-known civic worker, have been presented. Emarita Pitts, secretary of the girl reserves of the Phillis Wheatley Y. W. C. A., is unopposed for the honor of being the outstanding young woman.

Final decision will be made by the following: Prof. Albert F. Seay, chairman; Mrs. William H. Warren, Mrs. Jennie Mondul Prof. J. D. Upshaw, Jr., and F. S. Mitchell.

East Fifth Street School Active

The faculty and student body of East Fifth Street school closed one of the most active weeks of the present school year, according to Prof. J. L. Jenkins, principal. Parents of the children have attended affairs given at the institution daily, and have renewed activity in their Parent-Teacher association, which is the oldest among Negroes in the city.

"Let's Go Travelin'"

"Let's Go Travelin'," is the title of a musical extravaganza to be given tonight in the auditorium of Joseph E. Smith school, under the direction of Mrs. Robert Hixson.

The play is designed to portray some of the characteristic customs and costumes of various countries. The program begins at 8 p.m

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
May 19, 1941

Activities Among Negroes

BY JASPER T. DUNCAN

The committee on education of Armistice Lodge 440, colored Elks, yesterday issued a statement of thanks to the citizens of the community, the police department and businessmen of East and West Ninth street and other sections for their co-operation in the drive to "reduce the use of public profanity, vulgarity and obscenity on the streets of Chattanooga.

"Our appeal to invoke the law in the cases of violators of the city ordinance which covers this misdemeanor received the full co-operation of the public and there has been a noticeable improvement in the conduct of citizens in this matter," the statement stated.

* * *

Pharmacist Retires

Dr. Flossie Jackson, Chattanoogan, one of the few Negro women pharmacists in the state, has been here for several days following her retirement from business in Memphis.

Dr. Jackson, a property-owner here, with her brother, the late Dr. George Jackson, operated the oldest Negro business in Memphis until she sold out several weeks ago and came here to retire.

She was one of the first Negro women to be graduated from the pharmaceutical department of Meharry Medical college, Nashville, and is a member of the national organization of colored pharmacists. She resides here with Grace and Olivia Harriss, residents at 426 Vine street.

* * *

Nashville Visitors

Thirty-five Negro members of the usher boards of Braden Chapel Methodist church, Nashville, were here yesterday on a sightseeing tour and for visits to points of historical interest in the city.

They were met by Jasper T. Duncan, chairman of the educational committee of the colored Elks, and a committee from the lodge, and conducted on a tour of Lookout mountain, the ridges, Chickamauga dam and the Booker T. Washington State park, now under construction.

* * *

Negro Golfers

The Young Men's Recreation and Golf club, composed of colored men of all walks of life who take "time out" for recreation, has one of the strongest organizations in the city, it was revealed at a meeting of the club last Friday at College inn, East Ninth street.

The group was organized in 1936, and since that time has developed a nine-hole golf course between Citico avenue and the Milne Chair factory. The ground has been loaned to the men, and annually they spend approximately $135, plus their own labor, for its upkeep. They have bought a tractor and a mower, and take pride in the fact that they have the only course of its kind in East Tennessee for Negroes.

Teams from the organization compete in open tournaments in Atlanta, Chicago and Atlantic City.

On their roster are Elihu Tittles, president; Ernest O'Neal, vice-president; James Fleming, secretary; James Sawyer, sergeant-at-arms; Clarence James, social committee chairman; Howard Donaldson, Howard Taft Jackson, Thurman Johnson, Leon Jones, Clarence Moton, Granvil Prothro, William Sanders and James Smothers.

Fifteen Negro boys and girls of Howard High school are enrolled in a class in salesmanship, and use part of their time in actual "laboratory experience" according to A. Z. Traylor, instructor at the institution.

Classes being taught that allow the students to work, are secretarial, barbering, "Y" work, upholstering, photography, tailoring and retail selling. The course is listed under the head of diversified educational training.

Thursday and immediately school and community groups availed themselves of the opportunity to enjoy the recreational facilities it affords.

The tennis courts have been reconditioned for community use and for the tournaments that are arranged during the season. The $60,000 swimming pool has been made ready for use, and the lighted softball and baseball diamonds have likewise been put in shape by the department of public utilities.

There is a likelihood of lighting the football field and providing additional seating arrangements this summer so that Chattanooga Negroes may have night football games here, it was stated Saturday by a committee from the Elks organization who called upon Commissioner Cooke.

* * *

Elks to Meet

A class of twenty-five candidates will be inducted into the Armistice Lodge 440, colored Elks, at their meeting tonight in the clubrooms at 423 East Ninth street.

Acquisition of clubrooms has caused the membership of the organization to be increased by 175 members since the middle of April, according to Robert Elliott, financial secretary.

* * *

Call Deferred

Elbert Penn Walker, newly appointed teacher in the vocational department at Second District Junior High school, has had his call to service deferred until the end of the present school term.

Walker was to have gone to the army early this month, and had qualified to go to Tuskegee institute, Alabama, in the aviation training corps, but his appointment to succeed L. George Chester, who went to Evansville, Ind., in NYA work, caused authorities to intercede for a stay of time.

* * *

To Chicago for Recital

James Walton Benson, Negro baritone pupil of Prof. J. Oscar Miller, will be presented in recital by the senior choir of Blackwell Memorial African Methodist Episcopal Zion church, Chicago, June 1.

Benson's appearance in Chicago this time is by special request of music lovers of the densely populated southside, following his renditions of the "Seven Last Words" and the "Crucifixion" solo parts at Easter services in Bethel A. M. E. church and Corpus Christi Catholic church in Chicago.

He will be accompanied by Marion Randall, graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
April 14, 1941

Activities Among Negroes

BY JASPER T. DUNCAN

The Girl Reserve department of the Phillis Wheatley branch Y. W. C. A., Emarita Pitts, secretary, will join the national organization in celebrating the sixtieth anniversary of the organization in a vesper service next Sunday at 6 p.m., at Thompkins chapel, African Methodist Episcopal Zion church, Palmetto and Flinn streets, with Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown as main speaker.

The celebration will be a part of a ceremonial in which 200,000 Negro girl reserves throughout the country will participate. More than 300 girls of the local group will be in the candlelight service, under the chairmanship of Zenobia Howse and Emma Jefferson.

* * *

Class In Table Service

Mrs. Malissa Bobo-Lott, East Fifth Street Junior High school teacher, has organized a class in "table setting and general service," under the vocational set-up as a part of the national defense program. She has fifteen girls who meet Mondays and Tuesdays, at Kelley's place, 212 East Ninth street.

* * *

School Opens

A city-wide school for training Sunday school and Baptist Training Union workers of the North Chattanooga and South Chickamauga District association will open at 7:30 p.m. today at New Monumental Baptist church, the Rev. William C. Upshaw, dean in charge of instruction.

Classes will be held nightly this week with the exception of Saturday, closing Sunday with the presentation of certificates by the dean. Assisting in the instructions will be the Revs. I. A. Brydie and Woodrow Wilson Taylor. Guests lecturers will be presented for each course.

* * *

To Make Selections

The Booker T. Washington County High school music department has announced an "achievement ball," April 28, at which the young Negro man and the young Negro woman who have rendered the most outstanding service to the race and community in 1940, will be named and given trophies, according to B. Cortez Tipton, director of the department.

Awards will be made from the decision of a group of judges to be selected by the department, and the decision will be final. Other awards will be made for runners-up in the voting. Dancing from 9 to 12 preceding the presentations will be featured, at Tadley's wigwam, East Ninth street.

Tipton also announced that his picked chorus of twelve singers from the music department has accepted an invitation extended them to appear in Constitutional hall, Washington, D. C., May 1, 2 and 3, at the National Folk Festival, in the eighth annual meeting in charge of Miss Gertrude Knott.

This will be the fourth time a local group has been headed by Tipton to appear on the national program as representatives of spiritual and jubilee music in the south. On two former occasions, he headed a group from Bonny Oaks Industrial school. Booker T. chorus went last year.

They will travel by bus and give concerts in Bristol, Tenn., at John Wesley Methodist church, and at Roanoke Colored High school en route. The bus in which they are to travel is being conditioned by the colored vocational class conducted by Alex Carter at 1220 Pine street, and the Booker T. Washington defense class.

* * *

Crutcher Fours

Male and female quarters known locally as the Crutcher Fours will give a concert at Allen Temple African Methodist Episcopal church in Fort Wood Wednesday and Thursday nights of this week in the interest of funds for the trustee board's aid club. William Garret is director of the singing outfits, and the Rev. P. D. Kingins is pastor of the church.

* * *

New High School

The Howard High School Alumni association asked the Chattanooga School board to turn the present high school into a technical vocational school and "purchase a new site with suitable environment with a new modern high school built for Negroes and properly equipped."

The request was presented in a letter written by Walter David Parks, alumni president, who further asked that "Negro youth share vocational advantages on par with the youths of other schools under supervision." The request was referred to a special committee.

* * *

Dr. Fowle at Bethel

The Thrift club of Bethel African Methodist church and four other clubs of the church will have as its main speaker next Sunday at 3 p.m., Dr. James L. Fowle, pastor of First Presbyterian church, on the occasion of their anniversary. Arranging for the program are Mrs. Elizabeth Jordan, president; G. M. Bowden, secretary, and the Rev. R. J. Gordon, pastor.

* * *

Dr. Fields Speaks

Dr. E. T. Fields, dentist, treasurer of the George W. Hubbard Dental society, addressed the April meeting of the organization at his residence on "Echoes of Meharry in 1921."

The society, named for a former president of Meharry Medical college, Nashville, now in the midst of a campaign for $1,500,000 for an endowment fund for support following the withdrawal of funds of the General Education boad this year, is co-operating with the Mountain City Medical society and the Volunteer Nurses' association in raising funds locally. The aggregate group to date has pledged and paid in cash $750.

* * *

Dietitian Here

Rhetta Jean Boswell, Los Angeles (Cal.) dietition, graduate of Wilberforce university (O.), was here for three days last week in conference with physicians and nurses, and visiting with her cousin, Frankie Morgan.

She came here directly from Homer G. Phillips hospital, where she has done special work in dietetics, and was enroute to Charlotte, N. C., to assume duties as head dietition at Good Samaritan hospital for Negroes.

* * *

The Rev. Dykes Speaks

The Rev. DeWitt S. Dykes, pastor of Wiley Memorial Methodist church, was the main speaker at the Passion week services at Clark college, Atlanta, last week, and serve as student adviser during his stay at his alma mater.

The Rev. Dykes not only is a graduate of Clark college and Gammon Theological seminary, but also of Boston university, and has served as lecturer on religious programs at some of the largest schools and colleges of the Methodist denomination in the south and southeast. He is a member of the local Interdenominational Ministers' alliance, and a leader in civic affairs among the Negro group.

* * *

Home Nursing Class

Mrs. W. M. Luetgen, Red Cross instructor, has organized a home nursing class which meets at College Hill Courts. The class is taught nutrition and care of the sick in the home. Twenty-four members were enrolled.

Savannah, Ga., News
May 9, 1941

Here and There Among the Colored People

BY REV. N. M. CLARKE

At the session of the Evangelical Ministers Union held this week at St. Philip A. M. E. Church, Rev. R. S. Dinkins, pastor, the devotions were conducted by the Rev. J. S. Manard, chaplain, after which the president, Rev. I. J. Johnson spoke briefly on the "Church and Civic Affairs," in his opening remarks.

Committee reports were presented and discussed in the following order: On vigilance by the Rev. D. W. Stephens, chairman; on hospitals, the Rev. A. Dickerson; on current events, Rev. W. O. P. Sherman.

The Rev. S. R. Dinkins stated that Bishop W. A. Fountain of Atlanta, would preach at St. Philip A. M. E. Church, West Broad street, on Mother's Day and several of the brethren announced their intention to attend.

A second quarterly conference at St. James A. M. E. Church was announced by Rev. C. B. Knight, for Friday night coming (tonight). At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on Sunday the pastor, officers and members will make their report and the quarterly conference union will be in charge, and the Rev. Dr. W. C. Davis will deliver a sermon.

Rev. J. E. Lemon, formerly of Savannah, but now pastoring St. Mark A. M. E. Church of Atlanta, extended greetings to the union, followed by the Rev. A. J. Martin who also extended greetings from the Millen circuit over which he now pastors. The response to these was presented on behalf of the union, by the Rev. G. B. Hannan.

Special preparations are being made to conduct a conference of the A. C. E. League at the First A. M. E. Church at McIntosh, Ga., May 13-15, 1941. An invitation to attend was extended by the Rev. W. O. P. Sherman, presiding elder.

Among those attending were Revs. I. J. Johnson, A. Dickerson, S. R. Dinkins, D. W. Stephens, G. H. Stokes, F. W. Washington, J. L. Butler, J. S. Manard, S. Woods, J. P. Lampkin, J. S. Jenkins, A. Yelverson, C. K. Knight, G. B. Hannan, W. C. Davis, A. J. Martin, J. S. Lemon, W. O. P. Sherman.

The Baptist Ministers Alliance met at the usual time and place on Tuesday of this week with a rather large attendance and the Rev. P. C. Dawley, vice president, presided. After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, a number of visitors were presented to the body and the order of the day followed.

The Rev. C. H. Holland of Atlanta was the guest speaker, and he was accompanied to the pulpit by the Revs. P. C. Dawley and E. M. Matthews, both of whom took part in the preliminary exercises. The preacher delivered a message satisfactory to his audience.

Among those present were Revs. E. D. Davis, P. C. Dawley, E. M. Matthews, C. H. Walls, J. W. Bolden, N. C. Conner, T. Mike, J. W. Wilson, L. M. Herrill, A. J. Flewellen, E. N. Bunn, W. M. Daniels, R. H. Simmons, R. M. Gilbert, N. M. Clarke.

On Wednesday night of this week the newly elected officers of this Alliance were officially installed into their various offices at a public meeting held at Tabernacle Baptist Church, Rev. E. D. Davis, pastor. The Rev. E. D. Davis was the president, installed to head this local body of Baptist ministers. He has been pastor of Tabernacle for more than thirty years. The Rev. L. M. Terrill of First Bryan Baptist Church was the special preacher and the installation ceremonies were performed by the Rev. N. C. Conner, pastor of Conner Temple Baptist Church. The congregation also listened to an interesting talk delivered by the Rev. C. H. Walls and based on the progress of the Alliance in Savannah.

A Stephen Collins Foster musical program was efficiently rendered by the East Broad-Paulsen Glee Clubs at Second Baptist Church of this city, on Wednesday night of this week. The children in memorizing sketches of Stephen Collins Foster's life and in the songs they sang from memory, have displayed wonderful inherent ability as well as training in the art under demonstration. Such songs as "Ring, Ring De Banjo," "Old Folks at Home," "Old Black Joe," "The Merry Month of May," "Beautiful Dreamer," "Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming," "Summer Longings," "Jeannie With the Light Brown Hair," "Nelly Bly," "Oh, Susanna," "Camptown Races," "Old Dog Tray" and "Some Folks" made good hits with the large audience assembled to encourage the little children and their teachers. Madame Augusta L. Pettie and Veronica N. Woods were directors, and Madam Lucy L. Solomon was pianist of the affair. Prof. R. W. Gadsden is the principal of these schools.

The thirty-sixth session of the Allen Christian Endeavor League Convention of Georgia annual conference will meet with the First A. M. E. Church at McIntosh, Ga., May 13-15, 1941. The program which will be instructive and inspirational, will continue till Thursday night, May 15, when the Rev. C. H. Hannan of Savannah will deliver the closing sermon. The Rev. W. O. P. Sherman, presiding elder, West Savannah district, is the superintendent of this conference, and the Rt. Rev. W. A. Fountain, A. M., D. D., is the bishop.

The twenty-second anniversary of the pastorate of the Rev. W. F. Underwood, pastor of First Smyrna Baptist Church will begin Monday night, May 12 and continue through May 19, 1941. It will be a combined anniversary of pastor and church and will present to the public a number of the prominent pastors and churches in the community, which will render their own programs. The pastor who has been very ill for the past several months, has recuperated and is doing well again.

The First district convention of the General Missionary Baptist Convention of Georgia will meet with Tabernacle Baptist Church, Alice and Montgomery streets, Rev. E. D. Davis, pastor. The session will open Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock and be presided over by the Rev. E. L. Gaskin, president. Several of the local pastors will appear on important items in the program.

The National Negro Insurance Association, composed of forty-two of the race's largest companies and twelve underwriters' associations, has set aside the period May 5-11, 1941, as the seventh observance of National Negro Insurance Week. They desire the hearty support of all the people, especially our group.

The following churches will commune this coming Sunday: St. Luke, West Berrien street, Rev. J. S. Murray, pastor; Evergreen, East Gwinnett street, Rev. E. A. Capers, pastor; Brownsville, Harden street, Rev. J. M.

Butler, pastor; Mt. Tabor, East Broad and Henry streets, Rev. R. J. Cliffin, pastor; Second, President and Houston streets; Mt. Tabor, Ogeechee road, Rev. J. Washington, pastor; Mt. Zion Union, Vine and Thirty-first streets, Rev. W. M. Robinson, pastor. A. M. E.—Townsley Chapel, West Savannah; Davis Memorial, Randolph and Thirty-fourth streets.

Birmingham, Ala. News
May 12, 1941

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

Visitors from all parts of the country, including the writer of this column, were in Chicago last week for the celebration of the thirty-first anniversary of the Knights of Pythias of North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia, meeting in Walters Memorial A. M. E. Zion Church, with the Rev. R. H. Collins Lee, pastor.

A feature of the celebration was the parade lead by uniform rank companies with bands and hundreds of persons in line of march. The usual thanksgiving service was carried out at the church with Dr. James G. Megehy as master of ceremonies. The editor of this column, who is the supreme head of the K. of P. and grand chancellor of the jurisdiction of Alabama, was honor guest at a testimonial banquet in the main dining room of the Vinciennes Hotel, when more than 500 Pythians, Calanthes, churchmen, statesmen, lawyers and others, including delegations from Michigan headed by Grand Chancellor J. Will Cooper, and from the states of Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana, were guests.

Brotherhood and friendship was the theme of this writer's address, pointing out: "The world is suffering today more from the lack of brotherhood and friendship than any other one thing. The problems of race, state and nation will be solved in proportion to our realization that we are all human and that we are sons and daughters of a common Father, and as we go up the scales of progress we must carry with us the man farthest down. Life is made stronger and progress more secure by the acts of love and charity and not by spite, jealousy or conquest. If we are in advance of our brother or neighbor we are safely only in proportion as we keep in sight of him and make sure that he is in sight of us. The poor are the builders and keepers of our worthwhile institutions.

"The administration of the Supreme Lodge is dedicated to the task of rehabilitating the Pythian Temple in Chicago and making it into a going and profitable concern in the interests of thousands of Pythians and Calanthes throughout America who sacrificed so much for its erection. Indications are that when the Supreme Lodge meets in Chicago next August it will be the largest and most progressive of any such meetings in that city for the past decade.

Among the lawyers, churchmen, labor leaders, politicians and other professional persons seated at the banquet table were Attorney and Mrs. George W. Lawrence, Alderman Earl B. Dickson, Bishop J. W. Martin and Bishop W. J. Walls, of the A. M. E. Zion Church; Atty. J. Ernest Wilkins, Bishop R. A. Carter, of the C. M. E. Church; Grand Chancellor Charles A. Bowlar, of Illinois; Grand Atty. Benjamin H. Crockett, of Illinois; Mrs. Rose E. Hoard, supreme register of deeds of the Court of Calanthe; Sir Walter D. Crawley, supreme vice chancellor; Atty. Bindley C. Cyrus, Mrs. Pauline Kigh Reed, Mrs. Louis B. Anderson, Mrs. Wilma Burton, Charles C. Dawson, Mrs. Carrie Duncan, Mrs. Rebecca Stiles Taylor, Dr. James W. Eichelberger, secretary of Christian education of the A. M. E. Zion Church; Atty. and Mrs. C. F. Stradford, Dr. and Mrs. W. T. Beck and Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Collins Lee.

Supreme Chancellor Adams was introduced at the anniversary by Atty. George W. Lawrence, and at the banquet by Dr. James W. Eichelberger.

* * *

The Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the A. M .E. Zion Church will celebrate its sixtieth anniversary in Montgomery, Ala., May 22-25. Mrs. Ola M. Martin, of Chicago, is general chairman of the anniversary program.

The Old Ship Church, of Montgomery, will be host to the meeting, with delegates and visitors in attendance from all sections of the country. It was in the Old Ship A. M. E. Zion Church where the society was organized 60 years ago.

Dr. Florence Randolph, of Summit, N. J., will deliver the principal address. An elaborate program has been arranged for Saturday night, May 24.

General officers of the society, including Mrs. Henrietta M. Davis, of St. Louis, president; Mrs. Creola B. Cowan, Philadelphia, executive secretary; bishops and general officers of the A. M. E. Zion Church.

Women over Alabama will be present in large numbers.

* * *

May 12 is National Hospital Day, and the Birmingham Health Association, sponsors of Slossfield Anti-Tuberculosis Clinic, sends a cordial invitation to the public to visit Slossfield Health Center on that day which will also mark the celebration of the first anniversary of the Slossfield Maternity Clinic.

The association desires to show the public how the hospital functions with its staff of experienced physicians and well-trained nurses and other workers. The numerous services of the center will be open for inspection, including the NYA project which is a part of the Slossfield Community Center.

A special program has been arranged for 11 a.m. when birth certificates will be presented to all babies born under supervision of the Slossfield maternity service.

* * *

The second Sunday afternoon meeting of the Pythian Council of Birmingham and Jefferson County, was held at 4 p.m. Sunday on the sixth floor of the Pythian Temple, 310 North Eighteenth Street.

Chancellor commanders, officers and members of the subordinate lodges throughout the district, as well as the ladies of the Calanthe Courts attended.

Information of importance will be given on the progress of the Pythian New Deal program under the general direction of Editor Robert Durr, of The Birmingham Weekly Review. Director Durr has as codirectors Sir G. S. Norman and Sir R. W. Seymour. Jefferson County has been divided into the eastern and western divisions, with four co-chairmen to each division and the men are working as never before on the increase of membership and the development of several important projects for the benefit of the Negro people of Birmingham and Jefferson County.

The Calanthes, too, are rallying, and soon there will be announcement of many new courts in the district.

* * *

Of much interest to the Negro people of the Birmingham district, is the announcement by the Girls Service League of the coming of Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, to this city for an address at 3 p.m. Sunday, May 18 at the auditorium of the Parker High School.

The Girls Service League, Mrs. Lula Johnson Smith, president, sponsors Camp Margaret Murray Washington, a camp for underprivileged Negro children, and each year the organization celebrates the founding of the camp on some Sunday during the month of May. Each year some outstanding citizen of the country is invited to deliver the principal address.

* * *

As a cultural feature of May Week, Tau Sigma Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, will present Miss Gwendolyn Belcher in a piano recital at 8 p.m. Saturday, May 17, at the First Congregational Church.

Miss Belcher received her B. A. degree from Fisk University in 1939 and her bachelor of music degree from the same institution in 1940, and is at present director of music at Allen University, Columbia, S. C. She is the daughter of Dr. Andrew F. Belcher, prominent dentist of Birmingham.

The recital will be open to the public with no admission charge.

Birmingham, Ala. News
May 18, 1941

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

From Washington, where she is national director of the Division of Negro Affairs, National Youth Administration, and president of the National Council of Negro Women, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune has issued the following call:

"A call to the National Council of Negro Women and to the thinking Negro womanhood of America:

"The hour has come for thought and action on the part of the womanhood of our country to the end that the Negro may participate fully in all phases of the national defense program.

"At the suggestion of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, which is a member of the National Council of Negro Women, a mobilization of women to study the defense program and urge the acceptance of Negroes in it, is called for June 28, 29 and 30. As president of the National Council of Negro Women, I request all members to participate in this conference, if not in Washington, by setting up smaller conferences during those three days in every section of our country, thereby pressing our claims as American citizens for just participation of the Negro group in every branch and unit of national defense.

"This is our hour to proclaim anew our allegiance to America and its democratic ideals by protesting exclusion of any minority group from a national program in which all citizens should serve alike. . . ."

* * *

The Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the A. M. E. Zion Church in America will celebrate its sixtieth anniversary of beginning Thursday, at the Old Ship A. M. E. Zion Church, Montgomery, and continue through Sunday, May 25.

Men and women from every section of America, and from foreign fields are expected at this meeting.

* * *

It is significant that the meeting be held in Montgomery for the reason that 61 years ago a resolution was presented to the General Conference in session at the Old Ship A. M. E. Zion Church, making possible the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society, and the society was created and set up in Montgomery by order of the General Conference. The conference held in 1880 was the first General Conference of the A. M. E. Zion Church in the South.

* * *

Congressman Arthur D. Mitchell, of the First District of Illinois, will speak at the Parker High School auditorium at 3 p.m. Sunday under auspices of the Girls Service League in celebration of annual Camp Day for Camp Margaret Murray Washington.

Congressman Mitchell is a native of Alabama and for years conducted a business in Birmingham. For years he was engaged in educational work in Alabama and built a fine school a short distance from York.

Mrs. Pauline Bray Fletcher, founder and director of Camp Margaret Murray Washington, announces admission will be free and the public is invited.

* * *

Dean William Pickens, director of branches and field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People since 1920, left the association last week to assume duties in the United States Treasury Department. He is the only Negro holding official position in the treasury.

Dean Pickens will have a civil service rating.

As a member of the official staff, Dean Pickens will have an office in the Treasury Building. He is expected to spend considerable time in traveling and will assist in calling the attention of Negro Americans to opportunities for investment in bonds, defense stamps and other federal securities.

* * *

Sunday morning will mark the close of the celebration of May Week by Tau Sigma Chapter, Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, when special services will be held at Thirgood C. M. E. Church. Dr. J. W. Nicholson, pastor, will deliver a special message and scholarship awards will be made.

The public is invited.

* * *

The Pullman Porters Berrefit Association of America will hold its twentieth annual memorial service at 3 p.m., Sunday, at Green Liberty Baptist Church, the Rev. H. E. Gilvin, pastor.

The Green Liberty Baptist Church choir will furnish music and the pastor, Dr. Gilvin, will deliver the memorial sermon. Others on the program include Harry Washington, Frank Howard, Mrs. Mary Fitzgerald, Mrs. Bessie Averett and Miss Hattie Mosley.

The local chapter, No. 8, with A. L. Gaines, chairman, is sponsoring the program for Birmingham. An invitation is extended the public to witness the program.

* * *

The Birmingham Selma University Club invites members to be present at 3:30 p.m., Sunday, at Smith & Gaston Funeral Home, when the club will elect officers. Prof. Charles A. Brown is president.

* * *

Wednesday, the Birmingham Baptist Theological Seminary will hold commencement exercises in the college chapel at Powderly Station, at 11 a.m.

The commencement address will be delivered by Dr. C. D. Hubert, dean of the school of religion, Morehouse College, Atlanta.

The public is invited.

48a-1941

WHITE WITH SECTION FOR NEGROES

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
May 4, 1941

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

By WILLIAM Y. BELL JR.

The Booker T. Washington High Evening School Teachers' Choral Club was warmly received by a large and appreciative audience in its recent presentation of the annual Candle Light Vesper Service at the Central Methodist Church, of which the Rev. E. W. McMillan is pastor.

Promptly at 5 p. m. last Sunday, the processional tune "Softly Now the Light of Day" played by Mrs. F. D. Furlowe served to usher in the platform party, including Dr. Louie D. Newton, pastor of Druid Hills Baptist Church and principal speaker of the occasion, Professor C. L. Gideons, principal of the school and Mr. McMillan.

The purpose of this bulletin is to reflect significant thought, cultural activity and creditable accomplishment of Negroes in Atlanta.

Following a prayer and hymn, "Walk in the Light," the Scripture was read and Mrs. Cecil Bray rendered a solo, "The Lord Is My Light." A violin solo, "Adoration," was followed by Gounod's "Send Out Thy Light" which was sung by the Choral Club of more than 30 voices.

Dr. Newton delivered an address on "Christians, Hold Your Light" in which he outlined the symbolism wherein light has always represented the good, the pure and the Christlike. He urged the constant adherence of all Christians to light, which symbolizes the presence of God.

The traditional candle lighting by all present in the church followed Dr. Newton's remarks and the meeting was closed with the hymn and recessional, "Let the Lower Lights Be Burning."

Fraternity Campaign

Local members of Alpha Phi Alpha, oldest Negro Greek letter fraternity, this week observed their annual "Education for Citizenship" campaign in the various local schools.

The campaign was begun by the fraternity several years ago in an effort to stimulate young people to go to high school and college. In recent years, emphasis has been placed upon education of young people for the role they are supposed to play in the development and functioning of American democracy. Young people have thus been encouraged to develop civic pride, share in civic responsibilities and work for greater participation in all programs of civic improvement. The local observance was carried out primarily in the colleges, the junior high school and the senior high school.

Apex Students Graduate

Big Bethel A. M. E. Church was filled to capacity last Wednesday night, April 30, as hundreds of Atlantians turned out for the graduation exercises of the Apex Beauty School.

The processional, "Pomp and Circumstance," was followed by the singing of the national Negro anthem by the class and audience. After invocation by the Rev. D. T. Babcock, greetings by Lillie Mae Roundtree, a recitation of Wordsworth's "Ode to Duty," and two vocal selections by the graduating class, the address of the evening was delivered to Colonel Roscoe Conklin Simmons.

Following his address, Mahala Smith sang two selections, Schubert's "Who Is Sylvia" and Denza's "Maytime." Mme. Sara Spencer Washington, founder and president of the Apex schools, praised the young women for the persistence they had shown in their studies and wishing them well as they begin their work.

Several classical selections were then rendered by Graham Jackson at the console of the church organ. Diplomas were presented to the 148 graduates, the school song was sung and the benediction said.

College Night Observed

The 19th annual observance of "College Night" was held last Sunday night, April 22, at First Congregational Church, pastored by the Rev. John Clarence Wright, and attracted approximately 250 high schol and college students and spectators.

The principal speaker was Mrs. Bessie Walcott, director of the Department of Public Relations, Tuskegee Institute, who spoke on the theme of the meeting, "The Role of the Christian Student in National Defense."

After the processional, the invocation was delivered by Dr. Henry Murph, Morris Brown College. L[illegible] Faublas, exchange student fr[illegible] Haiti to the Atlanta University System, delivered greetings from foreign students in French and English.

A medley of college songs was then played, students from each of the six local institutions of higher learning rising to sing their school songs as the organist came to them. This was followed by the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" as a vocal solo by Mahala Smith.

Four short talks were made by students representing different aspects of college life. Hilda V. Grayson, Morris Brown, '41, spoke for undergraduate students. Harvey Jordan, Atlanta University, represented graduate students. The Pan-Hellenic Council speaker was Hobart Jackson. White students were represented by George Clary, Emory University.

A vocal solo, "The Lord Is My Light," was sung by Hattie Greenlee, Morris Brown College, and the Spelman College Quartette presented Brahms' "The Little Dustman" before the main address.

Introduced by the pastor as "an old friend, "an excellent teacher and the first woman ever to appear on the College Night program," Mrs. Walcott spent considerable time outlining the possible relationship of the youth of the country to the defense program.

She pointed out that Americans have certain rights to defend and owe certain debts to their foreparents, their children and themselves. She stated that in the final test, people constitute the best defense that America can have and that the chief role of the Christian student should be to discover the people. "If the people who are ignorant, suffering and helpless are helped by the practice of democracy, they will come to believe in its principles," she said. "And a firm belief in democracy's principles is basic to whatever type of military defense is finally adopted."

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
April 27, 1941

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

By WILLIAM Y. BELL JR.

The nineteenth annual observance of "College Night," sponsored by the First Congregational Church, will be held at the church tonight at 8 o'clock.

The theme of this year's program is "The Role of the Christian Student in National Defense." Speakers representing the Panhellenic Council, undergraduates and graduates of local institutions of higher learning will discuss this topic. Also participating in the program will be representatives of several local white colleges.

The purpose of this bulletin is to reflect significant thought, cultural activity and creditable accomplishment of Negroes in Atlanta.

The main speaker will be Mrs. Bessie Walcott, director of the department of public relations, Tuskegee Institute. C. A. Davis, Clark College, class of '42, will preside.

Through its "College Night" programs, the First Congregational Church has attempted to offer an annual opportunity for all institutions of higher learning in the city to come together in a common enterprise which would be mutually helpful.

The programs were started by the Rev. Russell Brown 19 years ago in co-operation with students from Morehouse College. While it is expected that the majority of those attending will be high school and college students and alumni, the Rev. John Clarence Wright, minister of First Congregational, called attention to the fact that the meeting is open to the public.

Honor Dr. E. R. Carter

Friendship Baptist Church, Haynes and Mitchell Streets, N. W., was filled to capacity last Sunday as friends of Dr. E. R. Carter, minister, convened to observe his fifty-ninth anniversary as pastor of the historic church.

President Florence M. Reid, Spelman College, presided and in her opening remarks paid a glowing tribute to Dr. Carter's integrity and spiritual leadership which has remained unchallenged throughout the years. The invocation was delivered by Dr. Willis J. King, president of Gammon Theological Seminary, who pointed to Dr. Carter's life as a standard by which young men might build their own lives.

Delivering the anniversary address on "What Religion Has to Say in a Time Like This," Dr. B. E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, devoted considerable time to eulogizing Dr. Carter. He stated that no man could have remained in any place for 59 years unless he had been a man of unquestioned character and continued intellectual growth.

Speaking on the world outlook at this time, Dr. Mays reminded his audience that Christianity had always maintained that when moral law was violated, the guilty party always suffered. Declaring that he had every sympathy for Belgium as the helpless victim of Nazi aggression, he raised the question as to whether Belgium was not now paying for the terrible crimes she had committed in connection with her rule over the Belgian Congo.

Following the address, an anniversary offering was made as a public testimonial of appreciation of Dr. Carter.

Historic Friendship

In honoring Dr. Carter, Atlantians also accorded recognition to his church which is recognized as one of the foremost churches in Atlanta. Friendship was organized in 1862 when Negro members of the First Baptist Church withdrew from its membership under the leadership of the Rev. Frank Quarles, Friendship's first pastor. The church was then known as Walton Spring Baptist Church and was located on the street now known as Walton Street.

Forced to abandon worship there when Atlanta was besieged, the 25 persons comprising the charter membership resumed worship when the siege was lifted and secured their second location on the corner of Haynes and Markham Streets in 1870. Two years later they moved to the present location on the corner of Haynes and West Mitchell Streets.

Taking up residence in Atlanta in 1879, Dr. Carter joined Friendship Church and in a short while was assisting the Rev. Quarles. When the pastor died in 1881, Dr. Carter was named to succeed him and in 1882 he was officially vested with the office of pastor of the church.

During the 59 years of his ministry, Dr. Carter has developed an influence which extends widely among members of both races. Some indication of the extent of that influence was to be seen last Sunday in the many expressions of congratulations wired by friends who could not attend and in the number of people who were present for the memorable occasion.

Deans Gather

The annual meeting of personnel deans and advisers of men in Negro educational institutions was held this past week at Morehouse College. Directing their remarks in accordance with the general theme of "Preparation of College Youth for National Defense" were speakers who came to the meeting from widely scattered sections of the United States.

Following a welcoming address delivered to delegates by President B. E. Mays, of Morehouse College, on Thursday, April 24, Dean G. W. Reeves, of Prairie View State Colege, spoke on "Selection and Orientation of College Freshmen." He was followed by Dr. Walter Talbot, of Lincoln University, who presented a paper on "The Relationship of the Personnel Officer of the Success or Failure of the Student."

After an address by Dr. Frank T. Wilson, Lincoln University, on Friday morning at the chapel period, delegates heard Lieutenant Lawrence Oxley, of the U. S. Department of Labor, speak on "Integrating the Negro Youth into the National Defense Program."

"Efforts of the National Urban League for Integration of Skilled and Semi-Skilled Workers Into Defense Activities" was presented by W. Y. Bell, who spoke in the absence of Dean R. O'Hara Lanier, of Hampton Institute. Bernard Robinson, instructor at Morehouse read a paper by Professor J. C. Evans, West Virginia State College, on "How May the Negro Recapture Lost Frontiers in the Skilled and Semiskilled Vocations."

Dr. J. Max Bond, Tuskegee Institute, spoke on "The Negro College Student Faces the Future Education in a Democracy" at a public meeting held Friday night. The sessions were closed on Saturday morning when Dean Chauncey I. Cooper, Howard University, and Dr. J. W. Nicholson, Talladega College, discussed pharmacy and the ministry respectively from the standpoint of desirable character traits for the professions.

48b -1941

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

THE SENTINEL

By EMERY JENNINGS

48b

As a minority group in a theoretical democracy, Negroes have certainly become accustomed to the innuendoes and sublties which are produced to thwart them of their civil liberties. However, the ruling class, as a matter of form has always made the language of the laws in such terms as might be interpreted in various ways.

Seldom have the lawmakers and law enforcers openly intimated and indicated by their actions that some laws were made explicitly for Negroes. But after witnessing and experiencing the chagrin that accompanies being maliciously and deliberately halted by the long arm of the law for an alleged violation of a city ordinance, we are wondering whether we didn't bump into one of those laws for "Negroes Only."

For several months we have heard various persons say that they were accosted by a policeman and told that they could not traverse Broadway after midnight as there was an ordinance against it which made the trespasser liable to arrest for "loitering." We did not become unduly alarmed because we felt that it was an ordinance designed to keep ALL persons off Broadway after twelve, but the rumors kept persisting that the cops never detoured anyone but Negroes and evil-looking whites. The situation reached such point that the local Youth Council made a probe as to the existence of the statue, and made a protest against the partiality of its enforcement. They discovered that such law did exist, and were assured that it existed for EVERYONE. When the partisan attitudes of the officers subsided the issue was forgotten and attention given to more pressing matters.

Thursday night, July 17, the situation was brought to the attention of the writer most concretely, because on that evening he was accosted about 12:30 at the intersection of Third and Broadway and roughly told that he could and should be arrested for loitering, regardless of the ability to prove the legitimacy of one's destination, but finally was told that if he would go up third to Court and out, he would let me go—so gracious of him! (sic).

This piece is not written to attack the validity and democracy of such ordinance (though one might be in order) as we must resuppose that it was written in good faith to reduce the chances for robbery, etc., on the city's main street, but we must protest vehemently if it applies to Negroes only. Thursday night, just before this writer was accosted, a gentleman of "pure Nordic" breeding passed the same policeman without so much as a raised eyebrow from the copper. And we believe we remember of hearing somewhere that some robberies have been committed by persons other than Negroes.

We have two recommendations that we should like for the constituted officials to add in their list of "must" orders to city policemen: (1) If such ordinance is to be enforced, make it publicly known through the press and save many of our more substantial citizens the unnecessary embarrasment caused by the molestation, and (2) we suggest that the officers be instructed to stop and question ALL persons who wander onto Broadway after midnight. When these have been done we believe that in a few weeks there will be no one to stop.

As stated in the beginning, this is not a protectation against the ordinance, but rather its manner of execution.

If that be the law, Negroes should and will abide by it along with all other citizens.

Certainly America must be learning that she cannot dare to chastise the dictators for ill treatment of minority groups, while she still operates the double standard for 12 million of her citizens.

Whatever the law may be, every man may expect it to be fairly and judiciously executed, as much as this every man should expect, more than this no man shall have.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Between the Lines

By GORDON HANCOCK

FOOLING FOLKS; JEHOVAH'S WITNESS AND THE NEGRO

Within the last five years it has been my rare fortune to attend three great religious conclaves. The Oxford group which met in Oxford, England, four years ago attracted delegates from the four corners of the earth. This group impressed me as one of great intelectual calibre and composed of the best peoples.

More recently I attended one of the great meetings of the Seventh Day Adventists at their camp ground in Michigan and what a meeting it turned out to be! The group impressed me as belonging to a hardworking farmer class with a good representation of intellectuals.

Last week while visiting in St. Louis I ran into the annual conclave of Jehovah's wtnesses led by Judge Rutherford. I spent a whole day following up every lead that I thought would help me to understand this great movement. At the end of my seeking I had found nothing.

I had thought I might find "something different;" but my disillusionment was complete when I had spent a part of two days among Jehovah's witnesses. The impression I gained was that this group is not different from hundreds of other cults great and small. They all have the same technique and the same financial objectives.

WITNESSES EXCEL IN SELLING LITERATURE

If Jehovah's witnesses excel in anything it is in their zeal to sell literature which is propaganda of the most effective sort. Through all their messages is the subtle inference that Jehovah's witnesses are right and all the other people are wrong; there is the assumption that they have a monoply on the Bible and its teachings; there is always the fundamental assumption that all who are not of their group are their "enemies." They use the term "enemy" frequently.

Of course it was intriguing to watch the Negro "witnesses" who were "in the ring even if they did not make a thing." Oh, and it is safe to conjecture that they did not. These dark skinned "witnesses" did their part to sell their share of printed merchandise.

The thing that interested me was, that at one of the meetings I went to a rather important section of the spacious auditorium of the arena and betook myself to one of the prominent rows of seats and sat in the very middle of the unoccupied row. I sat there for three hours, and although my section became crowded, these white witnesses left unoccupied three seats on my left and two on my right, which goes to show that they were not too busy "witnessing" to forget the color line.

Room was at ever so great a premium before one of the good old witnesses dared to sit beside me: and since I was tired of the whole thing, I moved out and struck a bee line for home thinking within myself that Jehovah's Witnesses like the other religious witnesses, do not throw away their prejudice when they embrace a religious faith.

SEGREGATION IN BAPTISMAL SERVICE

On Sunday there was a great baptizing of some 1,500 new "kitnesses" made during the conclave in St. Louis. The new Negro witnesses were sent to the Negro YMCA for baptism; while the whites were baptized in the great pool in Forest park. And so Jehovah's Witnesses declined to let their colored brethren be baptized in the same pool.

This all goes to show that Negroes are in their own light who think that any of these sects are "different." It matters not what kind of new religion comes along, the Negro tries it once in the hope that it might receive him as a real brother. And although we always find the Negro, we also find that there is always that attitude of sufferance on the part of their white brethren.

When great old Richard Allen just took the ox by the horns and went out and built his own church, he had something! There is a great Negro rush today into every new religious sect but it only means the Negroes are trying to be "different" and that is all. The Negroes always find themselves fooled on all these new religions.

Jehovah's Witnesses like all the rest will only "suffer" the Negro, but they do so knowing that he is not an integral part of them. When therefore Negroes turn to these new white cults they may as well search out and find the jim-crow coach for they will wind up in one by and by. If our white religionists insist on fooling us, let us not fool ourselves.

AUG 25 1941

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

The Negro Stands With The Supreme Court

By JESSE O. THOMAS

IN THE midst of the controversial discussions which have recently centered around the Negro's educational status we don't want to become confused on the real issues involved, so far as the educational future of the Negro youth of this state is concerned. The temptation to go off on tangents and away from the basic issues is ever present.

MR. THOMAS

In Lake Charles, Louisiana, a neighbor's dog came home crying with a scalded back. The owner remonstrated with her neighbor in an effort to fix responsibility or establish justification for the little dog's AUG 25 '94 The accused neighbor first denied having thrown hot water out the window on the little dog. As the argument ensued, however, she admitted having scalded the dog and justified it on the basis that the dog should have been kept on the owner's premises.

The owner rejoined, "I tried to teach my dog to stay from trash." Then in rapid succession as the argument grew hotter and hotter: "Who you calling trash; you are nothing yourself; your mammy before you was nothing." "Don't you talk about my mammy." All the time approaching each other, and finally came to blows.

MIGHT HAVE MADE TREATY

If the argument had been confined to the zone of its origin some treaty might have been agreed upon which would have protected the little dog in the future, even tho he might have wandered off the premises of his owner. However, they fought about their mammy and the status of the poor little dog remained unchanged.

The Supreme Court of the United States has ruled in the case of Gaines versus the University of Missouri, or the State of Missouri, that Negroes shall receive from the state, and in the state, education in kind and degree on a graduate level with that provided for other racial elements. The impression I gained in conversation with Negroes in Georgia on public platform, in private homes, on street corners and barber shops, is that they are in complete harmony with the decision of the Supreme Court and are willing to permit the State of Georgia to decide which method it will adopt in compliance with the mandate of the Supreme Court.

The question of where the Negro shall sit isn't disturbing him. He is interested in when he shall sit, where the same opportunity to receive graduate instruction in all of the branches of education which are provided for other race elements at the University of Georgia is made available to him and his children.

EQUALIZATION OF TEACHERS' SALARIES

Second, he is concerned about the equalization of the salaries of Negro teachers with those paid other teachers for the same grade of work, the same training, experience and on the same basis of unit production. The Negro citizens are interested in having e[illegible] and equipment provided for the Negro youth on all educational levels with that provided for children of other tax-paying populations.

Let's confine this discussion to the "injured puppy" and leave the "Mammy" out of consideration as we take our stand on the American Bill of Rights and rest our case on the decision of the highest tribune in the nation.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

The World TODAY

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

Everybody getting $14.43 or more weekly and unmarried will pay income tax. Married folk earning $1500 or more will pay income tax. That's the new law. It means that, as usual, the working people will pay for the war as well as fight the war and die in the war. 'Twas ever thus.

* * *

Statistics of the Labor Department show the cost of living as 20 per cent above 1939, while wages have gone up only 5 per cent. This, and not "Red agitation" explains the numerous strikes for higher wages. The price increase is unjustified because there are surpluses of all foods and consumers' goods. All Big Shots favor stopping strikes but not stopping profiteering.

SEP 13 1941

The taxes are democratic but the distribution of profits from defense industry are not. While wages "soared" 5 per cent, Steel Trust net profits zoomed 98 per cent, aircraft net profits went up 191 per cent, machinery net profits went up 68 per cent. For the 1941 half year the combined net profits of U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, Jones & Laughlin, National and Youngstown steel companies rose approximately 700 per cent.

* * *

That crack anti-aircraft regiment, the 369th Coast Artillery, is moving from Ft. Ontario to Cape Cod, Mass. The change will work no hardship: Negroes are treated well in both areas. What is urgently needed is to move those fine colored regiments from the South to the numerous posts in the North, East and West.

* * *

Only trouble Negro soldiers have had has been in the South. Elsewhere, in New York, in Vermont, in California, in Washington, in Wyoming, in New Mexico, in Arizona, in Montana, Kansas, Hawaii, Alaska and the Philippines they have had no difficulties and civilians have been loath to see them leave.

SEP 13 1941

In 1863 Frederick Douglass said of the mistreatment of Negro soldiers then, "The impression settles on me that colored men have much overrated the enlightenment, justice and generosity of our rulers at Washington." How times have changed! Or have they?

* * *

Noted Negro Anglophiles like Dean Pickens, A. P. Randolph, et al, may be embarrassed to learn that Bustamente, outstanding Jamaican labor leader, is still in a concentration camp for trying to get a decent wage for his half-starved followers. Keeping him company is Wilfred A. Domingo, president of the West Indies National Council, whose "crime" was urging democratic home rule for Caribbean black folk under the Union Jack.

SEP 13 1941

Monrovia, Liberia is now or shortly will be a base from which American planes flying from U. S. A., across Africa to the Near East will pause for refueling and perhaps for repairs. The increased employment brought by this development will be welcome news to the Liberian politicians who are past masters at taxing and fining native workers.

* * *

The bus driver pulled to the side of the road and ordered the two women to get out. They did. It was 3 a. m., and they were chilled to the bone. Finally, about daylight, a friendly truck driver gave them a lift to their destination. Was this in Poland or Germany or Occupied France under the heel of Hitler? No, it was in Maryland. The bus was a Greyhound. The two women were colored. They got "in bad" because they would not sit in the rear. The Greyhound Lines says it is "investigating the case."

* * *

The Citizens Committee for the Army and Navy, Inc., has asked 12 business leaders (white) to lead a nation-wide campaign to build morale in civilian and armed forces. The slogan is "Keep Them Smiling." Nothing is said about Negro morale. Perhaps this is to be left to the Washington Black Cabinet.

48b-1941
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pursuit Of Democracy

ROOSEVELT'S PROCEDURE TO ENFORCE NON-JIM CROW ORDER WILL NOT WORK

BY MARJORIE MCKENZIE

A DISPASSIONATE second reading of the President's Executive Order to end discrimination in National Defense, reveals that it is to be implemented by some obsolete machinery. Paragraph Three of the order recites that a Committee On Fair Employment Practice is to be established in the Office of Production Management. This committee is to be appointed by the President and is to have five members who will serve without compensation except for necessary expenses. Its function is: (1) "to receive and investigate complaints of discrimination in violation of the order"; (2) "to take appropriate steps to redress grievances which it finds to be valid"; (3) "to recommend to the several departments and agencies of the Government and to the President all measures which may be deemed by it necessary and proper to effectuate the provisions of the order."

Miss McKenzie

WILL NOT WORK

There are three reasons why the procedure outlined will not work. The major fallacy is that the committee to be appointed will serve on a volunteer basis. It has been demonstrated effectively that non-paid advisory boards in technical and professional fields retard and complicate the job to be done. The committee or board member has other, paramount interests, including the one by which he earns his living, to which this added duty is supremely incidental.

THE PRESIDENT'S order does not empower the committee to employ any investigators. It is specifically provided that the committee will do its own traveling and reporting. Conceding that the President will make a painstaking choice of labor and personnel experts, one would be inclined to believe that such men are too engrossed in their own affairs to be making cross-country tours, gratis.

Secondly, it appears that the whole tone of the order is negative. The committee is going to sit back and "receive complaints." It is going to await further evidences of discrimination which it will "investigate." What about the myriad complaints already received of situations heretofore investigated by aroused and protesting citizens?

This committee needs to be given the authority to wade right in and set our national house in order without any further baffling and discouraging delay.

ORDER A SUBSTITUTE

In the third place, the order is a substitute for action rather than a prelude to action. And what we desperately need is affirmative, decisive action. The executive order has no teeth; it contains no punitive clauses for failure to comply. It does not describe what the appropriate steps of redress are. The remedy is by implication, in vague, indefintie language. After the abjectly tragic experience of the Negro worker in this emergency, a declaratory statement carrying no penalties will not suffice. It should not be a matter of guesswork and discretion what is to be done with the employer holding millions of dollars of government contracts who does not choose to fall into line. Will his contracts be rescinded? Will he be awarded future contracts? Who is to limit the number of Negroes to be employed or recommend the type of work they will be permitted to do?

IF THE COMMITTEE, which is to include two Negroes, really evolves a grasp of its function, it will soon work itself out of a job. In recommending "to the several departments and agencies of the Government and to the President, measures necessary to effectuate the provisions of the order," it should make as its primary recommendation that OPM does not need any Committee On Fair Employment Practice.

NEEDS TRAINED STAFF

This work seems properly to be the function of Dr. Robert Weaver, who is the Advisor on Negro Affairs to Messrs. Hillman and Knudsen. Undoubtedly, Dr. Weaver has received and investigated complaints. He has suggested to the co-directors of National Defense what action should be taken. Why doesn't the President give him authority to act? Dr. Weaver needs a staff of trained men and women to do the job assigned to a part-time, lay committee and the naked, unhampered power "to take appropriate steps to redress grievances."

AS FOR the advice the committee may submit in regard to the other departments and agencies of the Government, there are equally swift means of disposing with cumbersome detail. Discrimination in the War Department could be dealt a telling blow by removing Special Assistant William H. Hastie from his undeserved obscurity as Secretary Stimson's Negro Advisor and making him Assistant Secretary of War.

A NEGRO ADVISOR

The Navy Department and Secretary Knox (or should we say Fox?) have not required the services of a Negro Advisor, since there are no Negro sailors nor naval officers in the service of the United States. The Fair Practice Committee might convince Secretary Knox, as Mr. A. Philip Randolph was recently unable to do, that Negro and whtie men can endure to live together in the same ship or community or world.

THERE CAN be no permanent progress towards ending discrimination until Negroes are employed in all the administrative agencies and are given policy-making authority. Words of recommendation are soft blows. We must have the right to wield the hammer before we can write finis to the whole sorry predicament.

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

BETWEEN THE LINES

By DEAN GORDON B. HANCOCK for ANP

A TWO-EDGED SWORD.

It is with pardonable pride that we reflect on the fact that the doctrine of the Double-Duty-Dollar was first expounded in this column many years ago. As was to be expected, there were those who attempted to gainsay the principle in question; but the lapse of only a few years and the stirring events rapidly transpiring have about convinced the most incredulous that we had something.

Everwhere Negroes are subscribing to the doctrine that Negroes who spend their money with Negroes make their dollars do double duty. The doctrine went further than holding up the mere advantage of trading with Negroes; but also set forth that the same objectives could be attained by trading with those whites who employ Negroes. This made it broad and less likely to antagonize the fundamental principles of inter-racial cooperation. It is obvious that the Negro cannot live merely by doing business with Negroes, but he must include within the scope of his patronage those whites who employ Negroes.

This doctrine was never proposed and propounded as a solution to all the problems confronting Negroes; it was merely positied as a measure of relief to a serious situation. Some of the more "learned" Negroes began to decry the doctrine on the score that the Negro could not have a separate economy for the race. Nobody ever said that he could; but it is becoming increasingly apparent that intra-racial cooperation such as is set forth in the doctrine of the Double-Duty-Dollar has become one of the bulwarks of Negro advance. Those Negroes who are enjoying most of the blessings of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness find their security in the application of the doctrine of the Double-Duty-Dollar.

Taking this same doctrine, Dr. Luther Jackson of Virginia State College coined the phrase "share your trade" with Negroes. This was a worthwhile amendment to the doctrine and was designed to thwart the attempt to use the doctrine in a way that might be detrimental to Negro advance. Just the other day I saw a placard posted by someone who had seen the value of the double-duty-dollar principle, but who did not fully appreciate the dangers that lurk in the unchastened enthusiasm which might take hold on unsuspecting devotees. The placard read in essence "Trade only with Negroes" and the context of the placard showed unmistakably that an attempt was made to create prejudice against the Negro who traded with anybody else. This was a dangerous position to take with regard to the double-duty-dollar doctrine. If Negroes are going to confine all of their trade to Negroes, then the white must be expected to do the same!

When whites admonish all whites to do business only with whites, it is going to be a sad time for Negroes in this country. If Negroes want whites to share their economic opportunities with Negroes then Negroes must share their busi-

ness with whites. To do othewise is economic suicide. The doctrine of the double-duty-dollar is a two-edged sword or ma become such when promulgated by the thoughtless. If Negro leaders would give more attention to the matter and indoctrinate the masses it would reassure the situation.

What is more, the employment of the doctrine should be inspired as a measure of self-defense rather than as a weapon against the white man. In other words, the motives behind the double-duty doctrine should not be vindicative but cooperative. As a self-help proposition the double-duty doctrine has limitless possibilities; but as a fight weapon it has greater possibilities for harm. Negro leadership should therefore see to it that the doctrine it not prostituted by designing or simple persons who would gain immediately for themselves and cause ultimate loss to the race. Negroes cannot lift themselves by their boot-straps neither can the Negro rise economically on the race alone.

Let us remember that the double-duty-dollar doctrine may be a two-edged sword in the hands of those who do not fully understand. What was designed to be a stepping stone must not be made a stumbling block. Negroes must never forgegt that whites can read placards as well as Negroes and that these whites have as much racial pride and loyalty as Negroes. While the principle behind the double-duty-dollar in fine, the application of this principle may be detrimental. The Double-Duty-Dollar doctrine may become a two-edged sword. Then let us beware of carelessness in its application!

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier. —The Editor)

A scientifically operated collective farm cannot fail. Run as an agricultural factory it can shift from crop to crop, from ranch to dairy, in accordance with the vagaries of the market; just as a factory making motorcycles one year can turn out airplane parts the next. A collective farm can grow crops for food or for industry, depending on which pays best.

Negroes have a golden opportunity to establish several such farm factories throughout the South; and the North, too, for that matter. Indeed, several farms of fifteen or twenty thousand acres could be established in every farm State. They would have a profound economic, social and psychological effect on our people.

* * *

As suggested last week, the growth of such a movement would tend to stem the tide of Negro migration from the farm to the city in the South, and from the Southern to the Northern city. This constant wandering around looking for the nonexistent pot of gold at the rainbow's end has had and is having a devastating effect on our social and family life. We need to get our roots in somewhere where we can grow. We are not doing it in the city slums, as recipients of doles and marginal jobs with no future; a condition out of which flows all the other social evils which the preachers denounce as sin and social workers collect data about to no avail.

Each such factory would set an example for nearby Negro farmers to follow and offer a great opportunity for hundreds of good but farmless farmers to make a living under expert guidance.

* * *

Many communities of similar but not identical nature have failed because isolated from the rest of society by some peculiar ism which participants were supposed or compelled to follow. A modern farm factory would be as close to other villages, towns and cities as private car, bus and railroad could make it. The only ism anybody would have to follow would be collectivism, from which he could withdraw at will.

The bugbears of farmers have been marketing and financing. That would be taken care of by an experienced marketing expert and by co-operative banking. A trained agronomist would direct the cultivation and use of the land. There are very few, if any, counties in the South where such a collective farm could not be established.

* * *

The more such farms there were, the cheaper would be the management cost, since two or three experts could direct several such enterprises in as many counties or states. By arrangement with urban consumer co-operative societies they could find a market for much that they raised, transporting it by refrigerated trucks to co-operative wholesale warehouses in nearby cities.

A dairy farm in the vicinity of Birmingham or Louisville, for example, could easily supply milk to a milk co-operative in the city. The same would hold for any other Negro community of any size. There is not a fruit or vegetable purchased by urban Negro housewives that could not be raised on Negro collective farms and transported to Negro city co-operatives.

* * *

If headed by men and women of prominence and responsibility, an agricultural corporation formed to establish such scientific collective farms, could obtain tens of thousands of shareholders among Negroes to promote this venture. An intelligent prospectus, an intelligent and up-to-date advertising campaign in our group newspapers and the assurance that it was backed by honest, sincere and capable persons would be sufficient to cause droves of Negroes to invest. Once one such farm proved a success, there would be sufficient capital forthcoming to establish others and still others.

The workers who actually lived on the land could form a co-operative to purchase this farm on a restricted basis, paying for it annually over a period of years. In this way the corporation would get annual interest on its investment, plus a part of the principal, each year.

* * *

Assuming the corporation's investment is a 20,000-acre collective farm to be $1,000,000 in land, buildings, tools, stock, machines, etc., and that it was operated by 500 families who comprised the membership of a farm co-operative, they could each purchase shares of $2,000 each, payable at the rate of $100 a year. The surplus from which the pro rata payment would be annual deductible, would be the gross return, minus about 3% interest, the cost of administration, taxes, depreciaton, upkeep and repairs. The income of the average individual farm family is several times $100 a year under present inefficient agricultural methods. It would be much higher with scientific direction. In 20 years, perhaps less, these families would own the business and could continue it in the same collective way.

Properly explained and publicized, it should not be difficult to sell 250,000 shares in the corporation promoting such an enterprise.

Nobody would lose anything, and all Negroes concerned would gain.

It may be profitable subsequently to explore the larger aspects of such a program coupled with consumers' co-operation and accelerated labor organization.

ness with whites. To do othewise is economic suicide. The doctrine of the double-duty-dollar is a two-edged sword or ma become such when promulgated by the thoughtless. If Negro leaders would give more attention to the matter and indoctrinate the masses it would reassure the situation.

What is more, the employment of the doctrine should be inspired as a measure of self-defense rather than as a weapon against the white man. In other words, the motives behind the double-duty doctrine should not be vindicative but cooperative. As a self-help proposition the double-duty doctrine has limitless possibilities; but as a fight weapon it has greater possibilities for harm. Negro leadership should therefore see to it that the doctrine it not prostituted by designing or simple persons who would gain immediately for themselves and cause ultimate loss to the race. Negroes cannot lift themselves by their boot-straps neither can the Negro rise economically on the race alone.

Let us remember that the double-duty-dollar doctrine may be a two-edged sword in the hands of those who do not fully understand. What was designed to be a stepping stone must not be made a stumbling block. Negroes must never forgegt that whites can read placards as well as Negroes and that these whites have as much racial pride and loyalty as Negroes. While the principle behind the double-duty-dollar in fine, the application of this principle may be detrimental. The Double-Duty-Dollar doctrine may become a two-edged sword. Then let us beware of carelessness in its application!

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier. —The Editor)

A scientifically operated collective farm cannot fail. Run as an agricultural factory it can shift from crop to crop, from ranch to dairy, in accordance with the vagaries of the market; just as a factory making motorcycles one year can turn out airplane parts the next. A collective farm can grow crops for food or for industry, depending on which pays best.

Negroes have a golden opportunity to establish several such farm factories throughout the South; and the North, too, for that matter. Indeed, several farms of fifteen or twenty thousand acres could be established in every farm State. They would have a profound economic, social and psychological effect on our people.

* * *

As suggested last week, the growth of such a movement would tend to stem the tide of Negro migration from the farm to the city in the South, and from the Southern to the Northern city. This constant wandering around looking for the nonexistent pot of gold at the rainbow's end has had and is having a devastating effect on our social and family life. We need to get our roots in somewhere where we can grow. We are not doing it in the city slums, as recipients of doles and marginal jobs with no future; a condition out of which flows all the other social evils which the preachers denounce as sin and social workers collect data about to no avail.

Each such factory would set an example for nearby Negro farmers to follow and offer a great opportunity for hundreds of good but farmless farmers to make a living under expert guidance.

* * *

Many communities of similar but not identical nature have failed because isolated from the rest of society by some peculiar ism which participants were supposed or compelled to follow. A modern farm factory would be as close to other villages, towns and cities as private car, bus and railroad could make it. The only ism anybody would have to follow would be collectivism, from which he could withdraw at will.

The bugbears of farmers have been marketing and financing. That would be taken care of by an experienced marketing expert and by co-operative banking. A trained agronomist would direct the cultivation and use of the land. There are very few, if any, counties in the South where such a collective farm could not be established.

* * *

The more such farms there were, the cheaper would be the management cost, since two or three experts could direct several such enterprises in as many counties or states. By arrangement with urban consumer co-operative soc[illegible] they could find a market for much that they raised, transporting it by refrigerated trucks to co-operative wholesale warehouses in nearby cities.

A dairy farm in the vicinity of Birmingham or Louisville, for example, could easily supply milk to a milk co-operative in the city. The same would hold for any other Negro community of any size. There is not a fruit or vegetable purchased by urban Negro housewives that could not be raised on Negro collective farms and transported to Negro city co-operatives.

* * *

If headed by men and women of prominence and responsibility, an agricultural corporation formed to establish such scientific collective farms, could obtain tens of thousands of shareholders among Negroes to promote this venture. An intelligent prospectus, an intelligent and up-to-date advertising campaign in our group newspapers and the assurance that it was backed by honest, sincere and capable persons would be sufficient to cause droves of Negroes to invest. Once one such farm proved a success, there would be sufficient capital forthcoming to establish others and still others.

The workers who actually lived on the land could form a co-operative to purchase this farm on a restricted basis, paying for it annually over a period of years. In this way the corporation would get annual interest on its investment, plus a part of the principal, each year.

* * *

Assuming the corporation's investment is a 20,000-acre collective farm to be $1,000,000 in land, buildings, tools, stock, machines, etc., and that it was operated by 500 families who comprised the membership of a farm co-operative, they could each purchase shares of $2,000 each, payable at the rate of $100 a year. The surplus from which the pro rata payment would be annual deductible, would be the gross return, minus about 3% interest, the cost of administration, taxes, depreciaton, upkeep and repairs. The income of the average individual farm family is several times $100 a year under present inefficient agricultural methods. It would be much higher with scientific direction. In 20 years, perhaps less, these families would own the business and could continue it in the same collective way.

Properly explained and publicized, it should not be difficult to sell 250,000 shares in the corporation promoting such an enterprise.

Nobody would lose anything, and all Negroes concerned would gain.

It may be profitable subsequently to explore the larger aspects of such a program coupled with consumers' co-operation and accelerated labor organization.

48b-1941

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

As the CROW Flies

by

DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS

FEB 22 1941

Mr. Willkie will run on the Democratic ticket in 1944 and thus complete his series of political metamorphoses.

Suppose we do break wholesale into war-time jobs, what will happen when peace comes as come it must—and stays?

Why not send Mrs. Bethune now to look England over and ask Winston a few pertinent questions about India and Africa?

FEB 22 1941

Don't let the cablegrams fool you; it isn't Australia that is whipping Italy in North Africa; it is brown Indians and brown and black Africans, whom Australians despise and exclude. But the Aussies are in the limelight because England knows how to manufacture history.

FISK

The President of Fisk University is a Quaker and does not believe in War. Some of the Fisk graduates are alarmed at his refusal to cash-in through the present war hysteria. They have written me among others to ask my attitude and I have hastened to say: I am glad that Fisk University up-to-date has not yielded to war hysteria and tried to capitalize it by beating the tom-toms of war. I have lived through one period of deliberate and prolonged propaganda for war and partially succumbed to it, until I really believed that the first World War was a war to end war, and that the interests of colored people in particular were bound up in the defeat of Germany. I have lived to know better and my opposition to war under any circumstances has been immeasureably increased. I still believe that defensive war is justifiable but I utterly refuse to believe that there is any excuse for the United States entering the present world war. We are not being attasked; there is no reasonable possibility of our having to defend ourselves. On the contrary in this war we are trying to attack Japan because of race prejudice and we are defending China not because we love the Chinese but because we want to exploit them. I do believe that the British Empire stands or has ever stood for democracy. It is idiotic to talk about a people who brought the slave trade to its greatest development, who are the chief exploiters of Africa and who hold four hundred million Indians in subjection, as the great defenders of democracy! The British Empire has caused more human misery than Hitler will cause if he lives a hundred years. I appreciate England's many gifts to civilization and suffer with her suffering but I do not forget nor minimize historic facts.

FEB 22 1941

I know that Fisk University and other colored institutions are

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

As the CROW Flies

by

DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS

MAR 1 1941

We are terribly afraid of the German fifth column but the English sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth columns range the land unhindered and uafraid.

Mr. Willkie has been trying to pull Irish chestnuts out of the fire for the English with indifferent success. He is now considering China and we trust he will not forget Africa.

Listen, Bishop of New York, did you ever know a guy called the Prince of Peace?

If God is omnipotent, I do not understand him. But if he is as worried and helpless in this world mess as we are, he has my soul's full sympathy.

MAR 1 1941

I have seen the Tuskegee cadets flying and it was a soul-stirring sight.

A LETTER FROM AFRICA

I am a born Hollander, but British Subject and have been a temporary Secretary to President Kruger and also a former diplomatic representative, knowing not only Europe but also the U. S. A. where I have quite a number of acquaintances. I visited the States four times and know Mr. Pierpont Morgan (father) quite well, and other prominent people.

I am interested in the gradual development of the South African Negro. The government does already a lot for the natives, but it is by far not enough. I know the Minister for Native Affairs and am befriended with his Official Secretary and both of them would gladly help me, if I could raise the necessary funds.

Do you think that a general move among the 8 millions of Negroes in America could be made in favour of the very intelligent South African Bantu and Zulu? Supposing each American Negro would offer a dime, or still better a quarter we would arrive at a sum large enough to buy a very extended farm or land along a river in a healthy country, and begin to build a real town, with special schools, hand and home industries, farms ("model" ones) with first class dairies, prize bulls and cattle, sheep, etc., etc.

It would be of course very good if a picked dozen or so of American Negro-Instructors would come and help. I may say that I am a first class organizer, distinguised myself in organizing help for the Russian Refugees (League of Nations) and also for the half-famished Vienna children whom in 1920, by tens of thousands, our committee sent to Holland. I am an elderly bachelor, had my own farm in Russia (my mother had been Russian(with my own school, church, embroidery-industry, needlework, etc.

MAR 1 1941

I would like to pick Negroes with fine voices and have an American vocal teacher teach them to learn choir singing with American songs: also to teach them dancing; and last not least, I am dreaming of a large training school for cooks, house maids and male servants, who after having finished "our" school, would be able to get at once employment on much higher wages as the more or less uncivilized "boy" from his Kraal. Also a first class orchestra I am thinking. Please do give me a hand. If necessary I might come over to your country and give interesting lectures to make propaganda for my intended scheme, if you think it would be useful.

MAR 1 1941

As I say anything I would suggest with your moral and financial help, would be sure to be approved by the Minister for Natives Affairs, whose intimate friend is General Smuts.

Don't let us lose time: do it now! "our" township, beautifully laid out with lots of trees and flowers and gardens before each cottage, with swimming baths, children's playgrounds, sporting grounds, etc., etc. should become a model place, to which from near and far even "white" people would travel; a kind of a show place besides the deep moral undertaking that it would represent being greatly influenced by the example of Hampton. Hampton has as its new president a man who may make, and so far as I know, will make, a good president; but the mere fact that as a former publicity man he used the present war hysteria to advertise his advent into Hampton, does not mean that all other Negro institutions must fall pell-mell in the same direction. Fisk University as an institution of learning has a right to keep calm and stay aloof from this war insanity. It should attend to its business of education and appeal for support to those who believe in education and not to those who are advocates of organized murder. I, therefore, hope that Fisk University, its officers and students and its alumni will take a firm stand against all participation in the present ware and against the present insane rush to overturn civilization in the name of defending it.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Last Week when Mayor LaGuardia had been narrowly elected, thanks to an overwhelming Negro vote, and was assured of a third 4-year term as Mayor of New York, the police and the eager newspapers discovered a "Harlem crime wave." Reports of crimes were peppered with "Negro," "Harlem," "Negro districts," "white victims," and all the rest of the bag of tricks used by press and police in every city when it is desired to "put the Negro in his place."

NOV 1 2 1941

A FEW WEEKS before, the anti-Negro propaganda machine was busy linking the crime wave and the Negro in Washington, D. C. Next week it will be some other city regarding itself as having a "Negro crime problem." This is "smearing" with a vengeance, and must arouse the jealousy of Dr. Goebbels and his Munich racemongers, who also love to connect their racial minority with criminality.

NOV 1 2 1941

The decent law-abiding majority of colored citizens does not condone Negro criminality nor deny that it exists; but it does resent this conscious effort of police, press and the powers-that-be to "smear" every Negro by identifying Negro criminals as Negroes. Jewish, Irish, Slovak, German, Italian and other criminals are never so identified in the white press. Why this special treatment for Negroes? Of course you know why.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier. —The Editor)

FEB 22 1941

Writes Leon S. Roye, principal of the Colored High School, Havre de Grace, Md.: "I was very much interested in this week's article concerning books written about the Negro, and fully agree that just because a Negro writes a book, that book doesn't have to be worthwhile. Having a small library in our school, I am most anxious to add as many worthwhile volumes written about the Negro as possible. * * * Would it be too much trouble if you could make a list of those books which you think our boys and girls should read about our race? I intend to secure as many as our efforts will allow us to."

* * *

The following list does not contain all the worthwhile books on the Negro because an entire issue of The Pittsburgh Courier could not contain them: "The Bibliography of the Negro in Africa and America," compiled by the Monroe Work (Wilson, Philadelphia, 1928, $15) contains a list of thousands of titles, most of which can be found in the Congressional Library, the 42nd Street Library in New York City or libraries in the larger cities. Hrere are some I've read and liked:

FEB 22 1941

* * *

"YOUR HISTORY," by J. A. Rogers (The Pittsburgh Courier. Obtainable with a $3 subscription).

J. A. Rogers' "100 Amazing Facts About the Negro" (37 Morningside Avenue, New York, N. Y., $1.10). His latest book, "Sex and Race," costs $3.00 and is worth more.

* * *

Then there is "The Legal Status of the Negro," by Charles S. Mangum Jr. (Univ. of N. C. Press, Chapel Hill, N. C., $5); "Haiti and the United States," by Ludwell Lee Montague (Duke Univ. Press, Durham, N. C., $3); "The Southern Oligarchy," by William S. Skaggs (Devin-Adair, New York); "Hunger and History," by E. P. Prentice (Harpers, $3); "Nutrition and Physical Degeneration," by Weston A. Price (Harpers, $5).. "Hear Me, My Chiefs," by Herbert Ravenel Sass (Morrow, $2.50); "The Lost Zoo," by Countee Cullen (Harpers, $2.50); "The Caribbean," by W. Adolphe Roberts (Bobbs-Merrill, $3.50); "Walk Hard-Talk Loud," by Len Zinberg (Bobbs-Merrill, $2); "Race, Science and Politics," by Ruth Benedict (Modern Age, $2.50); "The Negro in Virginia," by the WPA (Hastings House, $2.50); "Anthropology and Religion," by Peter H. Buck (Yale, $1.50); "Origins of the Class Struggle in Louisiana," by R. W. Shugg (Univ. of La., $3.50); "Jazzmen," by Frederic Ramsey Jr. and Charles Edward Smith (Harcourt, $2.75); "Black Folk: Then and Now," by W. E. B. DuBois (Holt, $3.50); "Black Fire," by Covelle Newcomb (Longman's, $2.50); "Babouk," by Guy Endors.

FEB 22 1941

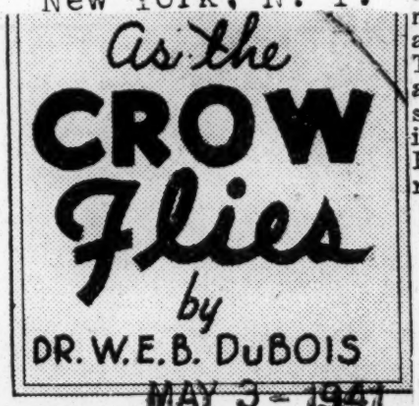
* * *

Then we have the monumental "Up From the Ape," by Ernest A. Hooten (Macmillan); "Adventures of An African Slaver," by Captain Theodore Canot (Albert and Charles Boni); "Half-Caste," by Cedric Dover (Secker, London); "Black Manhattan," by J. W. Johnson (Knopf); "Black Thunder," by Arna Bontemps (Macmillan).. "Djuka: The Bush Negroes of Dutch Guiana," by Morton C. Kahn (Viking); "Beale Street: Where the Blues Began," by George W. Lee (Ballou); "Black Workers and the New Unions," by Horace R. Cayton and George S. Mitchell (Univ. of N. C. Press, Chapel Hill, $4); "Sons of Africa," by Georgina S. Gollock (Friendship Press, New York); Herskovits' "Life In a Haitian Valley (Knopf); Andre Gide's "Travels In the Congo" (Knopf); "Forced Labor In the United States," by Walter Wilson (International).

* * *

"The First In the Flint," by Walter White (Knopf); "The Autobiography of An Ex-Colored Man," by James Weldon Johnson; "Tom Tom" and "Black Majesty," by John W. Vandercook; "These Low Grounds," by Waters Turpin, an excellent novel by a Negro about Negroes; Jessie Fauset's "There Is Confusion," "The Chinaberry Tree" and "Comedy, American Style;" "Batouala," by Rene Maran; "Negroes of Africa: History and Civilization," by Maurice Delafosse (Associated Pub., Washington, $3.15); Zora Hurston's "Their Eyes Were Watching God" and "Jonah's Gourd Vine."

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.



MAY 3 - 1941

When opportunity knocks be at least in telephone connection with your home.

Here is the paradox: a Negro cannot enter industry by scabbing on white labor and yet that is the only way by which a Negro can enter industry.

Who is responsible for the non-employment of Negroes: the employer who won't hire him or the employee who won't work with him, or both?

MAY 3 - 1941

If you were offered a job only on condition that you work with Negroes would you take it? Careful now, this answer is serious!

A TEACHER

I remember very pleasantly a visit I had in Youngstown, Ohio a number of years ago when I met a successful colored lawyer W. M. Howard, Mr. Howard writes me saying "Since you were last in our city we have succeeded in placing one Negro teacher in the mixed school system. Her name is Miss Mary Ella Lovett and she is obviously a Negro. There is always a funny as well as a tragic side to many of our successful fights for Negro participation in this democracy. The Board of Education adopted a rule in 1916 that all applicants for positions in the school system must be residents of Youngstown. Negroes in this community knew that for twenty-four years, but made no preparation, so when the opportunity came we had only one Youngstown Negro with a High School and grade certificate from the State Department of Education; consequently, we had only one eligible.

MAY 3 - 1941

"Dr. Pliny H. Powers, the former Assistant Superintendent of the Cleveland, Ohio, school system, is our present superintendent of schools under whom this advancement was made. His children were taught later by Miss Chestnut, one of our Negro teachers in Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Powers has established a system of having annual examination conducted, I think under the auspices of the National Educational Society or the National Teachers Association. Negroes know that, but in the last examination had in February of this year only one person took it. So you see we have an opportunity, but we are not doing much with it."

SLAVES

I have read in the American Weekly an interesting comment on early American slavery by Dave Landers: "Course, Africans weren't the first slaves in America. In the British colonies were a few Indians. just like the Spanish had in South America, but they didn't take kindly to slavery. Just curled up and died. Then they brought out indentured folk from England; convicts, folk who sold themselves for their passage and the guarantee of a living. Colonists asked for condemned felons to be sent to the plantations, so instead of hanging them they transported them to the Virginias and so on. I often wonder how many of the fine old families had a gallows for a family tree. After the battle of Worcester in 1650 over 1,000 Scotsmen were sent as slaves to America, and eighty years later Jacobites were transported regularly.

"Course there were Africans in the Spanish Americas and West Indies. That started when a fellow named Las Casas, who believed as most Christians did that it was wrong to enslave Christians but okay to put infidels into slavery, suggested that as Africans were infidels it would be a good idea to catch a few to work in the Americas.

"That started something!"

48b-1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Shooting Stars

BY JOSEPH D. BIBB

NO BANQUETS FOR MEN AND WOMEN OF SOLID ACHIEVEMENT, ONLY FOR SINGERS AND DANCERS

UNLESS you are a renowned blues singer, a fancy tap dancer, or a top-flight athlete, you will be given no fastidious and festive banquet by the members of the colored race. Toil, persevere, sacrifice, organize and achieve as you may, but very little attention is paid to your efforts until they have been endorsed and acclaimed by the white people and then you will be given a sumptuous banquet.

At this affair all of the dignitaries will be smiling beneficently, social climbers and strugglers will flit around all dolled up in bib and tucker, inviting viands will be served and then the vial of liquid eloquence will be uncorked. Elaborate eulogies will be given, spell-binding enconiums and flowery tributes will be delivered and everyone will saunter happily homeward, feeling that the race has "rendered unto Caesar the things that belong to Caesar."

Mr. Bibb

Yet in a few years the song and singer will be forgotten, the tap dancer's muscles will have stiffened, the curtain shall have rung down on him and the athlete will be girded around the waist with fat and he will be found looking for a position as a playground instructor.

FEB 8 1941

The contributions of the honored guests had no lasting and survival value. They flashed through the heavens like meteors and vanished spectacularly in thin air, gone and forgotten.

DOERS UNHONORED

WHILE honors, tributes and toasts were paid to these "shooting stars" men of science, men of letters, men of toil and sweat, men of the cloth, who brought about changes in society, who have alleviated human suffering, who have thought out and put into action new programs for society, go unhonored and unrecknoned.

FEB 8 1941

The colored race seems to put no premium on their services, their lights have been hidden under a bushel. They are given no banquets. They are not fired and inspired to greater effort and most of them feel as the unfortunate Chatterton felt that "his name will be written in water and not in blood."

In spite of obstacles and hindrances men of color are making remarkable and astonishing progress in the professions and in general public service. In recent years our physicians have come out from first rate universities and have by application and assiduous endeavor won respect and recognition in their professions.

Some have been called back to their alma maters to teach. That is substantial and enduring achievement. Writers have taken their pen in hand and have burned their messages into the hearts of men. Such is accomplishment.

Lawyers have battled through the courts of the land with ability and conviction and have written their names in the everlasting legal records of the country, the which is undeniable achievement.

SYSTEM ALL WRONG

BUSINESS MEN have by Herculean efforts built up solid concerns and made employment for thousands. Ministers and Social Scientists, Chemists and Professors have done yeoman work and have lifted up the human race just a little and made the world better by having lived in it.

Politicians and front-line fighters have won their spurs and pointed to us new horizons, but only in rare instances have they been acclaimed, eulogized and banqueted and even then many of the affairs have been surreptitiously underwritten by themselves. This system is all wrong.

More recognition should be given these pioneers and trailblazers. They should be honored and revered, feasted and banqueted. They should be set up as criteria for youth and exhibited to the world as evidence of our inherent ability. We should put our own stamp and endorsement of approval upon our men of achievement ahead of the white man.

We know that during the last dismal decade not much has been done, but what has been done will tend to prove that we are engaged in a "creative pause." Banquet and honor those who have added to the survival values of life.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

BETWEEN THE LINES

By DEAN GORDON HANCOCK

FEB 2

THE RIGHT ABOUT FACE OF DUBOIS AND HUGHES

Unlike most Negro critics who rapped Dr. Du Bois for "right-about-facing" on a program for Negro advancement, I commend him. I thought years ago and think today that in moral stature Dr. DuBois stands out in bolder relief when he saw his mistakes and had the courage to admit them. I shall never forget how startled I was to hear the good doctor, in a Washington address, remark in his opening words "We have failed," meaning of course, that we have failed to realize our larger emancipation through higher educational and legal recourses.

Higher education had not brought the Negro into the Promised Land of full-fledged citizenship and recourse to legal procedures based upon constitutional rights were decidedly limited. Since that day Dr. DuBois has assumed a different attitude towards the philosophies and teachings of Booker T. Washington. His attitude today is essentially Washingtonian in that he has assumed an attribional attitude. What was plain to Dr. DuBois five years ago is not plain to certain of our "Boogie Woogie" militants yet; for they are still assuming certain attitudes that must be thrown into the discard.

The Negro has not, and cannot crash the door of citizenship in this country. Booker T. Washington saw this 40 years ago and pointed out the only way of deliverance, that is by beginning at the bottom with industrial training and gradually working our way up to the front. This much may be said here; that the Du-Bois way has had a fair trial and the Booker Washington way has not. No intelligent person will assume that had the Negro accepted the industrial education program of Washington the problem would have been solved. But there is reason to believe that we would have advanced further more rapidly. Even this is problematical.

Where Booker Washington's program promised more than Dr. DuBois' was in the alternative results. Both were right if they succeeded but it was in their possible failure that Washington's position held greater hope. As Dr. DuBois has admitted the "higher education" program has virtually failed. The net result is frustration of hopes and aspirations and programs. If we had accepted Washington's program and failed, we still would have the industrial mastery of the South. That is, we still would have the means of a livelihood whcih we do not have today.

If a bricklayer fails to be accepted as a full-fledged citizen he still is able to lay bricks for a living. If the white collar man fails with his degrees, he cannot accept the next best thing—a job for his hands. If industrial education had been accepted we most certainly would have been the South's greatest tailors and builders and farmers, etc. But alas!

We set out to commend Langston Hughes for retracting his "Goodbye Christ" poem of 10 years ago. We are getting somewhere when we have Negroes big enough to admit that they are wrong. Langston Hughes looked out upon a world where Negroes were repressed and oppressed and suppressed by supposed white Christians. He saw in Russia an attempt to boycott Christ but a serious attempt to grant equality to all men regardless of racial antecedents. Mr. Hughes was so impressed that he wrote his sentiments in "Good-bye-Christ" meaning of course that men would throw Christ overboard if Christ followers were not a hundred per cent Christians. That Mr. Hughes has learned better is gratifying. That he should ever have reached such rash conclusion is the marvel.

FEB 2 1941

The real worth of nothing can be proven by what has not been accomplished. Every man and every cause is a failure if we judge by what has not been done. But when we taken into account what has been done, then there is another matter. There are white people in this country and world who prove the Negro's inferiority by this same method—showing what he has not done.

FEB 2

This can be argued against every child born and it can be argued against Jesus Christ himself who came into this world and found it in a mess and died and left it in one. By this same measure even Mr. Hughes himself is a flat failure. If we measure him by the poems he has not written instead of those he has written then he is a colossal failure.

Most critics of the church condemn it for the same reason—for what it has not done. Certainly we can condemn white Christianity by this standard and what is more we can condemn Negro Christianity by it. One of the hardest things to drive home to the minds of those disposed to criticize the church and Christianity is, Christianity can be no finer than those who profess it. There are no perfect professors and there is no perfect Christianity. Chistianity is a blessing not so much by reason of its devotees; but in spite of them.

No, Mr. Hughes, it is not Goodbye, Christ, it is hail, Christ! It is a pity that many other critics of the church and Christianity do not have Mr. Hughes' insight and his bigness of spirit to look deeply into this deep matter and cease subtle efforts to damn the church seeking the while to utilize its beneficent ministrations! Dr. DuBois and Langston Hughes are looking over the shoulders most Negro leaders.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia
JAN 12 1941

WALTER CHIVERS SAYS:

Can There Be Real Cooperation Between Races

By WALTER R. CHIVERS

SEVERAL RECENT experiences have set the writer to the task of re-thinking the subject of interracial cooperation. Some new conclusions are the result. One of these conclusions is that there has never been in this country, a large scale effective effort at genuine cooperation between the two largest racial groups — white and Negro. Not enough white people have been willing to accept the Negro as being sufficiently intelligent, emotionally stable, and socially acceptable to make such a movement possible.

There have been other obstacles just as formidable among which are the white man's concept of a Negro and the Negro concept, white man; the widening distance between these racial groups due to the maturing rigidity of caste.

HISTORICAL PRECEDENT

If one realizes that historically a ruling race has never been willing to quite accept the subject race as human then one can see why the white man finds it difficult to place the highest value judgments upon a racial group which is numerically smaller than his and so recently the slaves of his parents.

You see, one does not think of races other than his own scientifically or even logically. His reactions to the minority racial groups are those of sympathy—sympathy measured by the distance he feels that they are beneath his standards of living. The more nearly this minority racial group lifts itself toward these standards and show signs of equality the greater fear of him arises in the ruling groups, thus leaving a "beggar's dozen" for the Negro to cooperate with—but enough to be significantly effective.

Because the "ways of life" of Negroes and whites have been growing steadily away from each other the white men of the twentieth century, many of whom for a variety of reasons would like to know Negroes, have less and less opportunity of so doing. This is particularly true of the, shall I say better classes of the two groups. So, those white people who claim to know Negroes are really talking about an attitude which they have received by social inheritance from the concept "Negro being" which their ancesters had formed. On the other hand, many Negroes have formed their attitude of white people from the concept "white people" passed on to them by ancestors. This means that when ever the most carefully selected of the two racial groups attempt to work on a basis of real interracial cooperation they face an almost insuperable barrier—that is already formed attitudes based on unreality.

THIRD PERSON

This same difficulty is present when the subject Negro is being handled by friendly disposed white people in an inter-group meeting, that is, when no Negroes are ever present. They have a second party in their meeting who is discussed but cannot participate in the discussion—the second party is "ATTITUDE ABOUT NEGROES". The interracial group is probably more

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

WALTER CHIVERS SAYS:

A Comparision

APR 20 1941

By WALTER CHIVERS

I WAS THE GUEST last week of the Tennessee Negro Teachers Association and the A. and I State teachers' annual meeting. It was well organized, orderly and intensely interesting. At least 95 per cent of the time was devoted to treatment of the convention theme, "Education for Living". The general sessions and departmental meetings were exceedingly well attended The Tennessee teachers, have been inspired by dynamic, courageous and sincere leadership to take the profession of teaching seriously.

CHIVERS

APR 20 1941

Not only were there guest speakers for the general assemblies but the various departments had guest speakers of authority. On the opening night the audience heard Harper Council Trenholm, president of State Teachers College, Montgomery, Alabama and the non-salaried executive secretary of the American Teachers Association plead, as an evangelist, the cause of Negro education and urge organization as the vehicle for promoting this cause. He is rapidly becoming the "human dynamo" of the cause of organized educational effort among Negroes.

TALK TO ASSEMBLY

Friday morning, I talked to the general assembly on the topic "Education of Negroes for Living in the Changing Social Order". Immediately following me was the address of Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, President of Howard University and a native Tennessean. Dr. Johnson's penetrating analysis of the qualities necessary for successful teaching in secondary and elementary schools and his plea for the professional interest in the profession were appreciated and discussed in the after-session groups.

APR 20 1941

The annual banquet address was delivered by Mr. J. E. Walker, President of the Universal Life Insurance Company and the National Negro Business League. Mr. Walker's address was most effective because he was first a teacher and then a business man. I was told that he has constantly manifested an intelligent and material interest in education for Negro youth.

APR 20 1941

Added dignity was given to the annual banquet by the "presentation of persons eligible to receive certificates of merit for 25 years of service in Negro schools in Tennessee". The certificates have standing and are highly valued by the recipients.

APR 20 1941

NO BITTERNESS

In the midst of this full and interesting program there was a friendly, sportsmanlike, competitive campaign, for officers, being waged. There was not the slightest sign of bitterness exhibited and no interruption of meetings. One could not have known there was a campaign by the objective evidences, for there were none.

This convention was a rich and satisfying experience. It made me wonder whether or not civilization had reached Tennessee Negroes and been embraced by them before it got to Georgia. However, I know that this is not true for there are multitudinous evidences of the fact that Georgia Negroes are highly civilized. They suffer by comparison though from the "illiterate" actions of their state teachers' organization.

This column extends congratulations to the teachers of Tennessee and the officers of their association. Special mention should be made of President Joe Thomas, Executive Secretary, Dr. George W. Gore, Honorary President, W. J. Hale and Executive Committee Chairman, George W. Brooks.

There is working harmony between the State Department of Education of Tennessee and the Negro teachers which is due, in the main, to the philosophy of race relations held by Mr. W. E. Turner, State Director of Negro Education. Mr. Turner is popular among the Negro teachers—very much so—because he believes in equal educational opportunities, equal qualifications for teachers, equal accomodations for students and equal salaries for teachers.

48b-1941

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

LAND OF THE NOBLE FREE

FEB 1 1941

By LAYLE LANE

Even in winter nature shows an appreciation of color. From an airplane the pattern of earth, from New York to Georgia, shows variation ranging from dark-toned ivory to a rich red-brown interspersed with patches of the deep green of pines and cedar. These colors are not standoffish either for they mingle with each other as naturally as those of the rainbow, and are just as beautiful. The enjoyment of this color pattern was one of the pleasureable features of an airplane trip to Atlanta to visit with some of the public school teachers.

Two surprises greeted me while there. The first was to read of the student strike at Tuskegee, ostensibly because of the food. This seems such an anomaly at an agricultural school which raises a great deal of its food; and which also prepares it under the direction of its cafeteria department. Some two years ago I spent ten days at Tuskegee's ate in the cafeteria and found the food very good; though it would become tiresome as all boarding school food does.

The scarcity of food played an important part in the mimediate outbreak of the French and Russian Revolutions. It needed only dissatisfaction with a limited bread baskets to stir the masses of peasants to action which the ferment of the intellectuals had not been able to stimulate we may anticiapte then that the Tuskegee student strike is a presage of the overthrow of the sharecropping system with all its attendant evils. I sincerely trust that the students will not disappoint us.

The second surprise was to meet a young white woman from New York at the teachers meeting which I addressed. It is quite usual to find New Yorkers in Atlanta but it isn't usual to find an ex-actress interested in what goes on among Negro teachers. Since the young lady is not a member of the Atlanta Board of Education or a member of the teaching staff I'm sure she'll understand our wondering.

The teachers had an excellent meeting under auspices of the Gate City Teachers Association of which Prof. Harper is president and the Capitol Creek Local of the American Federation of Teachers of which Mrs. Mexico Hembrie is president.

A committee of the Gate City Asociation had interviewed the Superintendent of Schools to discuss the equalization of salaries. They had made comparative tables of each group and in the lowest category the disparity was more than 40 per cent.

Minimum salary (elementary) white, $1,116 with annual increase $100.

Minimum salary, Negro $780, with annual increase $60.

Maximum salary, high school principal (white) $4,500.

Maximum salary, high school, principal (Negro) $2580.

The words of Judge Parker of the Fourth District United States Circuit Court of Appeals regarding the unconstitutionality of this salary discrimination need to be repeated often...."This (salary inequality) is as clear a discrimination on the ground of race as could well be imagined and falls squarely within he inhibition of both the due process and the equal protection clauses of the 14th amendement."

School officials, whether in Atlanta or New York, when asked to provide additional services, want to know where the money is coming from. The superintendent suggested three possibilities, none of which were acceptable to the teachers: (a) cutting out of evening schools (b) non-appointment of new teachers (c) cutting down the salaries of white teachers. Acceptance of any one of these would not only stigmatize the teachers as a selfish group but would arouse a great deal of hostile public opinion.

While the problem of finding sources of revenues is not a teacher problem, it will lead inevitably to a study of the tax plans of city and state to find where additional revenue may be secured.

Taxation studies are not easy for it has been deliberately made intricate rather than simple. Right now it will be increasingly necessary for labor groups to study carefully not only local means of raising money but the entire national program. The heavy cost of the armament program is already setting in motion the cries of taxpayer associations that nececsary services such as schools, social legislation, etc., must be cut. Only by a thorough knowledge of our resources will there be an effective way of preventing greatly decreased appropriations for essential services. It would be one of the ironies of the present if, in the vain effort to save democracy, we allowed ourselves to kill the spirit of democracy namely....a concern for the well being of all.

A great deal needs to be done in simplifying our cumbersome system of city, county, state and federal taxes many of which are overlapping and which add considerably to the cost of collection. It has been estimated that there are over 100,000 taxing districts in the United States and the cost of maintenance alone would carry many of our schools.

In addition to consolidation of the tax areas it is necessary to devise a tax measure that will prevent tax evasion. In 1937 in a Congressional investigation of tax evasion, it was found that the wealthy even incorporated yachts and stables to avoid paying taxes. One of the curious devices in New York in the sales tax is that goods sent out of the state are not taxed. Those who have country homes, those who buy in interstate commerce can thus escape paying for home relief while the burden falls on the consumer in the city. Senator Black in 1936, remarking on the escape of taxation by leaving dividends in the corporation rather than have them distributed as income, said .... "there are in the record illustrations of individuals who, by the simple device of having corporations controlled largely by them, leave the profits in the corporation income treasury, and escape taxation in a single year of more than a million dollars. We have found others who have escaped the payment of more than $3,000,000 in a single year. The honest people of this nation, who pay their taxes as the law provides they should, are entitled to be protectad from any such avoidance.

Aside from the prob'ems of finance the equalization of salary struggle raises some interesting questions.

Must Negro teachers negotiate with every single school board to secure the enforcement of the federal court decision?

Must cases be taken to the courts if the school boards do not comply?

Must a teacher lose her job because she is willing to challenge a discriminatory policy?

Will teachers be willing and able to support a teacher who is willing to take the risk? Or must the teacher look to self-seeking outside group to find a source of livelihood?

What steps can be taken to interest the entire labor movement in one of its basic concerns, the securing of equal pay for equal work?

With theachers more active in their local and state labor movements we may be able to secure a substantial body of support for a just demand.

The Atlanta teachers have a fine example for they have reaffiliated with the American Federation of Teachers more than two hundred strong.

FEB 1 19

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

LAND OF THE NOBLE FREE

By LAYLE LANE

MAR 1 51941

"Fighting Years" the urbane yet stimulating autobiography of that outstanding American liberal, Oswald Garrison Villard ranges from the Civil War period to the present and from the lonely stretches of the Northwest to the capitals of Europe. A vast cinema of events of historical significance with keen analyses of important public figures, is presented to the readers.

Of his grandfather, William Lloyd Garrison, Mr. Villard writes ..."he was of the iron of the Covenanter, crystal-clear, slashing, indomitable, unyielding, overwhelming, Niagara like in vigor and magnificence of his vocabulary — he who never had any schooling after his twelfth year. He was no polished orator—just a human being possessed of the tremendous sense of wrong that completely mastered him."

The World War period with its tragic aftermath of hypocrisy and disillusionment is vividly depicted and should be read by all who want to find a way to save the world from any future madness of war. Perhaps the most revealing character portrait of Woodrow Wilson that could be found anywhere is given in these war chapters.

Because of Mr. Villard's contribution to the welfare of Negroes I was particularly interested in this passage — "My work at Manassas was one of my outstanding failures, but it gave me so clear an insight into the underlying problems, the weaknesses, and short comings of the colored people that I have felt more than compensated for my time and trouble. At least I know why it is that they have been so retarded in achieving the economic or political power in our national life which a solid front of twelve millions of Americans could exercise."

This comment prompted me to write to Mr. Villard for an amplification of his statement and for permission to publish it. Mr. Villard consented with this message—"By all means print this, if The Age will stand for it."

WASHINGTON, D. C.
March 3, '41

Dear Mr. Lane:
(fortunately Miss)

The reason why the Negro does not progress faster, obtain his constitutional rights and play the role he should in American life, is his lack of cohesion, cooperation and solidarity. He cannot present a united front nor act unitedly. I am well aware of all the difficulties in the way, having been working for Negro advancement all my life, in addition to my inherited knowledge and interest received from my parents and my abolition grandfather. But the fact remains that until the Negroes can unite behind a leader or leaders, can present united demands and know how to enforce them they may well continue to advance very slowly and continue disadvantaged. They are not using their economic power at all, or their political power adequately.

MAR 1 51941

Take the lynching bill. If the Negro could utilize his nuisance value he would get that legislation soon. The fight has been carried on by Walter White and the NAACP bravely and most effectively. But it does not succeed, although 13,000,000 Americans want that bill. Now if 13,000,000 white Americans wanted a just bill, they would get it, because they would make life miserable for Congress, would become such a "pressure group" that the newspapers would fall into line and public sentiment would swing to them. Suppose there were solidarity enough among the colored people to appoint a lynching memorial day and on that day, if only for 3 hours, every Negro worker, man or woman, grounded their tools and stopped all work—even the domestic servants. Every newspaper would feature this passive revolt The President and the Congress would take instant note.

The colored people are our greatest actors and dramatists. Why have they not staged a single anti-lynching parade? Why have not 40,000 colored people, clad in black, marched down Pennsylvania avenue in protest, singing spirituals, their bands playing dirges? The government would have to give permission, even to having trucks with dummies, mob victims swaying from trees or trucks and representations of burnings. Why are they, Negroes, not flooding Washington with delegations protesting against the injustices and discriminations of the arming program?

Don't tell me it's lack of money! The colored people spend enough on automobiles, on the numbers game, on pleasures and their churches and societies to finance a national Negro headquarters and general staff in Washington as impressive—and even more so, than those of the C. I. O. and the A. F. L. headquarters. Today they do not care enough about their rights and their wrongs to unite and pull together and develop a political Father Divine not that I admire him—just his organizing and money raising abilities The colored people certainly need a God in politics to lead them.

At the Manassas Industrial School I was president of the Board of Trustees for 22 years. I rebuilt and enlarged the entire plant. I raised hundreds of thousands of dollars in the North for the school and the cause. I resigned after due warning, because the colored people did not care enough about the school or the education of their children in five Virginia counties to contribute their share of the cost. They had plenty of money to buy cars and radios and invest in pleasures. I quit because I felt I could no longer give myself and expect other whites to give when the colored people were not willing to aid, much less sacrifice for the school.

MAR 1 51941

And that is the kernel of the whole trouble with the colored people and the reason, I think, why they are exploited, why they suffer discrimination, why they do not progress faster, why they are in so many ways a group of serfs.

I repeat, 13,000,000 Americans, with a just cause, determined to get their Constitutional rights, justice and fair play could turn this country upside down until they got those rights—if they had the stamina, the solidarity, the leadership to engage in legal and non-violent agitation.

The Negroes need a Ghandi. If they had one they would be on the map at once. Failing one they need united group loyalty and complete race unity. How much longer will they endure wrongs and injustices before they get together? A century or two?

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

As the CROW Flies

APR 5 - 1941

By DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS

Browder is sent to jail not for lying but for being a Communist. We may disagree with his beliefs but it is cowardly evasion to call it crime.

APR 5 1941

Our Lend-Lease Bill costs us four times as much money as the whole public school system of the United States in a single year.

If it is wrong to strike for higher wages, it is certainly right to strike for lower profits and high time too.

The Louisville - Courier Journal has unearthed a letter written home by Lieutenant Holcomb who captured the "Amistad" and its crew of slaves after they murdered their way to freedom. His comment is "You can have no idea of what these two whites have suffered!" We have a clear idea of what the sixty stolen Negroes suffered.

APR 5 - 1941

BASUTOLAND

Sixty thousand Basutos have been attending the installation of their new Paramount Chief. Seeiso Griffith was chosen to succeed his dead predecessor by the Pisto, the national council. He came dressed in a European suit and riding a fine black thoroughbred horse. He was greeted by tens of thousands of horsemen on the outskirts of Maseru. The heralds sang his praises according to the ancient rites and then the Chief dismounted, took a huge sword and went through the ceremonial dance as the people cried "Peace, Peace, Rain, Rain!" He begins his rule over 660,000 blacks in South Africa and is a direct descendant of the great Moshesh.

THE CALHOUN SCHOOL

The Calhoun School of Lowndes County, Alabama, as Mrs. J. W. E. Bowen reminds us in **Zions Herald**, still lives. It was founded by two cultured New England women, Miss Dillingham and Miss Thorn, and through their efforts brought astonishing cultural contacts to the black belt of Alabama. It was a center not only of education but of land - buying and art, and secured the interest of Thomas Wentworth Higginson, the Hallowells, John Bigelow and others. I remember my visits to this lovely and inspiring spot. The founders have passed on, the work lives.

APR 5 - 1941

From The Dutch West Indies

From away to the south, four hundred miles beyond Haiti and just above Venezuela, comes an air - mail letter to me from Neuberg M. Largy of Orangestad, Curacao. He says "I notice many books written by you and your colleagues but the prices are too high for us. They would enlighten the Negroes here and make them more conscious of themselves if we could get them. May I suggest that, just as we can purchase the works of other races in cheap paper binding, why cannot the Negroes of America get together and do the same? Their work would be new to us and of great interest and thousands might be sold in a short time. I will do my best to help, for I feel sure that the venture would be both a financial and social success to the race."

48b-1941

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

THE WAY of ALL THINGS

By
JOHN H. SENGSTACKE

JAN 4 1941

In an early issue of THE CRISIS during the year 1917, chief organ of the N.A.A.C.P., the eminent Dr. W. E. B. DuBois called upon the Negro to "Close Ranks." This country had not yet entered the war. Outrages against black Americans had reached an unendurable level. Lynchings were frequent. Tennessee had seen a pregnant woman burned at the stake.

The words of Chief Justice Tanny of the Supreme court in the Dred Scott decision seemed true indeed: "Black men have no rights that a white man is bound to respect."

Can anyone doubt that Dr. Dubois was torn to his very heart as he came to his momentous decision "Close Ranks"?

"Forget the past, look to the future. Out of the hell of war will come the glorious sun of peace and democracy."

These things are recalled to the minds of Negro America as we close the book of Time on 1940, for today's grave hours more than parallel those dark days of 1917. We must make decisions of infinitely more weight.

News comes to us from Edgar G. Brown, president of the United Government Employees, Inc., of Washington, D.C., that the National Negro Council called by the U.G.E., the National Baptist convention, African Methodist Episcopal church, and the National Negro Business league will "launch a campaign for a $100,000 race fund to protect and advance interests and welfare of the colored people before Congress, the White House, and Federal and State Governments."

The bulletin in part reads as follows:

This convention of the National Negro Council called by the United Government Employees, Inc., leaders of the African Methodist Episcopal church and the National Baptist Convention, Inc., speaking in the name of 12,000,000 loyal, patriotic Negro Americans devoted to the cause of peace, goodwill, national unity and total hemisphere defense unanimously pledged its unreserved confidence in and support of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the chosen leader of the American people for the next four years, and the proven friend of the common man regardless of race, creed or color.

We, the National Negro council, therefore endorse all aid to Britain, money, ships, planes, everything SHORT of the exclusion by the federal government of the Negro American's rights and constitutional opportunity in our democracy to work, fight and live. The Negro people representing one-tenth of the total American people in the United States whose traditional patriotism and loyalty in our institutions in peace and war have never been questioned and the millions in the Caribbean islands, Central and South America present to the President and the Congress in the name of Christianity, civilization, the democratic way of life and the Good Neighbor policy in this hemisphere:

1. Appointment by the President of a Negro as one of the 6 secretaries of the White House, and that accredited Negro newspaper correspondents be admitted to White House conferences. The next vacancy on the Supreme court to be filled by a Negro and consideration in all sections of the country of Negro lawyers for appointment to vacancies on the federal District and Claims courts.

2. Passage of legislation by Congress to compel private industry and unions to lift the color bar against the employment of Negroes on account of race or the alternative support of government ownership all down the line in competition similar to that in the shipyards, TVA, Grand Coulee and Boulder Dam power projects of the Federal government. Resoultions appealing to the A. F. of L. and CIO to take action prohibiting discrimination against workers in their affiliated unions on account of race and color, and to support legislation by Congress outlawing same.

3. Authorization of a five-billion-dollar relief and work construction and conservation appropriation by Congress in 1941 in order to put every able-bodied unemployed man and woman regardless of race, creed or color to work through extension and expansion of WPA, CCC, NYA Farm Security and Federal Housing program. Enlargement and inclusion of Social Security legislation for domestics and farm laborers. Assurance of a job for every able-bodied American in private industry or on WPA, as the first principle of total National Defense and human security for all regardless of race, creed or color.

4. Protection of all citizens in their civil rights regardless of race, creed, or color. Elimination of discrimination in federal employment and appointment of a Negro executive assistant to the U. S. Civil Service commission to further recent presidential order prohibiting discrimination at this point. Passage of a law and adoption of a $1,500 minimum annual wage for all federal and District employees. Employment of Negroes in Justice department and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. A $60 wage increase for post office and all other low paid workers to meet mounting cost of living in 1941.

5. Appropriation of $25,000,000 to provide similar facilities at Tuskegee institute, Tuskegee, Ala., as those now at Kelly and Randolph fields, Texas, and another under construction at Corpus Christi, Texas.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

THE WAY O' THINGS

JAN 18 1941

By
JOHN H. SENGSTACKE

UNITY OF ALL THE PEOPLE

JAN 23 1941

A strong and effective national defense program means more than the building of an overwhelming number of airplanes, warships, tanks, miscellaneous implements of war and training men to operate them. It means also that we must have the indispensable guarantee of unity of all the people in order to protect our country against foreign encroachment. Democracy must be at work if unification—the foundation stone of liberty and independence, is our goal. Yet, we note that the army, navy and air corps advocate a jim crow policy that definitely prohibits this unconditional guarantee of unity.

"IN FACT," a publication "For the Millions Who Want a Free Press," commenting on jim-crow in the army states, "In March 1939 an army bill required the army to set up a flying school to train Negro pilots, but since then, in defiance of Congress, no such flying school has been set up. Out of 62,200 licensed pilots in the country, 130 are Negroes. The Civil Aeronautics Board and the NYA are not training Negro pilots. Out of 180,000 men being trained as technicians, three are Negroes. One Negro aeronautical engineer, a graduate of M.I.T. and Stanford, has been taken on as a 'probationary employee' by Douglas Aircraft, but with that exception no Negroes work in the aircraft industry.

"Negroes are not allowed to remain in R.O.T.C. units in state universities for more than two years, for students get officers' commissions in their third and fourth year. The Red Cross does not hire Negro nurses. When the War Department sent Gold Star mothers on a junket to France several years ago, the Negro Gold Star mothers were sent on a jim-crow frieghter."

Certainly, none of the above incidents would breed contentment and unity.

JAN 1 8 1941

Today the entire nation is confused through a continuous stream of speeches and articles pointing out the dangers that threaten us and the ways in which these dangers might be avoided. None the less publicized has been the plight of the Negro and also the method by which his whole-hearted support might be forthcoming. Many views have been expressed, but it cannot be over-emphasized that the Negro question is not to be taken lightly, for the problem calls for wise counsel and serious meditation.

A recent headline carried in one of our publications reads: "Won't Serve in U. S. Army; Cites Bias." Ernest Calloway, educational director of the United Transport Service Employees of America, has requested exemption from draft service, based upon the undemocratic policy of the army. He states that he could not conscientiously serve in the armed forces of this nation so long as it adheres to a policy of segregation. Also, an organization known as the Conscientious Objectors Against Jim Crow, has been distributing notices to thousands of draftees eligible for service urging them to file objections when called. This attitude, if continued, is definitely a challenge to democracy and unless this challenge is met we cannot produce the goodwill and complete unity imperative at this time.

The amendment to the Burke-Wadsworth conscription bill which reads that "No Negro, because of race, shall be excluded from enlistment in the army, for service with colored military units," leaves no doubt as to the future course and policy of the army. "IN FACT" also quotes Brigadier General Lewis Hershey as saying, "The act says there is to be no discrimination, but the act also says that no man may come into the army who is not acceptable to the army."

Can army officials be more concerned with blacks and whites living together than with defense of our country? The pressure they applied upon Congress to amend the bill, together with the support of the poll-tax congressmen would certainly point in that direction.

Continuing, "IN FACT" states that "Present army plans are for including of 36,000 Negroes in the first 400,000 men drafted. Most of them will serve in labor battalions. In the last war only 40,000 out of 200,000 Negroes in France were in the fighting forces. Southern officers were chosen to command Negro troops. On August 17, 1918 a memorandum was issued to French civil and military authorities from American General Headquarters, entitled, "Secret Information Concerning Black American Troops." It contained these statements:

"The Negro is regarded by the white American as inferior. The vices of the Negro are a constant menace to the American, who has to repress them sternly.

"We must prevent the risk of any pronounced degree of intimacy between French officers and black officers. We must not commend too highly the black American.

"Make a point of keeping the native cantonment population from spoiling the Negroes."

The statement above proves conclusively that general headquarters was more interested in discriminating against the Negro, than fighting the Germans. And, now we are to have a continuation of that policy.

Negroes of America stand for unity and national defense, but unity and national defense that mean the preservation of democracy in its truest light.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

DUSTIN' —off the— NEWS

JAN 1 1941

LUCIUS C. HARPER

LINCOLN UNSHACKLED OUR BODIES, WE MUST UNSHACKLE OUR MINDS

SLAVE PSYCHOLOGY must be eliminated from the mind of the Negro before he can measure up with the controlling forces of the world. Whoever tries to remove the tentacles of thralldom from the present generation of black men, even though his methods be unsound, is to be commended, and whoever seeks to perpetuate the relationship of "mammy and missy," "Uncle Tom and Massa" is to be condemned. This premise has been received and adopted by the foremost thinkers of our race and we believe it a true conviction that will militate strongly towards full emancipation.

The method and mode of the black man's thinking has had a lot to do with his present status. He has absorbebd and assimilated many of the subtle doctrines and practices of inferiority and they have unconsciously affected his progress and achievement.

When the white man says: "Keep the Negro in his place," he means that it is his desire and plan to keep him docile and submissive. He means that he is most desirable when he is slave-like in thought and action.

JAN 1 1941

THE MAJORITY of white men desire to perpetuate the slave-psychology because it is a source of profit to them. Slaves worked for nothing—demanded nothing—and as a rule sought nothing but food and sleep. From that attitude many of the nations' fortunes have been amassed; from that attitude many of the colossal and stupendous industries have been developed, and from that attitude our despicable status has been established.

The celebration of the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation seventy-seven years ago by President Abraham Lincoln recalls at this season of the year that the Ameican black man was a real slave, beaten with many stripes, suffering untold agonies, and subjected to brutalities that shock civilized sensibilities. When he was emancipated he still was shackled and bound by the customs invoked against him.

Today the times and manners have changed. Seventy-seven years have passed. His forebears and masters have died. Yet slave thought still lives among us. Slave songs are still sung by the free black men. Slave-like leaders, some in high places, seek to inculcate slave ideas in free minds and the black race seems afraid to denounce wholeheartedly many old customs and characteristics in race relations and their present ramifications for fear of insulting the white people who still sponsor them by every method. He is still being taught from many pulpits that God will finally correct all the evils against him if he prays loud and long, instead of being told that God helps those first who show a desire to help themselves; that man must correct the evils himself and report his righteous progress to God in prayer.

JAN 1 1941

THE FURTHER a black man seeks to remove himself from slave-psychology the more irrational and radical he is adjudged. The freer a black man is in thought and action the more iconoclastic and vandalistic is he considered. The "professional compromisers" among us brand him a "Red" for advancing new thoughts outside of those in the category of the "bought and paid for" philanthropic circle. It seems and appears that the slave-psychology would fasten itself on us forever were it not some hope displayed in the other direction by young men who are today facing new experiences in a world torn asunder by blood and strife.

They say slavery-time songs are spiritual. They praise the merits of the tunes, but they don't change the words, and free black men still sing slave songs, think slave thoughts, and act in many instances as slaves. A new psychology is needed to do away with and supplant the slave-mind that is now so popular among our people.

We hope as emancipation celebrations come and go we shall still thank Mr. Lincoln for unshackling our bodies, and then, turning to review our own efforts since that great event, give some credit to ourselves for unshackling our minds.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

NATIONAL GRAPEVINE

By CHARLEY CHEROKEE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Things are happening here in Washington, my chickadees, but Negroes have to fight harder than ever to get in on them. The Howard professors are leaving their class rooms to protest and fight and serve on delegations.

UNITY

Everybody in officialdom is surprised and annoyed at the amazing unity and intensity of the fight Negroes are waging over defense jobs and democracy in the armed forces. The number of protests and mass meetings all over the country cannot be estimated. Government agencies are swamped with complaints and harrassed by delegations. Walter White is in Washington lobbying for an investigation by Congress. Mess boys in the navy still complain in spite of penalties. There is general outspoken sympathy with the Chicago group demanding exemption from the draft until the army cleans house.

COMMISSION

Defense Labor Commissioner Hillman is publicly denounced here because of repeated refusals to see a colored delegation which has proof of falsification of army camp records to show employment of Negro skilled workers. He is accused of using Robert Weaver as a buffer to keep Negroes quiet Hillman countered with appointment of a third member to Weaver's staff—Clarence Johnson, a labor expert from the USHA. Johnson will try to open organized labor for Negro defense workers and his appointment is regarded as a slap at the Employment Service (Lawrence Oxley). Weaver and Oxley are still at posts.

FEB 8 1941

JOBS

Economists, white and colored do not agree with Will W. Alexander's current prediction of another mass migration of Negro workers from the South to northern industrial centers equal to that of the World war. Too many factors have changed. Neither do they all agree with Weaver's prediction of eventual opening of industrial doors to Negroes because of the defense emergency. So far Negroes have benefitted by getting some unskilled jobs vacated by whites called to the army or to big industry. Negro workers are skeptical of the break promised them by the FWA (William Trent) in defense housing construction.

TRAINING

The WPA (Alfred Smith) insists that 368 Negro workers trained on the six-week defense skill training projects left the rolls voluntarily at the end of November. Carelessly, some have not bothered to give reasons for leaving, but 220 have reported private skilled employment. A. and T. college in North Carolina has started a WPA training class for aircraft mechanics.

AVIATION

Editorializing on the War department announcement that a pursuit squadron will be trained at Tuskegee, southern white papers say Negroes have "won their point" and Democrats are paying a political debt However, the War department is hot and bothered because the announcement was not received with enthusiasm as expected. Negroes complain they want integration into the air corps and say to hell with any "lost battalion" hidden away at Tuskegee. A Howard student has brought suit because of his rejection by the air corps because of race.

ILLITERACY

FEB 8 1941

The number of Negro illiterates turning up in southern backwood regions as a result of the draft is not surprising. Most of the illiteracy not wiped out by death or the adult education programs is concentrated n southern rural regions, according o census (Joseph Houchins). White army officers favor these husky colored illiterates, saying they make good soldiers.

FEB 8 1941

MISCELLANEOUS

Mary Bethune has returned to her school in Florida for a long rest. NYA work is carried on by Joe Evans and T. A. Hill. . . . Garnet Wilkinson, Negro assistant superintendent of the Washington public schools spoke over the radio and gave everybody hell who is in any way responsible for the over-crowded condition of the colored schools. (It takes courage and financial independence to criticize your bosses in Washington.) . . . The local N.A.A.C.P. devoted its weekly broadcast to the Negro in defense. . . . The local Urban League is grudgingly pronounced a success by Washingtonians.

48b-1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

"The Brethren"

JUST A NEW WAY TO INSULTINGLY ADDRESS NEGROES

BY JOSEPH D. BIBB

HAVE YOU ever heard white people refer to their colored friends as the "Brethern?" What do they mean by calling us the "Brethern, anyway?" To my way of thinking they are slyly and contemptuously using polite English to convey impolite thoughts. They don't regard us as their brothers for their known and expressed feelings belie any such attitude. They are merely seeking a convenient way to refer to us without open insult. The "Brethern!"

Michael Edelstein died a few days ago in Washington. He fell dead in the Speakers' Lobby of the Lower House of Congress after a man from Mississippi had made a derogatory speech in Congress about "our Jewish Brethern." Edelstein caught the veiled insult with lightning rapidity and leaped to his feet in a paroxysm of indignation and rage. In his dying breath this son of Israel denounced Rankin of Mississippi and observed that Hitler started out by talking about "our Jewish Brethern."

Mr. Bibb

WE ARE NOT AS ALERT

WE COLORED people in America are not as alert and aware to insult as the Jews. It is extremely difficult for us to discriminate between a partonizing insult and a real gesture of friendship and goodwill. A man's intelligence may be well measured by his sensitivity and his reaction to insult.

Our sensitivities and our sensibilities are dulled by lack of intelligence and a cowardice begotten of slavery. We do not quickly discriminate between good fellowship and refined hypocrisy. We have been called so many things that we do not readily eschew between the good and the bad.

When they, the white people, refer to us as "you people," "your group," "race man" and "the brethern" we do not as a rule, resent it, but almost every other people would almost instantly catch the upshot.

THOSE SLY INSULTS

Of course, when they brazenly dub us as Sambos, our children as pickaninnies, or with the customary derogatory epithets, we understand and comprehend, but these sly, subtle appellations escape us. This "Brethern" business is a concrete example and the sooner the colored people rise to their feet and decry such practices the sooner they will be ceased.

COLORED politicians and "interracial hustlers" always try to garner favor among their white associates by relating andecdotes and "latest stories." They begin their jive by announcing that this is a little story told at the expense of one of the "brethern." The listeners catch the cue and the next time you see them they will ask you: "How are the "Brethern?" In chagrin and humility some kind of an answer is apologetically blurted out. Now they style us as the "brethern" or some other such drivel with impunity and audacity. Members of our own race are partially responsible for the lack of respect that the accord us.

How sickening it is to hear some white speaker mount the rostrum and start addressing us as "you people." They could very graciously say: "My Friends," but as a rule, they do no such thing. They have been taught differently. The Jewish martyr Edelstein knew that "our Jewish Brethern" was nothing but a shimmering cloak of hypocrisy. He knew that the man from the South did not regard him as his brother and underlying that sally was seething hatred and opprobium for Jews. Congress was taught a bitter lesson, for death followed in the wake of Edelstein's resentment.

WE LOVE PEACE

THIS WRITER does not believe that many of our people are going to become enraged from verbal insults or that their blood will boil over. We are not the kind that become so indignant. We are life-loving, peace-seeking souls who believe in travelling the line of least resistance, but the little insults that we silently swallow mount up into big things.

This "brethern" business may seem innocent enough, but careful analysis will show that just such things add up to the sum total of discrimination. In all the vicissitudes of life we are the "brethern." They call us the "Brethern" in one breath and the scourge of civilization in the other.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

As the CROW Flies

by

DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS

I am an American. So what?

My country has gone to war; but whom are we fighting and where and why?

What can we successfully fight for?

Meantime I am in Cuba. Cuba Libre! And Cuba is peaceful and beautiful.

CUBA LIBRE

Why have I never been to Cuba before? The sail from the United States to Cuba takes less time than that from New York to Boston. The change in climate, culture and scenery is infinite and striking in variety. Cuba has a history which I have known in theory and now see partially in fact. And Cuba is colored.

THE CUBAN COLOR LINE

It is difficult to sense and set down with any degree of accuracy, so curiously vague a conception as the color line. Yet here are certain facts which I give provisionally, based on previous study and observation, and on long conversation with people white, brown and black in Cuba. First of all the Cuban racial situation is quite different from that in Jamaica, Haiti and the United States. This arises from the fact that the mass of black immigration to Cuba in the eighteenth century was balanced and perhaps more than balanced by the flood of white immigration in the nineteenth century. The result has been an intermingling of blood which makes Cuba on the whole a country of octoroons. Or to put it another way, of the four million Cubans probably sixty per cent have more or less Negro blood; thirty per cent have evident and acknowledged Negro blood; and only eight per cent or some three hundred twenty-five thousand are what we may call pure Negroes. To this racial mixture has been added a small American Indian ingredient and a Chinese element from the importation of coolies in the nearly nineteenth century.

But this physical miscegenation is less significant than the culture integration. More than most countries of mixed Negro and white blood, Cuba is culturally united. In its estimate of great men there is no thought of color line: Maceo and Gomez, brown and white, have the most magnificent statues in the city and the culture contacts between black, brown, yellow and white are interrupted only by economic differences. No doubt in miscegenation the tendency has been definitely to breed white; but on the other hand the black element stands not without prestige and honor.

Raps Porto Rico

Dear Sir:—I have been a faithful follower of Amateur Night at the Apollo Theatre, but this past Wednesday night, June 11, I saw the prize antique clown, Porto Rico, perform one of the rawest, most ignorant and most illiterate acts ever committed. I always knew that he . . . , but I didn't know until last night that a . . . smells even slightly better than he does.

There was a young lady from New Rochelle who came in town just to try her luck. She was terribly nervous to start with, and when our top M. C.—William Stevens Bryant, left her to the mercy of the crowd of wolves in the gallery, she became panicky and although her voice was very promising her nervousness caused her to go slightly off-key. The gallery bums started the boos and out jumped Porto Rico, the little amateur became so frightened upon seeing a pot-bellied billikin hopping around her with no clothes on that she fainted; and instead of helping her to her feet, he fired his pistol directly over her—and kept on jumping and clowning.

But I suppose that he was acting true to form—because we all know that he is a true monkey if ever there was one. One slight suggestion to Willie Bryant is to stick with those green nervous kids while they are at the mike and keep encouraging them as he does at the time that he is presenting them to the audience and I am sure that some day he will be Mayor of Harlem.

LEE BROWN.

Bronx, N. Y.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Race Must Depend Upon Democracy

By DR. GORDON B. HANCOCK
Virginia Union University

These 20 years of preserving the heritage that was bought with the price of sweat and tears and blood was worth all it cost. The fight for democracy was not lost therefore as we are inclined to assume.

THE TIME is at hand when we must face the ugly fact that democracy has its back to the wall. Things are serious indeed and only the simple can ignore this solemn fact. Hitler seems about to make a clean sweep of Europe and then only God knows what will happen. One by one he has subdued the nations. Turkey and Russia inspired the hope that they might withstand his pressure; but there is every evidence that they are ready to capitulate to Hitlerism.

It is high time that this country was buckling down to the task of preparedness. With Lindbergh playing the role of heckler and with Wheelerism continually muddying the political waters; with strikes bristling from one side of this country to the other, and with explosions and what nots occurring daily, we are in the middle of a serious situation. Unless democracy can rally itself we are lost. The fascist and nazi ideology is threatening the whole concept of democracy.

DR. HANCOCK

With the passing of democracy the hopes of the Negro race will fade; for only under a democratic regime can the Negro hope to achieve in the future. The progress the Negro has made in this country would have been impossible if there had been no democratic ideologies of government. If the outlook for democracy is dark, the outlook for the Negro is darker!

WORTH FIGHTING FOR

Without democracy the Negro is futureless. If the current ideologies of Europe are worth fighting for, how much more is democracy worth fighting for, and if need be, dying for. The fact that only 20 years ago men fought to make the world safe for a democracy that fell short of perfection should not blind this nation to the fact that by fighting we have had 20 more years of democracy.

There are those who feel that so long as democracy must be fought for again after the brief lapse of 20 years, it is not worth the price. They are poor and misguided creatures who reason thus. Without the sacrifice made 20 years ago this country would probably be today in the throes of nazism as are the nations of Europe.

If I were a white man I would have little or no fears for a future that brought even Hitlerism. But with Negroes it is different. Hitler has already served notice to the world what the Negro need expect. In the persecution of the Jews, the Negro has been given a pattern of his estate under Hitlerism. May God has mercy on the misguided Negro who does not see the unveiled threat of great tribulation with the passing of democracy! It is true that unde democracy Negroes are circumscribed; under Hitlerism it is quite conceiveable that they may be exterminated. It is true that under democracy we can protest; under Hitlerism even protest would be denied.

SITUATION SERIOUS

The Negro who says it could not be worse for his race is obviously a misguided crank in view of what has happened to the Jews. There has never come to Negroes such suffering as has come to the Jews within recent months, and in the Ukraine where 40,000 were slain in 1919. We have had our "Black Pattis," Black Spurgeons and Black Billy Sundays and Black What Nots; but may God forbid that we should in this crisis have any Black Wheelers and Black Lindberghs.

The situation is serious. With Turkey and Russia capitulating to Hitler it is getting more and more serious. With this nation torn by our American Quislings we are not getting anywhere in particular. The national behavior of this country so closely resembles that of France, that it makes us shudder to imagine what a day may bring forth. We are face to face with a revolution the like of which has not been dreamed

Nobody with the slightest historical perspective will imagine for a moment that democracy will die forever. This is impossible. The taste of this "way of life" will guarantee its immortality; but this does not blind us to the fact that temporarily the sun of democracy may mourn.

At any rate a prolonged eclipse may see the Negro further subjugated and possibly exterminated. The revival of lynching in Florida shows what is lurking in the mind, and natures of certain elements in this country. The "go" sign they are waiting for, will come from Hitler and let us not delude ourselves on this point. THIS NATION-AND NEGROES ESPECIALLY ARE FACING A SERIOUS SITUATION. Negroes, this is our war! The man with much can afford to lose some; the man with little cannot afford to lose that little.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

UNDER THE MICROSCOPE

By E. WASHINGTON RHODES

BRIGHTER DAY LOOMS FOR COLORED AMERICA

THINGS are breaking in America favorable to colored Americans. There are indications and trends which should encourage those who have been carrying the burden in the heat of the day. I set them forth herein, not because I believe that one swallow makes a summer, but to give added strength to those brave souls who often become weary of the struggle. President Roosevelt wrote a memorandum to his Office of Production Management chiefs which, because of the power of his office, gives great weight to his requests for the inclusion of colored Americans in all defense industries.

RHODES

Just a few weeks prior to the President's request, Hillman and Knudsen, co-chairmen of the Office of Production Management, had sent a note to owners of industry urging them to give employment to colored workers. They set forth in strong words the disastrous effects of racial discrimination. Certain big business men are convinced that continued discrimination against colored people is basically wrong and they are making plans to change the situation. And, apparently, they are in dead earnest about the matter from the talks I have had with them.

In my opinion the strongest indication of a favorable trend is an editorial which appeared in "The State" a white daily newspaper published in Columbia, S. C. By all odds, it is the best editorial I have ever read in a white Southern paper. I certainly hope the M. E. of the TRIBUNE publishes it in full. I have asked him to do it. Here are a few of the strongest statements made: "Adjustments in race relations are inevitable. The choice South Carolina has is this: Will the white people of South Carolina guide inevitable changes for the common good of this state; or will we decline to take leadership offered to us, and let changes come unguided by us?" And then this significant admission: "This is a powerful trend. It cannot be stopped by one state, or by several states. It can only be stopped by a majority of the people of the United States." But a majority of the people seem to be accelerating, not impeding, the trend." And then this choice morsel: "The United States is moving closer to democracy. The United States is developing keener concern for the status of minorities."

And it is to be kept in mind that those statements appeared in a SOUTH CAROLINA leading newspaper.

There is a trend which indicates a square deal for colored Americans. But I want to say as forcefully as I can that the trend can be stopped or it can continue until it becomes a fixed policy to give all Americans full and equal opportunity. And it is the job and duty of colored Americans to see that this excellent trend is accelerated and speeded up.

The chief weakness of colored Americans is their inability to carry through to the end. They make advances and then stop before they reach their goal. No one wins a war until the last battle is over and defeat is acknowledged by the enemy. A point in issue is the "march" on Washington, headed by A. Philip Randolph. The stage was all set. As soon as President Roosevelt made his encouraging statement, there were those who desired to call off the "march" and refused to go. There were those who were in war for their own salvation. As soon as a few nice declarations were made, they were satisfied to indulge in giving thanks for a hollow victory. Don't quit! Keep up the fight!

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Race Must Depend Upon Democracy

By DR. GORDON B. HANCOCK
Virginia Union University

These 20 years of preserving the heritage that was bought with the price of sweat and tears and blood was worth all it cost. The fight for democracy was not lost therefore as we are inclined to assume.

THE TIME is at hand when we must face the ugly fact that democracy has its back to the wall. Things are serious indeed and only the simple can ignore this solemn fact. Hitler seems about to make a clean sweep of Europe and then only God knows what will happen. One by one he has subdued the nations. Turkey and Russia inspired the hope that they might withstand his pressure; but there is every evidence that they are ready to capitulate to Hitlerism.

It is high time that this country was buckling down to the task of preparedness. With Lindbergh playing the role of heckler and with Wheelerism continually muddying the political waters; with strikes bristling from one side of this country to the other, and with explosions and what nots occurring daily, we are in the middle of a serious situation. Unless democracy can rally itself we are lost. The fascist and nazi ideology is threatening the whole concept of democracy.

DR. HANCOCK

With the passing of democracy the hopes of the Negro race will fade; for only under a democratic regime can the Negro hope to achieve in the future. The progress the Negro has made in this country would have been impossible if there had been no democratic ideologies of government. If the outlook for democracy is dark, the outlook for the Negro is darker!

WORTH FIGHTING FOR

Without democracy the Negro is futureless. If the current ideologies of Europe are worth fighting for, how much more is democracy worth fighting for, and if need be, dying for. The fact that only 20 years ago men fought to make the world safe for a democracy that fell short of perfection should not blind this nation to the fact that by fighting we have had 20 more years of democracy.

There are those who feel that so long as democracy must be fought for again after the brief lapse of 20 years, it is not worth the price. They are poor and misguided creatures who reason thus. Without the sacrifice made 20 years ago this country would probably be today in the throes of nazism as are the nations of Europe.

If I were a white man I would have little or no fears for a future that brought even Hitlerism. But with Negroes it is different. Hitler has already served notice to the world what the Negro need expect. In the persecution of the Jews, the Negro has been given a pattern of his estate under Hitlerism. May God has mercy on the misguided Negro who does not see the unveiled threat of great tribulation with the passing of democracy! It is true that unde democracy Negroes are circumscribed; under Hitlerism it is quite conceiveable that they may be exterminated. It is true that under democracy we can protest: under Hitlerism even protest would be denied.

SITUATION SERIOUS

The Negro who says it could not be worse for his race is obviously a misguided crank in view of what has happened to the Jews. There has never come to Negroes such suffering as has come to the Jews within recent months, and in the Ukraine where 40,000 were slain in 1919. We have had our "Black Pattis," Black Spurgeons and Black Billy Sundays and Black What Nots; but may God forbid that we should in this crisis have any Black Wheelers and Black Lindberghs.

The situation is serious. With Turkey and Russia capitulating to Hitler it is getting more and more serious. With this nation torn by our American Quislings we are not getting anywhere in particular. The national behavior of this country so closely resembles that of France, that it makes us shudder to imagine what a day may bring forth. We are face to face with a revolution the like of which has not been dreamed

Nobody with the slightest historical perspective will imagine for a moment that democracy will die forever. This is impossible. The taste of this "way of life" will guarantee its immortality; but this does not blind us to the fact that temporarily the sun of democracy may mourn.

At any rate a prolonged eclipse may see the Negro further subjugated and possibly exterminated. The revival of lynching in Florida shows what is lurking in the mind, and natures of certain elements in this country. The "go" sign they are waiting for, will come from Hitler and let us not delude ourselves on this point. THIS NATION-AND NEGROES ESPECIALLY ARE FACING A SERIOUS SITUATION. Negroes, this is our war! The man with much can afford to lose some; the man with little cannot afford to lose that little.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

UNDER THE MICROSCOPE

By E. WASHINGTON RHODES

BRIGHTER DAY LOOMS FOR COLORED AMERICA

THINGS are breaking in America favorable to colored Americans. There are indications and trends which should encourage those who have been carrying the burden in the heat of the day. I set them forth herein, not because I believe that one swallow makes a summer, but to give added strength to those brave souls who often become weary of the struggle. President Roosevelt wrote a memorandum to his Office of Production Management chiefs which, because of the power of his office, gives great weight to his requests for the inclusion of colored Americans in all defense industries.

RHODES

Just a few weeks prior to the President's request, Hillman and Knudsen, co-chairmen of the Office of Production Management, had sent a note to owners of industry urging them to give employment to colored workers. They set forth in strong words the disastrous effects of racial discrimination. Certain big business men are convinced that continued discrimination against colored people is basically wrong and they are making plans to change the situation. And, apparently, they are in dead earnest about the matter from the talks I have had with them.

In my opinion the strongest indication of a favorable trend is an editorial which appeared in "The State" a white daily newspaper published in Columbia, S. C. By all odds, it is the best editorial I have ever read in a white Southern paper. I certainly hope the M. E. of the TRIBUNE publishes it in full. I have asked him to do it. Here are a few of the strongest statements made: "Adjustments in race relations are inevitable. The choice South Carolina has is this: Will the white people of South Carolina guide inevitable changes for the common good of this state; or will we decline to take leadership offered to us, and let changes come unguided by us?" And then this significant admission: "This is a powerful trend. It cannot be stopped by one state, or by several states. It can only be stopped by a majority of the people of the United States. But a majority of the people seem to be accelerating, not impeding, the trend." And then this choice morsel: "The United States is moving closer to democracy. The United States is developing keener concern for the status of minorities."

And it is to be kept in mind that those statements appeared in a SOUTH CAROLINA leading newspaper.

There is a trend which indicates a square deal for colored Americans. But I want to say as forcefully as I can that the trend can be stopped or it can continue until it becomes a fixed policy to give all Americans full and equal opportunity. And it is the job and duty of colored Americans to see that this excellent trend is accelerated and speeded up.

The chief weakness of colored Americans is their inability to carry through to the end. They make advances and then stop before they reach their goal. No one wins a war until the last battle is over and defeat is acknowledged by the enemy. A point in issue is the "march" on Washington, headed by A. Philip Randolph. The stage was all set. As soon as President Roosevelt made his encouraging statement, there were those who desired to call off the "march" and refused to go. They were in war for their own salvation. As soon as a few nice declarations were made, they were satisfied to indulge in giving thanks for a hollow victory. Don't quit! Keep up the fight!

48b-1941
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Let's Bargain

BY JOSEPH D. BIBB

WAYS OF LIVING; VOTING AND WAGES OUGHT TO BE CONSIDERED

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has definitely set forth his position on labor. The National Labor Relations Act, which is now the law of the land, is a product of the President and his administration. The purpose of the Labor Law is to fortify and defend the rights of labor and to avoid strikes and lockouts," and prevent disputes that will interfere with the flow of commerce between the several states. The Act compels the bosses and management not to interfere with labor while in the process of legitimate organization and when a union has been selected as the bargaining agent the bosses and management must meet with representatives duly chosen and discuss the problem of wages, hours and conditions of employment. Both sides must "bargain collectively," and in good faith. It would be a spelndid thing if the Administration would arrange means and methods whereby the duly selected representatives of the American colored race would be permitted to sit down and bargain collectively with government management and state management. This submerged race has grievous problems in living, voting and working conditions, problems that effect the peace and harmony of the nation and the welfare of humanity. There is an urgent need of collective bargaining for the welfare of the human race.

Mr. Bibb

NOW IS THE TIME

This race of underprivilege, proscription, disfranchisement and discrimination has been guilty of no subversive acts, has neither hampered nor hindered the Administration in the execution of its policies, has never sabotaged the American defense industries, nor has it even lustily contended for living space, living wages nor for a fair share in the products of their national service. Now is high time that it did.

NEW DEALERS say that the Administration is endeavoring to place human rights over property rights and no one can gainsay that forward-looking legislation has not been enacted for that purpose, but the Administration has made no definite commitments of survival value that would give us a voice in the government that governs us. We have not been nearly so fortunate as organized labor has. We have not been permitted to sit down and "bargain collectively" for our interests in the management of the nation.

WANT NEW STATUS

While we join hand with the President in the newest "emergency" and seek to aid and assist in the great defense porgram and while we wait with bated breath for a declaration of war, we feel that it would be a fine thing for us to be given an opportunity to present a "bill of particulars" to the American nation. It has been indubitably concluded that the entire world faces a new order of living. Civilization and society has definitely reached the end of an era and now faces a new epoch in history. We, the submerged one-twelfth, certainly do not desire to fit in the scheme of the new order as we did in the old.

While a great and widely-heralded Humanitarian sits in the White House we desire our problems to be presented and considered. We desire to bargain collectively with consituted authorities to the end that the pall and blight that now envelopes us will be removed. Now is the time for us to present our "bill of particulars." We should do it before we are launched into another holocaust of war.

NOW is the time when the Government of America should be kindly and sympathetically disposed to give us a listening ear. Right now, while we stand on the brink. We do not desire our representatives to be hand picked, but rather they should spring from the flesh and loins of our own people. Agitation along these lines is not unpatriotic but liberal and diplomatic. Nobody desires to embarass anybody, but we ourselves are now chagrined and embarassed. We want "living space" in America, we want to be freed from jim crow, the arch evil of this free country; we want work in all defense industry and we want freedom from the fear of tyrannical state government.

WANT REPRESENTATION

We want representation in consistency with the taxes that we are required to pay. We desire to "bargain collectively" and in good faith for these vital requisites. These are human rights. These are the Freedoms for which the Democracies now fight. These are the outlined thoughts beating in the brains of one-twelfth of America's citizenry. Can it not be done?

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Views AND Reviews

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier. —The Editor)

For the past several columns I have outlined what I consider a fundamental economic program for Negroes in a changing world. This consists of an organization composed of Negro labor unionists to further the interests of Uegroes in the organized labor movement and speed the organization of Negro labor, the organization and development of consumers' co-operative societies, and the forming of an agricultural corporation for promoting collective farming along scientific lines.

Such a program is designed to increase the productive income of the Negro masses and strengthen their economic position by close alliance with white labor: (b) to enlarge the Negro consumer's dollar and greatly strengthen his economic position by organizing his buying power, and (c) to give new spirit, direction and power to Negro agricultural life and perhaps halt the disastrous city-ward trek.

* * *

While it is readily conceded that isolation is an impossibility in the modern world, even if it were desirable, the fact remains that Negroes can alone do much to correct or ameliorate many of the evils of socio-economic nature that afflict them. Moreover, the social segregation imposed on most American Negroes simplifies the problem of putting over the program. What are in one sense adversities can often be made advantages. It is largely so to us. We have seen this at work in our churches, fraternals, insurance companies, newspapers and other enterprises which, to be perfectly frank, are also part of the fruit of our submerged status. And paradoxically, these institutions and enterprises are helping us to move out of that status. Forty thousand Negro co-operatives, fifty 20,000-acre collective farms and a well organized Negro Chamber of Labor could do more to assure us of full manhood status than a million speeches and fifty thousand books.

* * *

I spoke of a changing world. The world IS changing in the sense that the organization of human society is undergoing a change of a very radical nature. We are rapidly leaving the civilization we have known, characterized by private property, private enterprise, private profit and the democratic ideology that accompanies it. We are speedily entering a civilization characterized by collective property, collective enterprise and collective profit, with an accompanying collectivist ideology in which individualism in every sphere of life will be subordinated to the collective will. There will not be much

liberty as we know it, but there will be a great deal more security. We have seen the development of this new civilization in Russia; we are seeing it in Germany, and to a much lesser extent we are seeing it in the United States. What it is called is immaterial. How it is organized and functions is all-important. Significantly enough, its outlines are everywhere identical. Only the slogans and catch-words differ. A generation, perhaps a decade hence, a capitalist will be an anachronism. In this connection I command the thoughtful to James Burnham's "The Managerial Revolution" and Lawrence Dennis' "The Dynamics of War and Revolution."

* * *

I should like to feel that, with economic competition eliminated, the color problem would speedly be solved. But, on the contrary, I am constrained to believe that the color caste system will long remain and may become more rigid. This will depend largely upon the extent to which Negro workers have become an important part of union labor and the degree in which they have organized their power as consumers. While the unions will no longer have the right to strike, they will still play an important role, as they do both in Russia and Germany. In a collectivist state the consumers' organizations become the distributive agencies. Is it not clear that the Negro's position will be more powerful in the degree that he is organized along these lines? An unorganized, dependent, pauperized group helps justify segregation and discrimination in any kind of society.

My observations have led me to the conclusion that in all societies, whether feudal, capitalist or collectivist, the position of the intelligent, well-trained agriculturist is the most enviable. The farms of the future will be collective farm factories. Negroes already having collective farms will suffer least from the stress of change.

Such a program, it seems to me, will put us ahead of the times instead of behind them—a sure indication of superior group intelligence.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Rogers Says:-

WHITE FOLKS ARE SQUAWKING EVEN WORSE THAN WE ARE

BY J. A. ROGERS

"Oh judgment, thou art fled to brutish beasts,
And men have lost their reason."

SO WROTE Shakespeare. Now in this matter of reason, either I deserve to be well kicked as a hopeless fool, or I am justified in the contempt I have long held for the intelligence of the vast majority of those who administer the affairs of civilized lands.

This war, more than anything else, has served to prove the mental calibre of the rulers. It has chased their stupidity into the open as bug-powder chases out cockroaches.

Take Munich. We saw Chamberlain and his flunky, Deladier, hand over the Sudentenland to Hitler. Later, when Hitler, proceeding according to plans he had laid down in Mein Kampf, ate up the rest of Czechoslovakia, Chamberlain acted like a girl of sixteen who has given over her virgin love to some slick Don Juan and is aghast to find that he has gone back on her after his sweet promises.

Mr. Rogers

NOW comes Russia, which as we know, was supposed to be one of the countries opposed to the Munich settlement. But what did Russia do? When Hitler had his gunmen all ready to strike, she signed a treaty with him that left him free to sweep in a conquering march to the West, and take all the arms, ammunition, munition plants, shipbuilding yards, aviation factories, etc., of Norway, Holland, Belgium, France, Rumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Greece, in fact all of Europe save Russia. In other words, Russia signed a Munich pact herself.

CAN'T KEEP WORD

However, Hitler had also said, and most plainly, in Mein Kampf that he intended to seize the Ukraine. What more natural now than, with all the guns and the resources of the conquered nations in his pocket that he should proceed against Russia? A flock of locusts who has eaten up one field has no recourse except to eat up another one. Hitler can't keep his word even if he wants to, and the Russian leaders ought to have known this.

BUT in the face of all this, we find Molotoff acting like another wronged, innocent maiden aghast at Hitler's perfidy. This statement from his address to the Russian people will go down as a gem. To quote:

"This unheard of attack upon our country is perfidy unparalleled in the history of civilized nations. The attack on our country was perpetrated despite the fact that a treaty of non-aggression had been signed between the U.S.S.R. and Germany and that the Soviet government most faithfully abided by all provisions of this treaty.

"The attack upon our country was perpetrated despite the fact that during the entire period of operation of this treaty the German government could not find grounds for a single complaint against the U.S.S.R. as regards observance of this treaty."

DEEP CONTEMPT

Ye gods! Ye gods! This indeed is matter for gargantuan laughter. The only people who are showing any realism and shrewd intelligence in this war are the Germans. No wonder they have such contempt for the remainder of the white race.

IN THE CASE of the British Empire, we find more collossal stupidity. Here is an empire with greater potential resources and a greater population than Germany, the former French empire, and the United States combined. England ought to have eaten up Germany as a bull dog eats a mouse. But even with the help she had from France, it is Germany, beaten in the last war, who has been beating her right along. And unless America hurries to her aid, masstadonic Britain is done for.

"SUPERIORITY" BOOKS

When I write this you see I have in the back of my mind the hundreds of books and treatises I have read by white professors proving the "superiority" of the white race, and the Anglo-Saxon in particular, over us darker folk. Perhaps if they were a little less superior, they would have been a little less stupid.

THE only real intelligence in human affairs is the observance of the Golden Rule. What you mete out to others is also meted out to you eventually. Hitler is doing to the white European precisely what the European especially the English has been doing to the African and the Hindu and the white American to the Negro. And gosh they're squawking even worse than we are.

48b-1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

AUG 23 1941

Pursuit Of Democracy

TECHNIQUE OF LEADERSHIP IS LACKING IN RACE

BY MARJORIE MCKENZIE

AUG 23 1941

THE next time you attend a mass meeting, protesting a new racial indignity, or go to the monthly meeting of your local pressure group, be it the N.A.A.C.P. or some similar organization, take stock of the personalities around you when the boredom of another wasted evening begins to seize you irrevocably in its grip. This is a fascinating method by which you can manage an enforced wakefulness until the evening draws to its barren end. Beginning with the speaker and the other dignitaries on the platform, cast your eye over the prominent and well-displayed members of the audience and ask yourself why each is there and what each is contributing to the organizational effort. In your answers will be the solution to the riddle of leadership.

Miss McKenzie

AUG 23 1941

What is old Dr. X. saying about the proposed conference with the District Attorney? He doesn't know, poor soul, having garbled every idea that he has attempted to deal with for the last 15 of his 78 years. But he's a gentle, old aristocrat, a Reconstruction Era Republican and its useless to contrive to keep him out of things. He means to do good and still thinks some of his and Booker T. Washington's ideas on the race question are very daring.

Of course, you don't go to Dr. X. any more. Dr. Y. who is temporary chairman of the aroused citizens' committee, is your doctor. He is rather youngish and overbearing, but you endure him because he is one of these new-fangled and skillful specialists. Dr. Y. is nouveau-riche. He has a shiny new car, a brilliantly equipped office and a bright young wife, too carefully groomed and correct in her big new house. He always contributes with a public flourish to your pet enterprises to curry favor, but you couldn't count on him quietly to volunteer his professional services to that Mothers' Health Clinic in which you're interested. (Make a mental note to ask him anyway, just for the fun you'll have seeing him squirm)

THE SITUATION is going to be saved, as usual, by the adroit statesmanship of Mr. A. Mr. A. is a busy lawyer, veteran of most of the important legal battles on behalf of the Negro for the past decade. He is a descendant of a distinguished family, carefully nurtured in the best New England tradition, safe and secure financially, a gentleman and a scholar. Yet he stampedes the platform of every mass meeting with never-ebbing enthusiasm, goes to court several times every week in a good cause without fee, uses his invaluable contacts "downtown" for everybody but himself.

SEEK PUBLICITY AUG 23 1941

Mr. A's counterpart is Z (who refers to himself as Z, Esquire) Z. is a brassy mouthpiece whom you blush to meet in court in his loud tweeds with knife-like creased trousers and equally incongruous silk shirts. Z's code is as questionable as his taste in clothes. His sketchy training in second rate schools blasts forth in every tortured phrase uttered in the quiet dignity of the court room. You can count on his last-minute cooperation when any given movement attains popularity, especially if you assure him his name will appear on the printed program.

MRS. H., sitting on the platform, looking intently at her perfectly cared for and utterly useless hands, has on a new outfit she saw in Vogue last month and ordered especially for the occasion. Mrs. H. teaches school. Only that and nothing more for the last twenty years. She doesn't know any more than you do why she was asked to work with the committee. She would be furious to learn that Dr. Y's clever little wife urged him to flatter Mrs. H. into accepting in the faint hope that the Y's might be present at the next of Mrs. H's intimate and gay little soirees (cocktails for 150). Mrs. H. was born, reared and educated in the South. The only book she had read in the last ten years is "Native Son." She admits there is much of it she doesn't understand; she read it, she said, from the point of view of a white person.

NAMES ADD LUSTRE

Mrs. M., who sits next to Rev. G. is white. She is knitting a Bundle-for-Britain. Mrs. M's hat is atrocious and her gray hair wisps about her unrouged face as she energetically talks and knits. Mrs. M. is worth at least two or three million, depending on the market this morning. She will wait to see what the Committee is going to do, if anything, and after she is tired of waiting for intelligent action, will go have tea with Mrs. Roosevelt one afternoon and straighten out the whole thing.

Rev. G. said the invocation and has been asleep ever since in spite of all Mrs. M's worthwhile activity right next to him. Rev. G's invocations are always gems,—if only he didn't keep rubbing his hands together when he talks to white people and say endlessly "um—hummm." Rev. G's name adds lustre to all movements and appears on the letterhead of all organizations. He is not only on the fence, but alternates in occupying the land on either side.

A TESTIMONIAL is being given by John S., whose son was the victim of the atrocity this meeting is protesting. John S. is telling what happened in his own words as well as those that were put in his mouth, (everybody is calling him John except Mrs. M., who calls him **Mr. S.**) is very sincere about the entire matter and has placed his problems trustingly in the hands of the Committee. Six months from now, he will be shuffling worriedly from Dr. Y's chromium plated office to Rev. G's dusty study to the back door of Mrs. H's American Colonial home to find out what "they is doin'" for his boy.

AUG 23 1941

WE LACK TECHNIQUE

Well, why isn't they doin' something? Because as a race, we have not mastered as yet the function and technique of leadership. This summer, Mrs. Roosevelt sponsored at her Maine cottage a seminar on leadership for a selected group of young people referred by the American Student Union. Not a single Negro youth was there.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

WALTER CHIVERS SAYS:

AUG 17 1941

Education And Race Relations

POLITICAL EVENTS in Georgia for the past few weeks have kept me in an analytical frame of mind. My thinking has been concentrated upon problems incident to racial relations. This particular Georgia racial irritation is due, in a large measure, to the rather successful efforts or some misguided racial patriots in turning an old time demagogic political battle into a major race issue.

CHIVERS

I regret the fact that this has been done. Since, however it is the case, I have been amazed at the superficial type of public Negro leadership that the conflict has exposed. What are some of the factors which have produced this sterile leadership?

I shall open for discussion what seems to me to be basic in producing the misleadership of which I now complain. An excellent place to start is with America's entrance into World War 1. This crisis has had profound effect upon the lives of Negroes of all classes. The particular emphasis here, however, is upon educated Negroes because it is generally expected that they should furnish the sane, reflective and calculating leadership for the disadvantaged Negro masses.

MET FIRST TIME

As a direct result of World War 1 northern white people and southern Negroes had mass contact for the first time. They were people of decidedly different cultures and outlook upon life. However, since Negroes had been constantly preached to and taught that the northern white man was their sole friend and that his way of life—political, religious, economic—was the only one capable of leading them into salvation, they naturally sought to discard their native traditions and substitute northern culture in total pattern.

What interests me is the effect that this substitution had on Negroes who studied in the North, from then on. It was during and after World War 1 that Negro youth went in increasing numbers to Northern Colleges, graduate and professional schools.

It has been noticeable to me for some time how thoroughly the Negro who only spent one year in a Northern graduate school permits himself to lose the sense of the reality of the "Southern way of life" as it really pertains to Negroes. Probably it is natural that he should become absorbed in a "way of life" that lets him feel more nearly like a man and extended to him some measure of real freedom.

AUG 17 1941

FORGET MASSES

The unfortunate thing is that in enjoying individual comfort these privileged Negroes should permit themselves to become so oblivious to the conditions under which the vast majority of Negroes live. They must know that most of them anyway must live among these people in the South and live by them.

I appreciate the opportunities granted me by the philanthropic foundations to study in the North and I am grateful for the opportunities these agencies have given other Negroes. It was a decided stroke of good fortune. Good fortune provided the Negro students remained level-headed and sane enough to keep a clear vision of the philosophy of Southern race relations in order that they might use their superior training to manipulate the disadvantages of the South to their advantage.

These Negro students too soon and too often become ashamed of the techniques of survival used to definite advantage by their ancestors. They refuse to analyze the techniques of "Uncle Tom" to discover what is there that they might use advantageously. "Uncle Tom" is a phrase for cursing, undignified jokes, and traitor "branding". All of this notwithstanding there are monuments to his success in a hostile environment, lodge halls, private property ownership, certain business monopolies (barber shops, chefs) public and private schools and colleges and political leadership. "Uncle Tom" used his head

to compensate for his numerical, political and economic weaknesses by astutely playing both ends against the middle.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

AUG 17 1941

SOUTHERN SAY-SO

UNNECESSARY CONFABS IMPROVERISHING THE RACE

BY M. S. STUART

AUG 23 1941

IT BEGINS to look like we men might as well make up our minds to like stout women.

The science of reduction seems to be a failure. Voracious appetites are winning the battle. The large ladies are increasing rapidly. It appears that nothing can be done about it. The tenth quadrennial convention of the American Woodmen is still in session. In point of attendance, it is one of the largest—466 delegates. There are twice as many women as men. Nearly all of the women seem to be very good jobs of abundant upholstering. So, the social enthusiasm of the men, so expectantly evident in the beginning, is on the wane.

Mr. Stuart

ROSCOE DUNJEE

This is Roscoe Dunjee, the veteran editor, talking. You may remember that the National Women's Federation claimed Dunjee as one of their own. That, if true, would make him an old maid. He is not even old maidish. Listen at him: "Daily I look over this vast assembly, heavily sprinkled with attractive female faces. Sitting, the figures are not so visible as the faces. My attention is arrested by a particular spot of beauty. Something familiar about that pretty face. My eyes just keep wandering around and back to that spot. I amuse myself stealing sly glances and trying to catch the lady's eye, just to while away the time while some brother makes a long speech in the interest of 'the unborn generations,' God, The American Woodmen, and Supreme Commander Lightner. I decide to be conveniently near for contact at the adjournment hour. But that something familiar in that face—it worries me. Never do to remember the name of a lady like that. I strain my memory. I start it on a cold back trail, sniffing over past events, places and people. I come to the Quadrennial Convention four years ago. Ah! now the trail of memory begins to get warm. That is where it was. Not all, but a little of it 'comes back to me now.' But I cannot get the name—not yet. Still I make for the point of contact at the benediction. Close up, I view the lady standing. Now it 'all comes back to me.' Four years ago—the little trial social balloons I sent up in the sky of romance. Little adventures in the social realm, left unpursued, un-consummated because of broken contact. I decide to begin again where I left off four years ago. But 'great guns!' that figure! I never dreamed that four years could accumulate so much adiposeness on one figure. That one little frame could be so imposed upon. I am not letting myself be visibly disappointed. But I have to struggle to keep my enthusiasm pressure up. My wits no longer grow eager to maneuver the conversation along certain trends. I let it wander off on common place things. The face is still beautiful, but the figure is out of bounds. I ease away wondering why our women grow fat so quickly."

FOUR YEARS

AUG 23 1941

ROSCOE is reminded that four years is a long time to persist in reducing diets. That brings up the question of holding the convention quadrennially. We agree that it is a good thing. The American Woodmen, collecting and dispensing millions, meeting only once in four years. Everything efficient and successful. Never a financial scandal. Interest and enthusiasm maintained at a high level for 40 years. Why then do so many other Negro organizations meet annually. We go into that.

TREMENDOUS EXPENSE

We agree that millions go out of race coffers every year to pay for the expenses of attending conventions. We doubt that this great expense is all necessary or well spent. We doubt that race interest requires so many meetings. We try to figure how many sorely need enterprises this money would finance. We believe that the race per capita wealth is in this way being constantly lowered. We say the source of these huge sums is mostly the pockets of the "little people" way back into the remote corners of the land. We visualize community leaders beating the local financial bushes getting up traveling expenses for this, that, and the other, every year, from many people who never get a trip outside of their county. We admit that in the very nature of things this must to some extent be so. That the mases must bear the expenses of their leaders to assemble and plan for their interests and protection.

BUT WE THINK the American Negro is over doing it. We wonder if the interests of the masses represented is really the major motives of many of our overlapping and duplicating conventions. We suspect that free trips and personal pleasure are behind some of this meeting business. We believe that some of the things claimed to have been done might better be not done, or could just as well be done without the meetings.

TYPES OF ORGANIZATIONS

This thought movs us up to an analysis of our many organizations. We class them roughly into two types — **Incorporeal, Material.** We mean those that deal with such intangible things as sentiment, morale, social opportunities and pleasures. And those that report and account for such material values as money, real estate and bonds, etc.

We refer to the release of the Department of Commerce, listing the meeting places and time of all Negro organizations. Hundreds meet annually. Only a few biennially. Less quadrennially.

WE THINK about the hundreds of church organizations running down to the smallest community unit. We think about the many **national** so-and-so's, some of them not spread outside of county limits. We think of the old type fraternal associations, Oddfellows, Masons, Elks, the latter with all of its marching corps, outfits and trappings costing many thousands every year to assemble.

CONCLUSION

AUG 23 1941

Our analysis pushes us into the conclusion that those organizations with objectives less material must meet oftener to keep up interest and morale. People lose interest more quickly where no financial interests are involved. Then can we not do without some of these organizations whose values are intangible, more difficult of determination?

HAVE LOST TOUCH

There is ample evidence throughout the south of the fact that too many educated and otherwise advantaged Negroes are so engrossed in "wishful thinking" about relations in the north and consequently about how they would like to have them in the south that they have lost touch with the reality of the southern philosophy of race relations. There are, however, two rather important groups of people who never forget this traditional southern philosophy and strive daily to keep it alive for self preservation as they see self-preservation. The reference is to certain individualistic, self-centered, self appointed Negro leaders and the rank and file of southern white people.

Personally I do not blame the white people for it is natural for any racial group to strive by means foul or fair to preserve themselves. But I both blame and censure educated and otherwise advantaged Negroes for permitting themselves to lose all sense of group self-preservation and tolerating Negroes who endanger racial preservation for their own selfish ends.

The fact is that these self-appointed Negro leaders have kept intelligently alive to the southern way of race relations and used it. The educated Negroes have consciously forgotten it. The unfortunate attitude assumed by many educated Negroes toward the south is "get thee behind me Satan".

Another and more important fact is that these self-appointed Negro leaders are neither friends to southern white people, the southern way of life or to Negroes. They are opportunities constantly playing both ends against the middle. For instance, the actions of a so-called Georgia Negro leader who at one time was selling Negroes short to the Board of Regents without effort and now he is blaming the Board of Regents.

The educated Negro wants to play fair with the south because he has a racial stake there but first he must know the real south.

48b-1941
Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Watchtower

JAN 1 1 1941

BY WILKINS

Our people have been drilled so thoroughly in the idea that whites are always right and efficient that many of us believe it ourselves. We have come also to believe the corollary, that Negroes are always wrong and inefficient. The tragedy of this situation is not so much that ignorant colored people believe these things, but that a goodly percentage of the educated "upper-crust" also believes and proclaims them. Many of these dark folk have been educated in "white" schools and colleges and have received, naturally, the white man's point of view on their race. For all practical projects of racial cooperation and progress these persons are "ruined." There are, as in every case, exceptions. (and nothing said here means that all graduates of Negro schools are perfect; they have their own peculiar deficiencies.)

Roy Wilkins

Puncture Superiority Theory

The antics of our good white folks as reported recently in the Daily Press—and who could say the Daily Press is anti-white?—certainly do much to puncture the superiority theory. The whites themselves, being pretty cocky on this subject and pretty sure that Negroes have no discriminatory or analytical powers, are not dismayed by revelations. They won't blink an eye at their chorus girl harems, or mass rapes by teen age boys, or the rifling of life savings by stock manipulators; but they shake their heads, smirk, and suck their teeth over some Negro couple living together without a marriage license. Their Negro claque echoes their disparaging comments.

One of the standing theories about Negroes is that they are not responsible in public office; that they are venal. This myth has persisted since reconstruction days. It has been kept alive by Dixie-Dominated Historians whose books have taught millions of school children that Negroes are child-like and irresponsible. One of the favorite stories is that of a Negro member of a reconstruction era legislature who voted himself a $1,000 bonus.

70 Years Afterwards

JAN 1 1 1941

But today in New York City, 70 years after reconstruction, we are reading where a special investigator has found Two Million Dollars in Mal-Administration and Graft in our Election Board. Now, two millions, as graft goes in America, is not such a great sum. But compared to a $1,000 bonus it is big.

This investigator found that contracts for trucking had been let to men who were not truckmen; that men who were not printers got printing contracts; that men who were not carpenters were awarded contracts for carpentry repairs, and so on down the line. The average white person will laugh these things off, look you straight in the eye and declare Negroes are incapable of administering public office. And so will white-worshipping Negroes.

Or take the idea that Negroes are inept. Have my readers ever in their lives heard of so much "confusion" as is said to exist in the huge defense program? Here are the "Top" white folks sacking and filling, making mistakes, wrangling and arguing. And all this on the serious business of devising adequate Defense for our Country.

Yet when the Negro Elks or a Negro Church meet in convention the whites and their Negro followers are right on hand to laugh down their noses. If the whites with wealth and Leisure time for cocktail parties, with three secretaries and ten assistants, research bureaus, billions, and the power of the government behind them bicker and make errors, what is so terrible about a little bickering among Negroes?

White And British Aid

And, speaking of bickering, have a look at the William Allen White Committee To Aid Britain. Negroes are supposed to be famous for their statements and counter-statements, their hair- splitting arguments. But the white committee has put all Negro arguments in the shade. Every committee member who can write or speak has rushed into print with a statement. Finally Mr. White resigned, issuing another statement but not before our Mayor had issued his statement calling Mr. White "A Laval." Then the white committee got together on another statement "to clarify a previous statement by Mr. White." But this committee statement is awaiting another statement of Policy by the influential New York Chapter. And so on.

Yes, the white folks are funny in their pretensions. Negroes are not so bad. The race needs to bolster up its morale, but the worst mistake it could make would be to assume that everything black is automatically good, that colored people are always in the right and others always prejudiced and in the wrong.

We need a wholesome, sensible recognition of the fact that people are people. They are good, bad and indifferent, regardless of race or color. We have our Colonel Julians and the white folks have their "Count" Mike Romanoffs. If Haiti has a rubber stamp congress, Germany has its Reichstag. If the Sons of Africa like uniforms, so do The Coldstream Guards.

At that I think we are playing catch-up. We have not yet produced a man who has stolen a million dollars.

WITH CHI TRIBUNE

JAN 1 1 1941

Fred Avendorph of Chicago, who is now one of the regular linotype operators at the Chicago Tribune, largest daily in the Windy City. He received his first training at the Robert S. Abbott Publishing Company. He is first race member to be employed in the Tribune Printing Department.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

FEB 8 - 1941

The Right-About-Face of DuBois And Hughes

Unlike most Negro critics who rapped Dr. DuBois for "right-about-facing" on a program for Negro advancement, I commended him. I thought years ago and think today that in moral stature Dr. DuBois stands out in bolder relief when he say his mistakes and had the courage to admit them. I shall never forget how startled I was to hear the good doctor in a Washington address remark in his opening words, "We have failed," meaning of course, that we have failed to realize our larger emancipation through higher educational and legal recourses.

Higher education had not brought the Negro into the Promised Land of full-fledged citizenship and recourse to legal procedures based upon constitutional rights were decidedly limited. Since that day Dr. DuBois has assumed a different attitude towards the philosophies and teachings of Booker T. Washington. His attitude today is essentially Washingtonian in that he has assumed an attritional attitude. What was plain to Dr. DuBois five years ago is not plain to certain of our "Boogie Woogie" militants yet; for they are still assuming certain attitudes that must be thrown into the discard.

The Negro has not, and cannot crash the door of citizenship in this country. Booker T. Washington saw this 40 years ago and pointed out the only way of deliverance, that is by beginning at the bottom with industrial training and gradually working our way up and to the front. This much may be said here; that the DuBois way has had a fair trial and the Booker Washington way has not. No intelligent person will assume that had the Negro accepted the industrial education program of Washington the problem would have been solved. But there is reason to believe that we would have advanced farther and more rapidly. Even this is problematical.

Where Booker Washington's program promised more than Dr. DuBois' was in the alternative results. Both were right if they succeeded but it was in their possible failure that Washington's position held greater hopes. As Dr. DuBois has admitted the "higher education" program has virtually failed. The net result is frustration of hopes and aspirations and programs. If we had accepted Washington's program and failed, we still would have the industrial mastery of the South. That is, we still would have the means of a livelihood which we do not have today.

If a bricklayer fails to be accepted as a full-fledged citizen he still is able to lay bricks for a living. If the white collar man fails with his degrees, he cannot accept the next best thing—a job for his hands. If industrial education had been accepted we most certainly would have been the South's greatest tailors and builders and farmers, etc. But Alas!

We set out to commend Langston Hughes for retracting his "Goodbye Christ" poem of ten years ago. We are getting somewhere when we have Negroes big enough to admit that they are wrong. Langston Hughes looked out upon a world where Negroes were repressed and oppressed and suppressed by supposed white Christians. He saw in Russia an attempt to boycott Christ but a serious attempt to grant equality to all men regardless of racial antecedents. Mr. Hughes was so impressed that he wrote his sentiments in "Good-bye Christ," meaning of course that men would throw Christ overboard if Christ followers were not a hundred per cent Christians. That Mr. Hughes has learned better is gratifying. That he should over have reached such rash conclusion is the marvel.

The real worth of nothing can be proven by what has not been accomplished. Every man and every cause is a failure if we judge by what has not been done. But when we take into account what has been done, then there is another matter. There are white people in this country and world who prove the Negro's inferiority by this same method-showing what he has not done. This can be argued against every child born and it can be argued against Jesus Christ himself who came into this world and found it in a mess and died and left it in one. By this same measure even Mr. Hughes himself is a flat failure. If we measure him by the poems he has not written instead of those he has written then he is a colossal failure.

Most of the critics of the church condemn it for the same reason—for what it has not done. Certainly we can condemn white Christianity by this standard and what is more we can condemn Negro Christianity by it.. One of the hardest things to drive home to the minds of those disposed to criticize the church and Christianity is, Christianity can be no finer than those who profess it. There are no perfect professors and there is no perfect Christianity. Christianity is a blessing not so much by reason of its devotees; but in spite of them.

FEB 8 - 1941

No, Mr. Hughes, it is not Goodbye Christ, it is Hail, Christ! It is a pity that many other critics of the church and Christianity do not have Mr. Hughes' insight and his bigness of spirit to look deeply into this deep matter and cease their subtle efforts to damn the church seeking the while to utilize its beneficent ministrations! r. DuBois and Langston Hughes are looking over the shoulders of most Negro leaders.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Watchtower

By ROY WILKINS

IN the arguments back and forth on national defense, our people are demonstrating once more that they are no different from their white fellow citizens. Our white folks are fighting each other over the defense program. Some want to declare war now. Some want to help Britain, but not go to war. Some want Britain to fight her own battles, with us attending strictly to our own affairs over here. The whites have organized a hundred committees, issued scores of statements to the country, drummed up petition after petition. They have raised millions of dollars for support of their various views.

So it is not exactly surprising to find the colored brother also divided on national defense, the war and the race question. Recent statements by two writers emphasize our division.

Roy Wilkins

Columnist Ralph Matthews, veteran fixture with the Afro-American, suggests through a series of questions, that the Negro ought not make his newspapers and forums defense period, what he calls "a wailing wall" for all the troubles of the race.

FEB 2 2 1941

Instead of complaining about difficulties in Baton Rouge, La., Mr. Matthews asks if we would not do better to boast of progress in Boston, Mass. He suggests a positive approach to race relations rather than the pounding negative. Knowing the American scene as he does, Commentator Matthews is careful not to advance this method as a program of action; he makes it clear that he is not telling Negro America what to do, but, in his language, "only asking."

Almost at the same time young Managing Editor Edward Lawson of Opportunity magazine advances the idea that our people who demand that something be done about the undemocratic treatment of the Negro as a part of the national defense program are "dangerous", and, in effect, are aiding Hitler's program. Mr. Lawson would have everyone join in defeating fascism and Hitlerism, burying all hatchets for the time, and then tackle the race problem later.

It is a strange coincidence that almost this same view has been advanced by John Temple Graves, well-known columnist on the Daily Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald. It is news, and not very good news, when an Alabama white columnist and the young editor of a leading Negro magazine agree on a broad policy for Negroes.

Mr. Lawson is undoubtedly sincere. He would do nothing, wittingly, to injure his race. But the fact remains that the technique he advocates is good technique for divergent groups of the majority in this country; it is fatal technique for minorities. The majority factions have something for the protection of which they should "close ranks." They have a stake in the kind of country we have here in America. But what have the minorities? What has the Negro, to be specific?

Even now, inan hour of peril, with every bit of man-power needed, the Negro does not even have access to employment; he can't get the jobs necessary to sustain him as a decent and independent member of society. Should we then fare forth to slay fascism and preserve a system which now denies us bread?

FEB 2 2 1941

Millions of us cannot vote. Shall we forget this, sally out to destroy rubber stamp Reichstags and Gestapo elections, only to return to the white primary?

We Negroes cannot move far, whether it be in Miami or Minneapolis, without encountering proscription, inequalities, brutality, terror, humiliation and insult. Shall we go to free the Poles, the Czechs, the Dutch, the Danes, the Norwegians, the Belgians, the French, and all the rest—and return to the mental and physical ghettos of America?

The circumstances are such that we cannot keep quiet. We New Yorkers can laugh and strut and boast about sitting in unsegregated seats in a Broadway theatre, but we cannot hide the fact that black men have been refused jobs flatly at three big New York airplane plants and by the huge Sperry company. In this vital respect New York is no different than Nashville, Tenn., or Columbus, Ga. No, Mr. Matthews, it does not seem to matter whether we wail or not; the conditions are there. We can take the crumbs that drop from the table, smile, and tell ourselves we are just as full as the man who ate ten courses, but our stomachs know better.

And we seem, also, to be forced by intelligent self-interest backed up by the lessons of history, to insist that our problems are tackled as a part of the national defense program. No one is so foolish as to declare that all our problems must be solved overnight; but we demand that they be considered.

We were sold a bill of goods in 1917. We were told to forget our problems, fight to make the world safe for democracy, and when everything was over and Kaiserism was destroyed, we would get ours. We did. Our black soldiers were slandered in France. Scores of them were not allowed to wear their uniforms back to their home towns: they had to stop and change into overalls before arrival. Race riots broke out. A nation-wide drive was launched to "put the Negro back in his place."

No, we must not be gullible again. We must have some declarations of policy and some ACTION now. If we do not shake off some of these chains and traditions now, we may be prisoners for the next fifty years.

48b-1941
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

THEMES

BY HORACE R. CAYTON

APR 5 1941

CAYTON STUDIES NEGRO WRITERS—FINDS PROGRAM ON WHICH THEY AGREE

NEGRO COLUMNISTS are relatively new, except for "Dean" Schuyler, but they, like white, columnists, tend to mold and reflect public opinion. Though these Negro columnists differ widely in points of view, there are two or three things in which there is a surprising unanimity of thought. By columnists, I might interject at this point that I do not mean the gossip mongers and the "black Walter Winchells" who reported the doings of jitterbugs, but those few writers who have (for better or worse) attempted to give some serious thought to problems which face our group.

Mr. Cayton

APR 5 1941

Whether it is because of the fact that Negro public opinion is becoming crystalized on the necessity for a program of action and that this is so obvious that even the most foolish of us cannot help but see the point, or whether this strategy is finding expression in the writings of some of these persons, nevertheless, there is emerging from these writers a definite point of view and program for action.

The points on which I find the greatest amount of unanimity are: (1) the growing and articulate dissatisfaction with the institution of democracy in the United States, which has arisen largely as a result of a ten-year depression and the war crisis; (2) the distinct distaste for war in general (in spite of the Nazi threat); (3) a greater emphasis in their thinking on labor problems and the necessity for the formulation of a set of demands, objectives, or principles around which the fight of the Negro for greater social and economic participation can be orientated; and (5) the strategic importance of having a national convention of the various groups that would formulate, articulate and publicize these demands and set up some sort of pressure group to see that they are followed through.

WHAT THEY SAY

A FEW references probably show the extent to which Negro writers have been thinking along these lines. To refer to my colleagues of The Pittsburgh Courier, Mr. Bibb recently wrote a provocative article concerning the necessity for establishing a national Negro lobby. Incidentally, Mr. Edgar Brown, who, as usual, is flying off in all directions at the same time, is working in his usual grandiose manner on the same idea but has gotten to the stage of offering an imaginary $10,000-jobs. In last week's issue of The Courier, Marjorie McKenzie suggested a six-point post-war program which included political, economic and religious freedom, and freedom of land tenure, education and civil rights (Schuyler), the ablest of them all, has also written succinctly on this point. My colleague and friend, George McCray of the Chicago Defender, has pointed out (in a number of instances) the importance of a unified program on the subjects of labor and war.

APR 5 1941

An event along these lines, was the trek to Washington of representatives of national Negro organizations. This meeting was inspired and sponsored by the Council of Negro Organizations of Chicago. This group called on members of congreess, to discuss, formulate and attempt to accomplish some of the things which I have outlined in the above.

It is a praise-worthy effort and is to the credit of Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines and Dr. Clarence Payne that they have taken leadership within the Council of Negro Organizations to bring this action about.

APR 5 1941

DuBOIS WORKS

Another attempt at the same type of program is being developed by Dr. DuBois at Atlanta university. Dr. DuBois is attempting to bring together a group of specialists who would discuss the problem. His conference differs from that of the Council of Negro Organizations in that the latter is interested in obtaining mass support. The conference which was held at Hampton Institute some time ago was also an effort in this direction. All these activities indicate the fermenting of thought in the Negro group and the recognition of the necessity for collective action.

APR 5 1941

From this action will gradually evolve, it is hoped, a Negro public opinion united on several fundamental principles, though employing different organizations, approaches, and strategies.

CALL FOR WORKERS

IT WOULD seem to me, however, that the one group that is in a position at the present time to formulate demands, and is under the pressure to do so, is the organized group of Negro workers. The Negro trade unionists constitute the one cohesive, disciplined, rational, mass organization in our group. They are a group that have peculiar problems of their own which could be discussed in a national conference in addition to those which face all other Negroes. For example, some method of approach for assuring Negro participation on the seven new "T. V. A." projects should be worked on immediately, in case this legislation is passed. To do this, I would suggest that in addition to these other national get-togethers, organized Negro laborers should come to Washington to form a national Negro trades organization to act as a policy-forming pressure group, articulating the trade unionist's point of view among black workers.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

COMMUNITY FORUM

APR 27 1941

By F. T. LANE

DR. DuBOIS AND TIME—

DR. W. E. B. DuBois and Time march on. Time changes and so has Dr. DuBois changed. In his magnificent address at Lincoln Center last Sunday night he thrilled his audience with a brilliant analysis of the Social and Economic condition of the world in relation to Negroes and the color conflict.

APR 27 1941

However, in answering most of the questions after the lecture, the capacity audience was impressed by the fact that the learned doctor offers no challenge to the present situation. He had very few opinions or direct answers. When asked point blank if he favored the present jim-crow army arrangement or complete integration on a basis of equality, he replied in essence that the pattern of the country so far as relates to Negroes is one of segregation, and that we'll go in jim-crow units because we have to.

APR 27 1941

Time was when Dr. DuBois was considered a militant intellectual. He penned hot dissertations challenging the existing order of the day. He even offered remedies. He dreamed of and tried to perfect a plan of getting all the Africans into a Congress. But the picture differs today. He merely observes and analyses but there is no challenge.

WE HOPE HE is not discouraged. We hope he does not feel that such efforts are futile. If he is tired and his energies are far spent, which is only reasonable to suppose, we will not be able to accept his philosophy. New and younger men must take up the cudgels ever challenging and forcing the dominant group to display its best mettle. Just as Jugoslavia and Greece challenged the mighty Hitler machine, even in the face of certain defeat, so must the impotent dark people show courage and resist the majority group when they violate the highest principles of human relations.

APR 27 1941

Booker T. Washington died in the height of his career. Monroe Trotter died with his boots on. Kelly Miller passed from us holding high the torch which made him famous. But Dr. DuBois approaches his late years with a soft mellowness which is not too inspiring.

APR 27 1941

However, we revere the old man, who for nearly half a century has been in the public arena as a perfect exhibition of intellectual sagacity. We are still convinced that he knows what it is all about even if he declines to do battle with the existing pattern of American democracy.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

UNDER THE MICROSCOPE

By E. WASHINGTON RHODES

INTOLERANT "LIBERALS"

APR 10 1941

IT IS PECULIAR how some people reach conclusions.

Because I have advocated that unions open their doors to all regardless of race, creed or previous condition of servitude, I am branded as an anti-unionist. Because I have struck out boldly against the racketeers in the organized labor movement I am, therefore, opposed to labor. Such reasoning is downright silly. I know a young woman who is a Communist. She does not deny that fact. We have argued the matter many times. She believes she is right; I think she is wrong. But on every occasion this young woman has talked intelligently and calmly about the principles of her party. In fact, I think I was more vigorous in my opposition than she.

RHODES

APR 10 1941

In all events she became involved in a matter which caused her arrest. Because I have known her for several years as a law-abiding person, I agreed to appear at her trial and so testify. Now that makes me a Communist, according to the reasoning of some people. It is downright silly. If the person had been a Democrat, I suppose appearing as a character witness would have made me a Democrat. Or if the individual had been a white person, my testimony as to her character would have made me white. Silly, isn't it?

Another angle to this same general principle is that people who profess the greatest amount of liberalism are usually the most intolerant of other people's opinions. I doubt if any one person is absolutely right all the time. And I do not believe anyone is all wrong all the time. But the so-called liberals will murder those who do not agree with them. They are intolerant while pleading for tolerance. People who are "fellow travelers" are the "salt of the earth", but if on any single point there is not total agreement, then there must be some sinister influence at work.

APR 10 1941

Organized labor is absolutely right at every point. Labor leaders can do no wrong. So long as that position is held by an individual, he is a wonderful person, a great liberal. Labor unions can tie up defense industry, tie the hands of government, charge exhorbitant initiation fees, "sit down" in factories, destroy private and public property — and if anyone offers even the mildest criticism, that person is opposed to workers earning decent wages. Labor unions can deny membership to people on account of their color, thereby preventing them from earning money to feed their children — and those who speak out against these flagrant wrongs are branded as opposed to the rights of labor.

APR 10 1941

The Federal Government has been a nursemaid to certain of the big-shot labor leaders. Labor was always right and employers were never right. Perhaps that is true and perhaps it isn't. There is a bare possibility that the greatest exploiters of labor are labor leaders. But it seems as though some of the things this writer was saying at the expense of being called a reactionary are coming true. It is a mighty fine thing for each individual to learn that few people, if any, are always right all the time. Such a principle well learned would knock the ego out of a lot of stuffed shirts.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

As the CROW Flies

by DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS

MAY 31 1941

Those who want to go to war are the ones satisfied with pre-war conditions. We who are dissatisfied are not so eager.

If Hitler wins, down with the blacks! If the democracies win, the blacks are already down.

MAY 31 1941

The great corporations are so patriotic that they are paying five thousand dollars a day a page to advertise their unselfishness.

The Southern coal operators are working day and night for China but not for West Virginia.

MAY 31 1941

NEGRO YOUTH

I trust the readers of *Negro Youth*, Vol. 1, No. 1 will not burst out in recrimination against its editors before taking careful thought. We might as well face the fact that black people in the United States and especially in the West Indies have long resented the attitudes of mulattoes. In the West Indies this resentment was for many years if not entirely today absolutely justified. The mulattoes did not consider themselves Negroes and tried so hard to escape identification with Africans that very often the resentment and hatred between mulattoes and blacks exceeded that between blacks and whites and certainly that between mulattoes and whites. The mulattoes, of course, had their own point of view. By law, often if not always, they were free and heirs to at least some of their fathers' wealth; and their low status was the result of illegal treatment and cheating. The history of Haiti and of the West India islands represents these unfortunate relations between full blooded Negroes and half-castes. There have been echoes of this attitude in America especially in Charleston and New Orleans and among Northern Negroes, particularly before the war.

MAY 31 1941

On the other hand it had been the determined policy of all Negro leaders in our time to ignore the difference between full-blooded Negroes and mixed bloods, and the continual and increasing intermarriage between these two groups has erased for the most part the sense of difference. There is still however an attitude among Negroes, not only among mulattoes but among blacks, to look upon black people and black blood as something undesirable and contemptible. The lot then of a black man even among his own people is often not enviable and involves more of discrimination and segregation than in the case of mulattoes. It is, therefore, quite natural that from time to time an outburst of indignation such as *Negro Youth* represents should come, and that the hurt beneath that outburst should express itself in quite unjustified attacks, errs and innuendoes against mulattoes.

MAY 31 1941

So far as I am concerned I am not at all surprised at the revamped and refurbished and ancient lie that Marcus Garvey's expulsion from America was due to any action or wish of mine. There is ample printed evidence of the support and praise which I gave Garvey for much of his work, and the warnings that I often voiced, which if they had been followed, would have doubtless left him alive today.

MAY 31 1941

There is, however, one matter connected with this *Negro Youth* propaganda which is serious and disturbing and that is the attempt to use it for economic ends; for promoting cooperative effort among Negroes as Negroes for the sake of intra-race antagonism. This is not only bound to fail but looks very much like a deliberate attempt to exploit the ignorant. We have an idea that the real colored man in the woodpile here is "the founder and field director of the Consumers Economic Union."

48b-1941
Daily World.
Atlanta, Georgia

WALTER CHIVERS SAYS:

Do White People Know The Negro?

JUN 1 1941

By WALTER R. CHIVERS

I THINK THE correct answer is "No." In fact, being a Negro I am quite sure it is "No". Students lay down a general principal that certain strong barriers prevent a majority racial group from ever really knowing a minority racial group. A minority group has to depend heavily upon shrewdness and astuteness for survival. One of its most effective methods of getting what is needed or even luxuries is to learn how to " manipulate " "the powerful" members of the ruling classes. Years of enslavement taught the American Negro invaluable lessons on how to get along with his "powerful" neighbor.

CHIVERS

There is a large mass of American Negroes who not only have not lost these techniques but who have improved and enlarged them. They are what, for the lack of a more apt term, are commonly called the "common folk". They comprise the vast majority of Negroes living South of the Mason and Dixon Line. Life, for them, is precarious—they live by the day. For the past ten years many of them have been forced to resort to living by their wits because of long time unemployment or underemployment. They are certainly children of destiny.

JUN 1 1941

NOT AN EXPERT

The incident that started me to thinking along this line was a feature article appearing in the May 21, 1941 issue of the Birmingham, (Ala.) News titled "Judge Ab Knows Negroes By Heart." In the first place Judge Abernethy is a white man and that, alone is sufficient to disqualify him as an expert on "what the Negro thinks." In the second place to qualify even as a psendo—authority on the thinking habits of any people requires closer and more intimate association with the subjects than could possibly be had through the distance that separates a judge and the defendant.

The Negroes who appear most often before Judge Abernethy are a "closed society"—a very secret society. The "better class" of Negroes re excluded from the inner workage of this group as severly as are white people. Any experienced police officer will testify as to how completely "dumb" and "blank" these folk can be when one of their comrades is being accused of a crime.

JUN 1 1941

LIVE IN SLUMS

As a majority they live in the bottom lands, the slums, on the other side of town. Here they are isolated--the upper class Negroes do not want to be identified with them and the ruling classes of white people have them ear marked as criminals. They are forced by the veryy society in which they live to develop automatic group defense.

Outside of their immeriate group service jobs are experts in manipulating white employers and customers. They know just how gullible they are and susceptible to flattery. They present to the white man the picture that he wants of Negroes He sees the Negro that he wants to see—a modern carryover of the slave type. However he does not see the real Negro with whom he is dealing.

WHERE HE IS WRONG

The naive reporter who wrote the Judge Abernethy story disqualified himself in the first line of his first paragraph which reads, "A Man (Judge Abernethy) who knows Negroes better than any other Birmingham white man—who understands them and long ago gained their confidence by his common sense dispensation of justice .. "The rebuttal.

1. No white man in Birmingham knows anymore about Negroes than any other. None of them know Negroes.

2. The Judge has not gained the confidence of his defendants he has simply accepted their defense mechanisms at face value really I should have said "fake face" value.

There is much more that could be said on this subject by a Negro who has lived close to the "common people," "alley dwellers," "probroun hangers—on" et cetera among Negroes not only in Birmingham but all over the eastern Seaboard but I must weigh my words carefully lest I expose the Negro's most effective sustem of defense. With this system he has survived and achieved for seventy-five years. His only weapon of survival has been his intelligence —matured by hardships, injustices and oppression for which his "powerful" neighbor is largely responsible.

A FINE SUMMARY

The June 8, 1926 issue of the Birmingham News made some illuminating remarks along this line when it said in part: "And yet if the South had exercised fairness and mercy, and if Negroes had invariably received absolute fairness in our courts of justice, and if they had never been robbed and charged exorbitantly high rentals for the hovels they inhabit, probably no southern city and no pleasant and fruitful farm worked by Negroes ever would have suffered from the exodus of thousands of Negroes to climates for which they were totally unfitted by training and heredity."

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

THE SENTINEL

By EMERY JENNINGS

MAY 24 1941

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

(A reprint from the Pittsburgh Courier, issue of May 10)

* * * *

During my recent swing through the American Congo from Virginia to Southwest Texas, (which was one of the most pleasant journeys I have had in those parts), I was struck with the unanimity of the newspapers in support of Roosevelt's war policy. At first glance it seemed strange for the most impoverished section of the U. S. A. to be eager to throw the wealth of the nation down the rathole of armaments, when this money could be used to re-house, re-clothe and re-feed the pauperized Southern masses. In all logic it seemed that Southern Senators and Congressmen should be joining with Wheeler, Nye and Lindbergh in opposing the warmongering program. Yet successive Gallup polls show the South overwhelmingly for defending Britain.

But when I gave thought to the phenomenon, I was no longer puzzled.

War naturally appeals to a section nurtured on violence. The atmosphere of terror surrounds most of the South. In countless places terror is always imminent, and a man can be killed for things which would pass almost unnoticed elsewhere.

MAY 24 1941

The South has been so used to a dictatorial political system and so accustomed to one-track thinking that it is incapable of rational analysis. There is no such thing as an articulate minority point of view in most of the South. Here the herd mind is triumphant. Reason and logic are viewed with suspicion because it leads to rational examination of the South's treatment of the Negro.

So far as I know there have been no mass meetings in the South opposed to the Administration policies which have been leading us into war since Roosevelt's "Quarantine the Aggressors" speech in Chicago in the fall of 1937. All anti-war orators have passed the South by like the plague because they realize that their arguments would be like casting pearls before swine. You cannot argue with the South. It only understands baiting and slugging. It will not listen to reason. It will yield only to force. It is a land dominated by fixations; a land blinded by racial mysticism, a land unable to see any reality.

Again, the most corrupt press in the U. S. is in the South, and a truly liberal Southern newspaper is extremely rare if not non-existent. What is called a liberal point of view in the South is commonplace even among reactionaries elsewhere.

This Southern press is controlled by the milling, banking, mercantile. industrial and planting interests who are stern

opponents of labor unionism, universal suffrage and any lifting of the living and cultural standards of the Southern people. Through the one-party system this industrial oligarchy has come to dominate political life more than anywhere else in the country. While Southern politicians keep the ignorant white masses diverted by dangling the race problem ferover before them, they wholeheartedly serve the vested interests who plunder the Southern people.

These vested interests are the same who control the North, it is true, but there they have some enlightened and articulate opposition. In the South they have none. Thus, Southern Representatives and Senators are a solid bloc behind the Administration's foreign policy. Southern newspapers are unanimously behind warmongering. Southern clergymen (those loudmouthed frauds) are prominent in baying for blood.

Without the Solid South behind it, the Administration would have been defeated on many if not most of its warmongering policies. But with the reactionary South and the Wall Street interests behind it, the Administration's war program is bound to go through. Our boys will soon be fighting abroad, and for what nobody knows except British-American financial interests.

As the intellectual minority thinks, so, as a general thing, thinks the majority. The former shapes public opinion thru the schools, the laws, the newspapers, the police and the clergy. Its job is easy where the opposition is crushed, as in the South.

The North, East and West which is largely opposed to American entrance into England's war, is finding itself stymied by the herd-minded, oligarchic South which tips the scales every time for violence and reaction. It serves the rest of the country right. It is being repaid for its desertion of the Negroes and poor whites of the South. Had the rest of the country had the hardihood and good sense to keep the Union Army down South until 1900 and keep the unreconstructed Rebels in concentration camps, the South might by this time have become a fairly civilized place instead of a menact to national progress.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier. —The Editor)

Last week I discussed the impossibility of Negroes maintaining an independent, isolated existence in a world increasingly interdependent by virtue of the planetary expansion of machine technology shattering distance, time and space. Even a separate state or country suffices no longer to guarantee isolation in our present day world. The future world is pictured in the findings of political geographers like Whittlesey, as outlined in his "The Earth and The State." He prophesies a world in which there will be only about four countries, geo-political entities, economically self-sufficient and thus capable of maintaining themselves. These will probably be the United States, Japan, Germany and Russia, in which both capitalism and its political reflection, democracy, will be as dead as Martin Luther.

* * *

With socialism inevitable, the problem confronting Americans is whether that socialism will be controlled by the same people who now run the decaying capitalist state or by a new elite representing organized Labor. And I have said that the Negroes' choice, since they are overwhelmingly members of the working class, must be the latter.

It may be argued with justice that white Labor is not prepared to accept Negro Labor on terms of equality, and that therefore Negro Labor should stand aloof. But it may be argued, too, with even greater force and logic, that white Capital will not accept Negro Labor on terms of equality. Organized white Labor has accepted the Negro much more willingly than organized white Capital. There are far more Negroes in so-called white labor unions than there are in white Chambers of Commerce, churches or YMCA's.

MAY 3 1 1941

One observation which might have gone unnoticed but is extremely important for our group statesmanship was that "slavery, segregation, discrimination and three centuries of Nazi-like anti-Negro propaganda through every avenue of information, has set us apart from our white neighbors and given us certain psychological and sociological problems and group characteristics not possessed by the surrounding Aryans."

It is hardly necessary to burden my readers with elaborate proof. If we are frank we must admit that a jim crow existence has developed in us a jim crow mind and the reactions of pariahs to our environment. Because of our conditioning, the average Negro is uneasy, nervous, suspicious and often frightened in the midst of white people. This fear complex explains not only our unconscious drawing off to one side where we can feel more at east, but our chasing after the will-o'-the-wisp of economic isolation: i. e., group economy.

* * *

Negroes here do not understand and will seldom admit how psychologically terrorized they are. They do not know how living in the midst of terror and restriction has stamped the impress of fear upon them. I did not realize this myself until I went to the jungle among free black people and noted the difference in their carriage and demeanor. It came as a shock to me that the American Negro has had to retreat, take low, swallow his thoughts and curb his ambitions and aspirations for so long that scariness has become ingrained.

Returning to the U. S., I wached the Brother more closely than ever, and became convinced that his greatest problem is the conquest of fear. That means, practically, the development of courage and confidence—confidence in himself and his ability, and courage to plan and execute the great undertakings necessary to his salvation.

* * *

Since this fear that makes for disunity, mistrust and dislike of aversion to association and co-operaion with white people (who are willing to do so more frequently than we admit), is the result of economic discrimination and exploitation, aided by segregation and disfranchisement, our principle objective must be the elimination of our unequal and unfavorable economic status. There is no ONE tactic that will accomplish this end.

MAY 3 1 1941

Enlightened group statesmanship will insist upon complete and immediate organization of the Negro as a worker, and wherever possible in association with white workers. It will insist, too, that the Negro union member be informed about the principles and practices of organized Labor and take an ACTIVE part in the work of his or her local union. Negro members have been subordinated and discriminated against in local unions ONLY when they have been content to be mere dues payers. They need special training on how to get their rights, and to this end we need a United Negro Chamber of Labor, composed of all colored union members, to combat discrimination within unions when and where it is detected. It should be organized at once.

This will go a long way toward solving the Negro's economic problem as a producer, but it will not go all the way. Further methods will be discussed later.

48b-1941

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

SUPPOSE THE U. S.

were suddenly to become the democracy that our forefathers hoped to make it and Abraham Lincoln fought so hard to preserve? That thought coursed through my mind as I went over the exchanges from the Negro press last week.

MAR 15 1941

Hardly a page, except the social page, was without its screaming headline on discrimination, race prejudice or jim crow. Hardly a page was without lengthy stories showing how some member of the race was denied this or that privilege which is constitutionally guaranteed to all citizens.

The United States is my home, the only one I have ever known, but because it is my home does not make me blind to its faults. And working on a newspaper has only served to make me more keenly aware of the faults and shortcomings of our much vaunted democracy which so many flag-wavers are shouting from the rooftops that we must preserve. If the truth were known, those flag-wavers are only kidding one-tenth of the population of these United States because after the crisis is past, Negroes will go back into the same category as before. As a matter of fact, even now in the times of our gravest national peril," Negroes are just as much proscribed as they have ever been.

Ludlow W. Werner

Now let's see what would happen if suddenly democracy should actually become a reality in this country. The Negro press would go out of existence because there would be no need for a special press to publicize almost exclusively Negro news. News with the daily newspapers would suddenly become news and Negro news would become just as important as white news. There would be no distinction drawn, no racial designations to show that this person or that was a member of the Negro race.

Our militant organizations which are always fighting for the interests of the Negro would also go out of existence. Having advanced the race to the point where it no longer needed a champion, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People would close its office and its officers and employees would no longer need to appeal to the public for funds to fight this injustice or that against the Negro. There would be no more lynchings and with justice being tempered with mercy regardless of race, and with Southern cracker allowing the law to take its course, one of the principal reasons for the existence of the N.A.A.C.P. would be gone with the wind. Having no more crusades to fight or battles to win, the officers and staff of the organization would turn their talents to other fields where they were needed.

The National Urban League would also cease to exist because there would be opportunity and not alms for the Negro. And being formed for that purpose it, too, would no longer have popular appeal or cause for being. No longer would its officers have to spend long hours scanning reports of pending legislation or have to hold conferences with industrialists in an effort to see that the Negro got a fair share of employment or received a proportionate share of whatever was to be given anyone.

MAR 15 1941

The United States Senate would have a Negro Senator from the state of Mississippi because the race-conscious Negroes in that state would unite behind the candidacy of a Negro for that office. Most of the major state and municipal jobs, as well as federal patronage would go to Negroes because the principle of fairplay would work and the more than fifty per cent Negro population of the state would be taken into consideration by not only the powers that be but also by the major political parties.

There would be Negroes sitting in Congress from New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Georgia, South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Texas, Missouri and several other states where there are sizeable Negro voting populations, instead of just in the state of Illinois as there is presently.

The President of the United States would also name Negroes to high diplomatic posts to the West Indian, Central and South American countries and dark faces would be seen in all branches of federal, state and municipal governments all over the country. Negro legislators elected to the state legislatures in their respective states would introduce legislation forever banning all discrimination as un-American and everyone, regardless of race, color or creed would really have the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

P.S.—And I would be out on the street looking for another job.

P.P.S.—But I wouldn't mind it because the Millenium would have been reached.

——a.t.d.——

THE WEEK'S LIKE: The warm feeling that comes from being remembered on one's birthday.

THE WEEK'S DISLIKE: The sadness occasioned by the death of Bishop James Walter Brown.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

WALTER CHIVERS SAYS:

Negroes, Whites Do Not Know

By WALTER R. CHIVERS

FOR TWO CONSECUTIVE weeks I have discussed a news article entitled "Judge Ab Knows Negroes by Heart." I entered into this discussion because the philosophy in the story represents one of the basic "blocks" to the ultimate achievement of really better race relations. It is illustrative of how unjust it is for one racial group to base its evaluation of another racial group upon information obtained from secondary sources and narrow, superficial contacts.

JUN 15 1941

CHIVERS

There can never be an acceptable adjustment between white and Negro groups anywhere in the south so long as majority racial group refuses to give the status of human beings to the minority groups. That is the social status that should automatically accompany their factual status of human beings.

A GOOD DESCRIPTION

Dr. Edgar Bardner Murphy, a white Southern author of distinction has described adequately the Negroes about whom I am writing today when he wrote that:

"The moment the Negro passes out of the servant class, lifts himself in the property owner class, becomes a business man or becomes a leader among his own people, by that very process of lifting himself up he passes out of the knowledge of white people, so that the strata of Negro life that offers the best of what the Negro may become is not known to the white people. There is among many white people the assumption that every Negro is an uneducated Negro."

There are just such Negroes as described in the above quotation in Birmingham and every other Southern city. Their numbers are increasing steadily. However, they shut themselves off from the general community in order to enjoy their improved status free from the irritations that ordinarily afflict Negroes of refinement when they touch the white world. Their acceptance of the American standards of decency and self-respect is very likely to cause the local white world to fear least these Negroes have "gotten out of their assigned places."

ISOLATE THEMSELVES

The upper strata Negroes shut themselves, equally successfully, off from their less fortunate brethren—The Negroes that white people erroneously think they know. They do this because they want to avoid the humiliation fixed upon these isolated, dependent and utterly defenseless Negroes.

For this attitude I severely censure the privileged Negroes. Belonging to a minority group naturally exposes one to insults from the powerful majority groups. There are so many inescapable insults that all members of a minority must encounter until even the privileged ones among them should be insult-proof, racially speaking. One more insult in defense of his brethren should not matter.

The privileged Negroes out of self interest must work to ease the lot of their underprivileged brethren for after all the majority group views the race as a whole. To do this they must not insulate themselves against insult in the manner which they are doing—mutual exclusion.

NEED INTRODUCTION

The privileged Negroes of Jefferson county and Birmingham, in particular, need to make a special effort to demonstrate who they are and what they are to the white people of the community. They must introduce themselves. I believe they will receive surprisingly cordial acknowledgement.

It seems to me that the Birmingham News, out of a sense of fairness to its Negro customers and in its avowed spirit of service to all of its area of coverage, should carry a feature article entitled, "The Negroes that White People Do Not Know."

The two articles could stand side by side as a genuine balanced study of race relations.

JUN 15 1941

JUN 15 1941

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Across The Desk

By LUDLOW W. WERNER

MAR 22 1941

IF A MAN DIE---

One of the contributors to the Negro Press during the past year was Dr. Charles Stelzle of 521 Fifth avenue. It was interesting to note that when first Dr. Stelzle wrote for the Negro Press, but one or two newspapers published his articles. Week by week the list of papers publishing his articles grew until just a week or so before he died (his death came on the first day of Lent) all of the major newspepers carried his weekly messages.

The pity of it is that just as the public was getting to the point where it eagerly looked forward to reading his articles, his pen was stilled by death. Perhaps it was because of the precarious condition of his health that his last article, written just the day before he died, should be about death. And because his last message was appropriate, Dr. Spencer Miller jr. read the article at the service of his grave Here's his gem:

MAR 22 1941

If a man die shall he live again? No—because he shall never die: There's something in man that lives forever.

Ludlow W. Werner

You are the same man that you were twenty years ago, but your body has been replaced several times during this period—your brain is rebuilt twice each year.

But memory remained with you clear through this transformation.

Nothing is ever destroyed. Coal burns, but the ashes and smoke and gases precisely equal the original bulk—they have simply taken on another form.

Arguing from the indestructibility of matter, can you believe that memory and her treasure and soul culture perish?

When a tree has borne leaves and fruit its work is done. But not even the wisest man who ever lived had finished his work when "death" came—he was just beginning to understand.

Can this be all of life for him? Is there nothing left but a hole in the ground? Does this seem in harmony with God's method, which in everything else brings us on from glory to glory?

Many of man's faculties are like unwrapped tools in a chest—unexamined, unnamed—waiting for use in a future world.

We know that perfection cannot be realized in the present world—there must be something ahead—the immortality which will permit us to see the fulfillment of our dreams.

And this new world would be incomplete without those who struggled to bring men nearer to perfection in the present world.

——a.t.d.—— MAR 22 1941

NATIVE SON

All the tragedy that Ricahrd Wright wrote into his best-selling novel of 1940, "Native Son," is portrayed by Canada Lee as "Bigger Thomas" in the show staged by the man who scared New York out of its wits a couple of years back with his dramatization if a Martian invasion—Orson Welles.

Down at the St. James Theatre I was among those privileged to see the special performance of "Native Son" given on Thursday evening for benefit of the N.A.A.C.P. It was a gala occasion and all society, high and low, fellow-traveler and rock-ribbed conservative turned out for the event.

The huge theatre was a mass of humanity, all eagerly awaiting the opening curtain at 8:40. A few minutes before 9 o'clock, there was a sudden blackout and out stepped Orson Welles to explain that something unforeseen had happened. Inwardly, many in the audience groaned, but Welles, who is always dramatic and a builder of situations, hastened to explain that he and the cast had been so busy whipping the show into shape that time had gotten away from them and they had found themselves with the premiere 24 hours off and without there having been a dress rehearsal. He paid tribute to the actors who had spent from 8'clock Wednesday night until 6 o'clock Thursday evening at the dress rehearsal so that the show could proceed without incident. He left the stage with the audience prepared for delays.

MAR 22 1941

In such a frame of mind, then, the audience good-naturedly awaited the numerous blackouts which accompanied the different sets required for all of the ten scenes. It must be said that Orson Welles and his associates, John Houseman and Bern Bernard, are sticklers for detail. Each scene had difficult and intricate scenery; as the show grows in age the shifting will be expedited so that the fast action of the show will not be delayed. So much for that.

Now for the show itself. I enjoyed the show, the acting of all the players was superb, but I doubt that blase Broadway is ready for "Native Son." I doubt seriously if it is ready for "Paul Max's" indictment of the whole social system as it pertains to the Negro in the U.S. I doubt if there are enough liberals, Communists, fellow-travelers and what-have-you, along with Negroes who will make the show a paying proposition.

Broadway, I believe, wants its drama not so serious as "Native Son" gives it. Broadway wants its drama without such propaganda as "Native Son" gives. Broadway wants to be amused without trying to solve the race problem. As excellent as is "Native Son" I do not see for it a bright future on Broadway.

In this instance I hope I'm one hundred per cent wrong as a prognosticator.

——a.t.d.——

Copy's Ghost Returns

"Copy," that little mouse which used to scamper across my desk late at night and help me burn the midnight oil until I had to kill him with a broom because he scared a couple of ladies, last week sent back his double to keep me company.

Just as I was finishing my views on "Native Son," there was a great commotion around my desk. There was "Sport," my dog of uncertain parentage running after "Copy No. 2." Another tragedy almost unfolded before my very eyes as the mouse sought and found refuge I knew not where. About "Copy No. 2" and "Sport" there'll be more some other time.

48b-1941
Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Caviar And Cabbage

By M. Beaunorus Tolson

The Squarest Man on the Negro Problem, I've Ever Known

Be sure to get your copy of THE MODERN QUARTERLY—the Memorial Issue, dedicated to the memory of V. F. Calverton. It is published by Nina Melville, at 16 St. Luke's Place, New York City. You won't regret that thirty-five cents.

When V. F. Calverton died, even the New York *Times* wrote an editorial on this super-intellectual. I remember that *The Saturday Review* of Literature called his house at 16 St. Luke's Place, "the cultural cross-roads of the world." There, at his parties, you were sure to meet *anybody* who was *somebody*. Men and women of every race and creed mingled there.

FV was the squarest white man, on the Negro problem, that I've ever known. And that covers plenty of ground. He and I were closer than brothers. He could eat and talk, work and drink, harder than any other man in America. He was at home in a dozen fields of knowledge. Big-shot scholars say he was a walking encyclopedia. He knew about everybody who'd ever done anything in science, history, philosophy, music, art, and literature. I've seen him talk from midnight to dawn, and nobody got sleepy.

"A Man Against the Idols of the Tribe"

This is the title of the article that I wrote about VF for THE MODERN QUARTERLY. Naturally, I want you to read it. It was not written for you, like *Caviar and Cabbage*. It was written about you. It speaks to those super-intellectuals who whoop it up for Democracy. I'm told it created quite a stir.

When you realize how a certain big-shot magazine cut an article by Walter White, you'll understand this case better. The editors of THE MODERN QUARTERLY did something that white editors don't do for a Negro writer: they let me say what I wanted to say. And, Sambo, I said plenty! No lie. I said things I've wanted to say to white intellectuals for twenty-five years. I hit so hard that I felt sorry for the white Democracy- whoopers.

If VF read the article somewhere in eternity, I just know he belly-laughed so hard the angels put him in the hospital. Almost every time VF wrote me, he ended by saying: "More power to you!" And we wrote each other about every week—for years.

VF could certainly throw verbal brickbats. He could give it and take it. I learned from him how to do the same. He used to say: "When you get in the ring to battle for truth, don't be a sissy!" He and I used to argue until we both fell across the bed, exhausted, and went to sleep. He made me read books I'd never heard of in the University. He'd write me a twelve-page letter discussing, perhaps, a literary technicality. If I happened to beat him out on some point, I could tell that, in spite of all his swearing, he was delighted. He always called me MB and I called him George.

Incidents and Places and People

Whenever I went to Baltimore or to New York City, he dragged me into high places among strangers. I had to go wherever he went. As a Negro, in a Jim Crow country, this was something new under the sun. Money meant nothing to VF.

I wonder if he ever spent a quiet evening at home. Sometimes he'd say he was going to bed; then he'd call me up, in Harlem, at midnight. Didn't I know about the big party at 16 St. Luke's Place? Well, the distinguished guests were tired as hell waiting for me! I was acting just like a Texas dumbbell! Get a taxi right away. So I'd get up and catch the Subway. VF would meet me anxiously at the door, slap me on the back, denounce me as a stumbling-block to social progress, and then introduce me solemnly to the forty-odd guests as "one of the most promising discoveries in our Republic of Letters."

I remember once we were dining in a famous Japanese restaurant. It was deep down in Greenwich Village. The walls were papered with the pictured covers of books. Each cover was autographed by a celebrated poet, novelist, or playwright who'd dined there before he became famous. The Japanese hovered over FV Calverton like a guardian angel, waiting for his biding. Things weren't going so well with me, and I had the blues.

I told VF about some of my schoolmates—ordinary fellows, then—who'd played the game and now had big jobs. I told VF that if I, instead of following my social conscience, had played ball with the Big Boys, I'd been away upstairs by now. VF turned chalk-white, choked on his food, banged the table with his fist, and let out an oath. That was the only time I ever made VF really angry with me.

A Lesson I'll Never Forget

He shouted across the table: "MB, how can you harbor a filthy thing like that in your mind? I'm ashamed of you! That's the trouble with the Negroes now. They have too many Uncle Toms and bootlickers. Success! Success! Now, listen, MB, if you had a million lousy bucks and the Crown jewels of England, I wouldn't walk out of my six steps to eat with you. I'm expecting you to do SOMETHING in the world."

We walked out and left a scared Japanese cleaning off the table. That was years ago. But I remember it today, vividly. We must have walked a block before VF said anything. He was in deep thought.

Then he seemed to be talking to himself: "Well, MB, I flew off the handle, didn't I? You see, so many two-bit successful men have said the same thing to me. 'VF, why don't you get in Wall Street? Why don't you write the kind of books that'll become best-sellers? With your mind, you could be a world-beater.'"

The Voice of Conscience

The voice of conscience. Yes, VF was a man of conscience. I don't doubt that men will be reading his books 500 years from today. By the time he was forty he'd written seventeen important volumes. He was a trail-blazer in American thought and life.

He turned his back on $$$'s, the American god. In my article I tell some of the things he did for black folk. The last article he wrote was a defense of the Negro. The Negro-phobes hated this man of stupendous intellect. He had many Negro friends, Alain Locke, Abraham Harris, George Schuyler, Walter [illegible], Sterling Brown. He was a man-to-man democrat. He never pulled his punches. He fought for the Negro in the North and in the South. He was threatened but still he fought for black men. I shall review his last book.

JUN 14 1941

48b-1941
Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Caviar And Cabbage

By M. Beaunorus Tolson

The Squarest Man on the Negro Problem, I've Ever Known

Be sure to get your copy of THE MODERN QUARTERLY—the Memorial Issue, dedicated to the memory of V. F. Calverton. It is published by Nina Melville, at 16 St. Luke's Place, New York City. You won't regret that thirty-five cents.

When V. F. Calverton died, even the New York *Times* wrote an editorial on this super-intellectual. I remember that *The Saturday Review* of Literature called his house at 16 St. Luke's Place, "the cultural cross-roads of the world." There, at his parties, you were sure to meet *anybody* who was *somebody*. Men and women of every race and creed mingled there.

FV was the squarest white man, on the Negro problem, that I've ever known. And that covers plenty of ground. He and I were closer than brothers. He could eat and talk, work and drink, harder than any other man in America. He was at home in a dozen fields of knowledge. Big-shot scholars say he was a walking encyclopedia. He knew about everybody who'd ever done anything in science, history, philosophy, music, art, and literature. I've seen him talk from midnight to dawn, and nobody got sleepy.

"A Man Against the Idols of the Tribe"

This is the title of the article that I wrote about VF for THE MODERN QUARTERLY. Naturally, I want you to read it. It was not written for you, like *Caviar and Cabbage*. It was written about you. It speaks to those super-intellectuals who whoop it up for Democracy. I'm told it created quite a stir.

When you realize how a certain big-shot magazine cut an article by Walter White, you'll understand this case better. The editors of THE MODERN QUARTERLY did something that white editors don't do for a Negro writer: they let me say what I wanted to say. And, Sambo, I said plenty! No lie. I said things I've wanted to say to white intellectuals for twenty-five years. I hit so hard that I felt sorry for the white Democracy- whoopers.

If VF read the article somewhere in eternity, I just know he belly-laughed so hard the angels put him in the hospital. Almost every time VF wrote me, he ended by saying: "More power to you!" And we wrote each other about every week—for years.

VF could certainly throw verbal brickbats. He could give it and take it. I learned from him how to do the same. He used to say: "When you get in the ring to battle for truth, don't be a sissy!" He and I used to argue until we both fell across the bed, exhausted, and went to sleep. He made me read books I'd never heard of in the University. He'd write me a twelve-page letter discussing, perhaps, a literary technicality. If I happened to beat him out on some point, I could tell that, in spite of all his swearing, he was delighted. He always called me MB and I called him George.

Incidents and Places and People

Whenever I went to Baltimore or to New York City, he dragged me into high places among strangers. I had to go wherever he went. As a Negro, in a Jim Crow country, this was something new under the sun. Money meant nothing to VF.

I wonder if he ever spent a quiet evening at home. Sometimes he'd say he was going to bed; then he'd call me up, in Harlem, at midnight. Didn't I know about the big party at 16 St. Luke's Place? Well, the distinguished guests were tired as hell waiting for me! I was acting just like a Texas dumbbell! Get a taxi right away. So I'd get up and catch the Subway. VF would meet me anxiously at the door, slap me on the back, denounce me as a stumbling-block to social progress, and then introduce me solemnly to the forty-odd guests as "one of the most promising discoveries in our Republic of Letters."

I remember once we were dining in a famous Japanese restaurant. It was deep down in Greenwich Village. The walls were papered with the pictured covers of books. Each cover was autographed by a celebrated poet, novelist, or playwright who'd dined there before he became famous. The Japanese hovered over FV Calverton like a guardian angel, waiting for his biding. Things weren't going so well with me, and I had the blues.

I told VF about some of my schoolmates—ordinary fellows, then—who'd played the game and now had big jobs. I told VF that if I, instead of following my social conscience, had played ball with the Big Boys, I'd been away upstairs by now. VF turned chalk-white, choked on his food, banged the table with his fist, and let out an oath. That was the only time I ever made VF really angry with me.

A Lesson I'll Never Forget

He shouted across the table: "MB, how can you harbor a filthy thing like that in your mind? I'm ashamed of you! That's the trouble with the Negroes now. They have too many Uncle Toms and bootlickers. Success! Success! Now, listen, MB, if you had a million lousy bucks and the Crown jewels of England, I wouldn't walk out of my six steps to eat with you. I'm expecting you to do SOMETHING in the world."

We walked out and left a scared Japanese cleaning off the table. That was years ago. But I remember it today, vividly. We must have walked a block before VF said anything. He was in deep thought.

Then he seemed to be talking to himself: "Well, MB, I flew off the handle, didn't I? You see, so many two-bit successful men have said the same thing to me. 'VF, why don't you get in Wall Street? Why don't you write the kind of books that'll become best-sellers? With your mind, you could be a world-beater.'"

The Voice of Conscience

The voice of conscience. Yes, VF was a man of conscience. I don't doubt that men will be reading his books 500 years from today. By the time he was forty he'd written seventeen important volumes. He was a trail-blazer in American thought and life.

He turned his back on $$$'s, the American god. In my article I tell some of the things he did for black folk. The last article he wrote was a defense of the Negro. The Negro-phobes hated this man of stupendous intellect. He had many Negro friends: Alain Locke, Abraham Harris, George Schuyler, Walter White, Sterling Brown. He was a man-to-man democrat. He never pulled his punches. He fought for the Negro in the North and in the South. He was threatened but still he fought for black men. I shall review his last book.

JUN 14 1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

WALTER CHIVERS SAYS:

Invented: A New Negro

BY WALTER R. CHIVERS

NO RECENT commentary on Negroes has struck me as hard a blow between the eyes as the recent feature article in the Birmingham News entitled "Judge Ab Knows Negroes by Heart." One reason why it discomforts me is the apparent confession that separate standard of justice is maintained for Negroes by a legally constituted court of justice. Further this justice is most likely to be more sympathetically administered when the Negro fits description and definition set forth by the judge of that court. This statement is based upon the following extracts from the news article.

CHIVERS

"Formerly there was another cause. . . gaming. . .but Judge Abernathy declared he put a stop to that by refusing to convict Negres for gaming."

The other extract reads:

"He prefers a country Negro because he says the country Negro hasn't forsaken the mocking bird's song for the honky-tonk rockola. But country or city, he likes the Negro, if he is a natural everyday sort of Negro, and he can talk their language and good naturedly mimic them."

SHOULD BE OF CONCERN

This definition of the type of Negro who has the judge's approval should concern the intelligent, fair-minded citizens of the Magic City regardless of race. I say this because it seems as though this great industrial metropolis is affected by an atmosphere of such a quality until the 'pure simple, untainted son of the soil" who settles in Birmingham with full intention of becoming a good citizen is more likely to "forsake the mocking bird's" song for the "honky-tonk rockola." If this is true then white rural migrants are susceptible to the identical crime breeding magnets. Observation proves that the lure of the rockola is interracial.

Again what is a "natural, every day sort of Negro?" The question is asked in all sincerity. I admit in spite of the number of years I have been a Negro and as widely as I have traveled making professional studies of all classes of Negroes even in Birmingham, this "new" Negro has completely escaped my notice.

JUST PLAIN AMERICANS

The Negroes that I have met, talked to and lived among belong to every conceivable class. My Birmingham experience extended from "Bear Mash" to Tennessee Pike and from "Bear Mash" to the laborers' settlements in the Ensley coal field. The only conclusion I could read was that Negroes are just plain American citizens possessing the same vices and good points as the Americans of the ruling class. It is so patent that Negroes have learned their "way of life" by imitating white people until sometime I have wondered if they have not learned too aptly and too well.

"...he can talk their language and good naturedly mimics them."

What is this different language spoken by American Negroes?" Where did they learn it? Why one would have to travel away, away back into the most isolated rural communities to discover any considerable usage of the exaggerated dialect so characteristic of the Octavus Roy Cohen stories. I strongly suspect that Mr. Cohen views his Negro characters and their dialect as the fictional creations of a professional story writer.

DOUBTS STATEMENT

This news article quotes the judge as saying that "I have never seen or known of a Negro who was an habitual drunkard." Negroes in Birmingham and Jefferson county have either undergone a sudden reformation of miraculous proportions or they have achieved a state of perfection in deceiving the court. One is inclined to suspect the latter situation is the correct conclusion. I wish there were no habitual 'drunkards among Negroes, even if just in Birmingham.

Then Negroes would have demonstrated a quality of self-discipline superior to a significant number of white Americans. I know that there are "oodles" of habitual white drunkards in all social classes because I have served them the spirits in exclusive and cheap clubs and exclusive and cheap barrooms. But I am afraid Negroes even in Birmingham, are too American to warrant that compliment.

That type of publicity contained in this feature article does not make the task of the local Chamber of Commerce any easier to put it very mildly. Alabama needs all of the good reputation in the matter of treatment of its minority populations that it can muster.

Birmingham wants to capitalize upon its great resources and their importance to national defense. It is making armaments. It wants to make more and more. They will need large numbers of Negroes to do the hard, grueling work. But they will have to be American Negroes who speak English and are protected from a deluge of honky-tonk rockolas. Foreigners are giving America too much trouble now—the Negro described in the news article is a "foreigner" out of "Nowhere."

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Watchtower

By ROY WILKINS

PRESIDENT Roosevelt has spoken once more and our nation is nearer than before to active engagement in a shooting war, although, except for some little drum-beating, the events in Europe, rather than Mr. Roosevelt's speeches, can be said fairly to have brought us to the place we now occupy.

Roy Wilkins

The President was in a solemn mood. We colored Americans have hopes (but faint ones) that Mr. Roosevelt's solemnity extended to a consideration of all the factors in the type of defense enunciated by the Chief Executive. He said:

"Your government has the right to expect of all citizens that they take a loyal part in the common work of our common defense . . . Take a loyal part from this moment forward . . . defense today means more than merely fighting. It means morale, civilian as well as military; it means using every available resource . . ."

At the conclusion of his speech, Mr. Roosevelt proclaimed the existence of a full national emergency. The complete exercise of his powers under such an emergency would enable the President to "crack down" on any practice or any person deemed to be harming the defense program.

We respectfully direct the attention of the President to a sphere where he can make a "light" beginning at cracking down: The treatment of the Negro minority in America's defense program.

Today American Negroes are in the curious position of being asked to be loyal to a nation which so far has refused to hire black people in the factories that are supposed to compose "the arsenal of democracy." Negroes are asked to be loyal to, and to defend a nation which tells their young men they can't come into the Navy except as servants.

We are being asked to fight, to "take a loyal part in the common work of our common defense." Those are the President's words.

But on May 18 there was celebrated "I Am an American Day" and in scores of communities over the United States, Negro citizens were forced to celebrate their "common" Americanism in a separate hall, with a separate program, far from the lily-white "Americans." In New Orleans the Negro had no celebration because they were told that they could not celebrate with the whites. They rightly preferred to pass the whole thing by.

The real pay-off is, however, that Negroes are being asked to be loyal to a nation which still lynches them (up to and including May 13, 1941). ANegro soldier has been lynched within the borders of a United States army camp—Ft. Benning, Ga. There is no question here of federal or state jurisdiction. If the government of the United States is supreme anywhere, that place must be in its own army camps. But what has the great American government done about the Ft. Benning lynching?

"Defense," said Mr. Roosevelt, "means more than merely fighting . . . It means morale, civilian as well as military . . ."

Those are good words and true. The morale of Negro Americans is pretty low. They see America starting out once more to stop another nation, far across the seas, from doing what it permits any gang of street-corner hoodlums in the United States to do. We Negroes see America holding its nose and shuddering a smug shudder over Nazi racial intolerance when everyone more than ten years old knows that the most vicious racial intolerance in the entire world exists under the British and American flags. Even today, with all the supposed need for men, Negroes, Jews, Catholics and others are having the line drawn on them by "defense" employers. Any state employment service office can tell a story of requests for "white Christian," "no Irish," etc.

The British, those defenders of freedom and tolerance, have ordered the American firms constructing American naval and sea bases in British colonies NOT to employ any American Negroes. The American State Department has cooperated in this policy by refusing the necessary papers.

No, our morale is down. Mr. LaGuardia may be able to do something about it in his civilian defense program but even the dynamic and wholly fair Little Flower may have to give up. Negroes simply do not feel that they have anything to defend. Only a fool would fight for continued enslavement, starvation, humiliation and lynching. Until the government itself does something about these things, we have no stake.

The government is saying it cannot do these things overnight. Some colored spokesmen for the Administration are saying Mr. Roosevelt cannot issue an order. Maybe he could not have before the speech of May 27, but now, by his own proclamation, we are in a full emergency. Morale is at stake. It is ridiculous to say that Mr. Roosevelt, one of the most powerful men in the world, cannot do something. The time to act is now. We know the speeches by heart.

48b-1941
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial ovinion of The Pittsburgh Courier. —The Editor)

In discussing the future of the Negro in American civilization, I have argued the impossibility of isolationism in our modern technilogical world and the inevitability of socialism: i. e., the collective state or planned economy. I have also cited the real danger of fascism (the principal of feudalism extended to the mechanized society) and the necessity of the State being controlled by the workers.

The danger to an unorganized Negro worker group in either kind of state is obvious. Under the fascist state we become mere helots, a despised caste unable to rise in the social or economic scale. Under the socialist workers' state, our failure to have intelligently identified ourselves with organized labor in the struggle for power will militate against us. The answer, then, I have suggested, is complete organization of Negro labor on the producer and consumer fronts, with white labor.

* * * *

To further and expedite the organization of Negro labor and to increase its understanding of the issues involved, I have urged that Negro workers already in unions organize a Negro Chamber of Labor. As Negroes are increasingly organized, their income, their social awareness and their self-confidence will increase, and relations between Negro and white unionists will improve. If there were two million instead of a half million Negro workers organized in unions, our influence would be ten times greater than it is.

Along with the organization of the Negroes as producers must go the organization of the Negroes as consumers. I have suggested that this can be most expeditiously accomplished through consumers' co-operation. This not only can put a hundred million or more dollars in our pockets annually, but it can immeasurably increase our power as a group in American life.

* * * *

The sense of futility, depression and bewildered inferiority that so pervades Aframerican society today flows from economic dependence. This has given undue prominence to the type of bootlicking leadership that has been so destructive to our morale. No group whose leadership consists of such parasites as professors, social workers, government payroll leeches, prehensile parsons, minor political banditti and assorted mendicants and comedians can ever rise above the curbstone. This is the sort of leadership that cannot speak too loud or act too independently for fear the big white folks will cut off their victuals. It is to a large extent a Quisling leadership, unrepresentative of the Negro masses because not economically dependent upon them.

A Negro group dominated by black labor leaders and co-operative officials would be far more in tune with the times and responsive to the mass wish.

JUN 28 1941

* * * *

It is possible for Negroes through their co-operative societies to not only control their consumption of food, clothing, housing and recreation to a surprising degree, but to control their credit as well. In addition they can wield tremendous influence with white workers through membership of their co-operative societies in wholesale co-operatives. These latter are becoming increasingly powerful in this country through ownership of mines, mills, factories, canneries and refineries, to name just a few of the types of enterprises they control. Is it not reasonable to suppose that when Negroes sit on the boards of directors of such huge concerns directing their policies that interracial relations will improve?

Negroes have never had any voice, membership or influence in the direction of the great corporations that rule this country. There is no chance of them doing so under the present system. They can have a powerful influence in the growing co-operative movement, which is a white mass movement. They have only to organize their co-operative societies and join the various district or regional wholesale co-operatives.

* * * *

They will thus become identified with the enlightened white workers and farmers, and be a part of their struggles and triumphs. They can profit from the economic knowledge and experience of established co-operatives, and so lessen the risk of failure. Through farm co-operatives they can get back some of the tremendous acreage Negroes have lost in the past 30 years.

By working with their white fellows on the job, in the union and in the co-operative society, they can establish a brotherhood established on the strongest and most lasting base—the economic base.

Rejected, exploited and degraded by the economic system controlled by the enriched few, they can help build the new economic system controlled by the propertyless many.

JUN 28 1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier. —The Editor)

If Negro leadership is wise, it will advocate as an economic program, along with labor organization and co-operatives, an intelligent agricultural policy. Such a program would include the acquirement of more and more desirable land, the settlement thereon of Negro families with farm training and background, and the direction of these projects by trained agriculturists and marketing experts.

Such a program vigorously and intelligently pushed could place thousands of Negro families on co-operative farms within a very few years. The cooperative or collective farm would be most logical, and its establishment in strategic centers throughout the South would prove of immense benefit to Negroes, economically, socially and politically.

• • •

We might as well face the fact that the future of the Negro in American industry looks very bad. We are on the fringes now and our progress is dishearteningly slow. Our ghettoes are loaded down with unemployed which even defense industry is not materially reducing. When the present so-called (and government-manufactured) emergency is over, we shall have one of the worst waves of unemployment this country has yet seen. This will be tougher on the city Negroes than the last depression. It will be tough on the city whites, too. In the struggle for the few available jobs, Negroes will, as usual, be out of luck. They will sink further than ever into pauperism.

• • •

I should imagine the first step would be to assemble a group of our leading people representing all walks of life and every section of the country, who agreed on the necessity of such a farm program. Then a corporation might be formed in which shares of about $5 each could be sold nationally. Negroes experienced in agronomy, land purchase and marketing could be secured to direct the work.

There are tens of thousands of acres of good land for sale in all parts of the South every year. There are vast areas of public domain which can be purchased from the States. It would not be a difficult matter to assemble farms of ten, fifteen and twenty thousand acres. By scientific cultivation, choice of crops and marketing, these collective farms could be made to succeed.

• • •

They would, of course, have their own stores and their own government, thus enabling thrifty and self-respecting Negroes to escape economic and political thralldom. I have never been one to scoff at the basic idea behind communities like Mound Bayou and Boley. The basic idea is realistic. Such experiments have not been too successful merely because procedure was faulty. We know now that with scientific direction a farm community, especially if run collectively, can succeed. It can be run exactly like a factory, without sentiment, and, by shifting prodution with the demands of the market, escaping the menace of glut.

• • •

Such collective farms would set a local example having profound effect on surrounding Negroes by demonstrating Negro capacity. The operators could eventually become the owners. The corporation in selling the property might insert a clause restricting purchase to Negreos if deemed desirable. After deducting expense of operation, intrest, etc., the surplus could be annually divided among tenant-operators and applied to share purchase. In this way the original investors would be repaid in twenty years or less.

This move would stem the tide of fruitless Negroes migration at its source. The result would be a static or declining Negro urban population unfed by impoverished and barbaric hordes from the rural South. The Negroes in these collective farm communities would escape Cracker economic and political domination. With each additional community so established, Negroes would become more and more independent and therefore more powerful. Imagine ten or fifteen such collective farms in each of the States where the bulk of Negroes live in the South!

• • •

Of course a collective farm means a community, and a community means a general store, a bank, cinema, filling station and the other services one finds in a farm community. All could be run co-operatively.

I have seen such a community in embryo and I am convinced that with scientific management it can succeed. As this effort became successful, the contrast between rural prosperity and urban poverty would be so great that the more intelligent Negroes would increasingly return to the land, realizing that the city ghetto is a disease-ridden graveyard.

How long would this take? That would depend upon the initiative, intelligence and diligence of the directing group, and how ready it was to use modern promotional methods.

48b-1941
Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Caviar And Cabbage

By M. Beaunorus Tolson

Gen. Philip Randolph's Army Remains Poised in the Valley

Last week, like Ezekiel of old, I saw a vision. In the Valley of Jim Crow, I saw the dry bones of black men and women. Then a miracle happened, at the command of General Randolph. A Negro army 50,000 strong stood up—ready to march for Jobs and Justice. Throughout the valley could be heard the militant words of General Randolph's chief officers— Col. Dodson, Col. Rayford Logan, and Col. Davidson.

All the Sambos and Aunt Hagars marked time. They held their banners of Democracy aloft. Col. Logan inspected his heavy artillery. Col. Davidson looked over his air corps. Col. Dodson readied his tanks. Here and there ran the Sambo lieutenants and top-sergeants bellowing out orders. General Randolph rode up and down the line on his charger, impatient to get started.

Mrs. Roosevelt looked into the Valley of Jim Crowism and saw the black army. She told the President. He sent Mrs. Roosevelt and Col. LaGuardia to summon General Randolph and his Staff to the Big White Tent. The Sambos and Aunt Hagars started muttering. General Randolph returned and told the army to break ranks. There was a truce!

The Case of Osceola

Now, General Randolph is not the first commander-in-chief to be summoned to the Big White Tent. History records many cases. I can call upon Col. Rayford Logan to verify this, as he temporarily disbands the heavy artillery of his oratory—which, no later than last week, was trained upon the citadel of Job Jim-Crowism.

Osceola was a Seminole chief, born in Georgia, with Negro blood in his veins. He was the only Indian leader who never fought behind a tree. He would stand in the open and shoot at the whites while they shot at him. The white army could never conquer Oseola and his runaway slaves in the vast jungles of the Everglades.

In 1835 his wife, the daughter of a runaway slave, was seized as a slave. Indignant at this outrage to General Thompson, the brave Oseola was put in irons. When released, he started the second Seminole war.

Then General Thompson summoned Oseola to the Big White Tent. Osceola, who could not be taken in battle, was made a prisoner under a flag of truce. Such are the ways of white men in dealing with Indians and Negroes. Ask Col. Rayford Logan about this case. The Indians and runaway slaves broke ranks. They never did get together again. Mayne Reid, a white woman, wrote a romance called *Osceola*. The book should've been realism instead of romance.

Knowing the ways of white folk, I'm wondering if General A. Philip Randolph is repeating the story of Osceola. Time will tell.

The Case of Toussaint L'Ouverture

There was a man who inspired a great English poet. Also a great American orator. He was a West Indian patriot. Wendell Phillips of Boston, with a tongue of fiery eloquence, placed him above Napoleon and George Washington, as a military strategist and statesman. Read Phillips' sublime oration.

Wordsworth, lover of nature and man, penned a famous sonnet to this black man. Remember that L'Ouverture defeated the French armies of Napoleon, when he, like Hitler, sat astride the nations of Europe. This black slave also crushed the armies of Spain and Great Britain.

Napoleon sent General Le Clerc, his brother-in-law, to wipe out L'Ouverture whom some historians say insulted Napoleon by writing him a letter: "From the first of the whites to the first of the blacks."

But while Napoleon's mighty armies, like those of Hitler, could whip the nations of Europe, they could do little with the blacks of the West Indies. Then General Le Clerc summoned L'Ouverture to the Big White Tent. Under a flag of truce, L'Ouverture was made a prisoner. The whites didn't mean that the blacks should have justice and democracy. The blacks closed ranks and fought until they freed themselves. The poet Wordsworth prophesied victory while the rats ate the flesh from the bones of L'Ouverture in the cold dungeon at Fort de Joux.

Knowing the ways of white folk, I'm wondering if General Philip Randolph is repeating the story of Toussaint L'Ouverture. Time will tell.

The Army Remains in the Valley

So the Negro army remains in the valley. It has not marched. But one thing is certain: it is no longer an army of dry bones. It has militancy. It knows that it is feared. Do you remember what I wrote last week?

Here it is: "White America will look on. The representatives of the nations of the earth will look on. What will they think as they see Black America on the march for Jobs and Justice? What reports will the big ambassadors send back to Rome, Tokio, Berlin, London, Madrid, and Vichy? What reports will go over the telegraph, the telephone, and the cable? What will the Bilbos say in their secret chambers? What will the Big Boys say in the White House? The New Negro stands up and marches!"

I shall not take back a word of this. These thoughts caused General Roosevelt to summoned General Randolph and his staff to the Big White Tent. It was mass pressure. It was strength in unity.

Now, evidently, General Randolph distrusts the Big White Boys. We Sambos and Aunt Hagars are informed that the black army "will be kept intact to insure that the President's order is complied with by the contractors." Evidently, General Randolph and the Staff think the President may be either *unable* or *unwilling* to carry out his magnificent promises.

We Negroes of America shall repeat the story of Toussaint L'Ouverture in black Haiti. If our leaders are captured, under a flag of truce, we shall redouble our efforts and march! Protest is the heartbeat of Democracy.

We shall place President Roosevelt's own words on our first banner: "We would rather die on our feet than live on our knees."

48b-1941
Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Caviar And Cabbage

By M. Beaunorus Tolson

Gen. Philip Randolph's Army Remains Poised in the Valley

Last week, like Ezekiel of old, I saw a vision. In the Valley of Jim Crow, I saw the dry bones of black men and women. Then a miracle happened, at the command of General Randolph. A Negro army 50,000 strong stood up—ready to march for Jobs and Justice. Throughout the valley could be heard the militant words of General Randolph's chief officers— Col. Dodson, Col. Rayford Logan, and Col. Davidson.

All the Sambos and Aunt Hagars marked time. They held their banners of Democracy aloft. Col. Logan inspected his heavy artillery. Col. Davidson looked over his air corps. Col. Dodson readied his tanks. Here and there ran the Sambo lieutenants and top-sergeants bellowing out orders. General Randolph rode up and down the line on his charger, impatient to get started.

Mrs. Roosevelt looked into the Valley of Jim Crowism and saw the black army. She told the President. He sent Mrs. Roosevelt and Col. LaGuardia to summon General Randolph and his Staff to the Big White Tent. The Sambos and Aunt Hagars started muttering. General Randolph returned and told the army to break ranks. There was a truce!

The Case of Osceola

Now, General Randolph is not the first commander-in-chief to be summoned to the Big White Tent. History records many cases. I can call upon Col. Rayford Logan to verify this, as he temporarily disbands the heavy artillery of his oratory—which, no later than last week, was trained upon the citadel of Job Jim-Crowism.

Osceola was a Seminole chief, born in Georgia, with Negro blood in his veins. He was the only Indian leader who never fought behind a tree. He would stand in the open and shoot at the whites while they shot at him. The white army could never conquer Oscola and his runaway slaves in the vast jungles of the Everglades.

In 1835 his wife, the daughter of a runaway slave, was seized as a slave. To denounce this outrage to General Thompson, the brave Oseola was put in irons. When released, he started the second Seminole war.

Then General Thompson summoned Oseola to the Big White Tent. Osceola, who could not be taken in battle, was made a prisoner under a flag of truce. Such are the ways of white men in dealing with Indians and Negroes. Ask Col. Rayford Logan about this case. The Indians and runaway slaves broke ranks. They never did get together again. Mayne Reid, a white woman, wrote a romance called *Osceola*. The book should've been realism instead of romance.

Knowing the ways of white folk, I'm wondering if General A. Philip Randolph is repeating the story of Osceola. Time will tell.

The Case of Toussaint L'Ouverture

There was a man who inspired a great English poet. Also a great American orator. He was a West Indian patriot. Wendell Phillips of Boston, with a tongue of fiery eloquence, placed him above Napoleon and George Washington, as a military strategist and statesman. Read Phillips' sublime oration.

Wordsworth, lover of nature and man, penned a famous sonnet to this black man. Remember that L'Ouverture defeated the French armies of Napoleon, when he, like Hitler, sat astride the nations of Europe. This black slave also crushed the armies of Spain and Great Britain.

Napoleon sent General Le Clerc, his brother-in-law, to wipe out L'Ouverture, whom some historians say insulted Napoleon by writing him a letter: "From the first of the whites to the first of the blacks."

But while Napoleon's mighty armies, like those of Hitler, could whip the nations of Europe, they could do little with the blacks of the West Indies. Then General Le Clerc summoned L'Ouverture to the Big White Tent. Under a flag of truce, L'Ouverture was made a prisoner. The whites didn't mean that the blacks should have justice and democracy. The blacks closed ranks and fought until they freed themselves. The poet Wordsworth prophesied victory while the rats ate the flesh from the bones of L'Ouverture in the cold dungeon at Fort de Joux.

Knowing the ways of white folk, I'm wondering if General Philip Randolph is repeating the story of Toussaint L'Ouverture. Time will tell.

The Army Remains in the Valley

So the Negro army remains in the valley. It has not marched. But one thing is certain: it is no longer an army of dry bones. It has militancy. It knows that it is feared. Do you remember what I wrote last week?

Here it is: "White America will look on. The representatives of the nations of the earth will look on. What will they think as they see Black America on the march for Jobs and Justice? What reports will the big ambassadors send back to Rome, Tokio, Berlin, London, Madrid, and Vichy? What reports will go over the telegraph, the telephone, and the cable? What will the Bilbos say in their secret chambers? What will the Big Boys say in the White House? The Negro stands up and marches!"

I shall not take back a word of this. These thoughts caused General Roosevelt to summoned General Randolph and his staff to the Big White Tent. It was mass pressure. It was strength in unity.

Now, evidently, General Randolph distrusts the Big White Boys. We Sambos and Aunt Hagars are informed that the black army "will be kept intact to insure that the President's order is complied with by the contractors." Evidently, General Randolph and the Staff think the President may be either *unable* or *unwilling* to carry out his magnificent promises.

We Negroes of America shall repeat the story of Toussaint L'Ouverture in black Haiti. If our leaders are captured, under a flag of truce, we shall redouble our efforts and march! Protest is the heartbeat of Democracy.

We shall place President Roosevelt's own words on our first banner: "We would rather die on our feet than live on our knees."

48b-1941

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Watchtower

By Roy Wilkins

IF Hitler does not do another thing, if the war ends next week, we American Negroes have gained a great prize in President Roosevelt's letter to Federal department heads supplementing his executive order of June 25 by ordering an end to color discrimination in Government departments.

Roy Wilkins

This action has been the goal of colored Americans since before the first World War. It has been the basis for planks in nearly all Republican Party platforms, and, in recent years, in Democratic Party platforms.

We have argued that we are tax-paying citizens and are entitled, therefore, to employment at the hands of our Government without discrimination. We have argued that the Government itself, by its Jim Crow policy, was setting a pattern for the rest of the country and was thus the biggest obstacle to Negroes gaining private employment in industry, commerce and finance. Even in the Federal civil service, supposed to operate under a merit system, we were pretty well shut out. This practice by Uncle Sam was followed by most of the state and municipal civil service groups so that we failed to get hundreds, perhaps thousands, of civil service jobs over the country.

We always knew that this exclusion by a "democratic" nation was hypocrisy. We shouted it aloud upon every occasion. Our N. A. A. C. P. was always yelping about it, so much so that it was thought to be a crank on the subject. Our politicians hollered about it at national conventions.

But nobody did anything about it until Hitler came along and drew a plain map of dictatorship nations as contrasted with democracies. Americans had to take notice that many of the very practices enthroned by Hitler were in force in our great democracy. It was so plain it was embarrassing. Hitler shouted from every microphone, screamed from every newspaper. The holy words and righteous indignation with which we met Hitlerism only made our hypocrisy more glaring. We were condemning a nation for racial intolerance while we had at home as great intolerance as the object of our scorn.

Hitler and Goebbels did not fail to point out the inconsistency, to ridicule America. After one of Mr. Roosevelt's speeches voicing the "shock" of this Government and of decent people over inhumanities in Germany, a German newspaper, Der Sturmer, came out with a full page rotogravure sketch of Mr. Roosevelt voicing his 'shock" but surrounded with pictures from America showing lynchings, riots, etc.

SEP 20 1941

Of course when actual training of an army began and industry was mobilized for defense production, the line became sharper. Negro protests became louder, more insistent, devastatingly logical. Something had to be done.

The first step came last October under pressure of a presidential election. Here the colored people played their cards just right. They focused attention upon the Negro in the armed forces and made so much racket that the War Department could not hush them up. Although the historic and thoroughly discredited segregation policy in the Army was continued, the War Department was forced to open up much more than it had ever intended to. The chief value of the October activity was the tearing aside of the veil of hush-hush which the War Department always kept over its treatment of Negro troops. The Navy was exposed again. The whole question of forcing citizens to fight for a country in which they are denied decent treatment—even while in their country's uniform—was more sharply posed than ever before.

Then came the second step in June after months of agitation, surveys, protests, publicity. The March-on-Washington brought forward dramatically the exclusion of Negro workers from industries handling huge defense contracts. On June 25 Mr. Roosevelt issued his famous executive order creating the Fair Employment Practices Board and banning discrimination in employment in defense industries.

The natural third step came last week with the supplementary letter on discrimination in Government departments. Every thoughtful person realized that the Federal Government could not persuade private employers to hire Negroes when the Government itself had a policy of exclusion. From its first meeting the FEP knew that Uncle Sam would have to get his own house straight before he could order industry to change.

General Motors could say "No, we don't hire Negro stenographers and neither does the Government." The Sperry Company could say, likewise, "We don't hire Negro chemists and neither does the Government." And so forth.

But now Mr. Roosevelt has said: "I shall look for immediate steps to be taken by all departments and independent establishments of the Government to facilitate and put into effect this policy of non-discrimination in Federal employment."

It is impossible to estimate the ultimate good of this order to the Negro and to the country as whole. It may easily be the most far-reaching Government act on Negro life ever to be issued. It will get us Government jobs. It will stimulate our employment in state and municipal civil service. It will stimulate our employment in private industry, in commerce, in finance. It will increase our racial income, broaden our skills. More than that, it will introduce practical Americanism to millions of white Americans, get them accustomed to working with and being served by their colored fellow citizens.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier. —The Editor)

AUG 23 1941

Exception to my recent column on New York City is taken by Dr. Russell C. Barbour, of Nashville, editor of the *National Baptist Voice*. He charges that "there are more hungry, ignorant, starving Negroes in New York City per block than can be found in any other city in America" due to "the struggle for existence." He says "Negroes, as a rule, live like rats in Harlem. They sleep and eat in kitchens. The house rent parties reflect a precarious economic existence. (They) are making less real progress than Negroes in any other section of America. They do not own anything comparable to their great numbers. * * * If the richest man in the world (Rockefeller) could not successfully operate a banking business in Harlem, what can Negroes operate there?" Asserting that the New Yorker, colored, "as a rule, is full of 'bunk' and 'hot air' and 'newspaper culture'." Rev. Barbour says the average Negro is able to attend a Broadway theater only about once every five years. "I can understand" he says, "why a Southern Negro who visits New York; who owns his home and perhaps some rental property; who has money in the bank to educate his children, scorns the congestion of Harlem and its exorbitant rents." Admitting the barbarism of the South, he concludes, "New York City is not the answer to the Southern Negro's problem."

AUG 23 1941

* * * *

I have never suggested mass Negro migration from Dixie to Harlem. We have suffered enough from these barbarians without inviting more. Much of Negro New Yorkers' energies have been spent civilizing the migrant hordes from Dixie and the West Indies who evidently believe that New York IS the answer to their problem. Of the 327,706 Negroes in Gotham, only 79,264 were born in the State, 54,754 were born abroad and the remaining 176,272 came mainly from the glorious South: Maryland, 6,656; Virginia, 44,471; North Carolina, 26,120; South Carolina, 33,765; Georgia, 19,546; Florida, 8,249. Since 86 per cent of the 125,964 Negroes born in New York remain there whereas only 67.4 per cent of Rev. Barbour's native Tennesseeans remain there, may we not assume less cause for dissatisfaction in the Empire State? Noteworthy is the fact that only 17 New Yorkers have gone to Tennessee while 1,651 Tennesseeans reside in New York. From 1920 to 1930 Nashville gained 20.2 per cent in Negroes but New York gained 114.9 per cent. No Negro starves in New York where food is cheaper than in most cities. Starving Negroes are usually those recently fled from Dixie and as yet unable to get on relief. As for ignorance, the Nashville Negro illiteracy rate is 9.9 per cent while that in New York is 2.1 per cent, white illiteracy is lower than the white illiteracy rate of 4.6 per cent.

AUG 23 1941

* * * *

Since Nashville is Dr. Barbour's place of residence, comparisons are in order. The question of better or worse living conditions is determined by statistics on crime, health, sex distribution, family life, etc. Take infant mortality rates (Negro) per 1,000: Nashville, 120; New York, 106. With about the same birth rates, 20.0 and 19.4, the death rates are Nashville, 22.4; New York, 16.2, with stillbirths 11. and 8.8 respectively. Number of Negro children per 1,000 women between 15 and 44 years old: 235 in Nashville; 242 in New York. Percentage of married women over 15 is 50.6 in Nashville; 57.2 in New York. Sex distribution is better in New York, with 91.9 males to every 100 females, than in Nashville with only 83.3 males for every 100 females. The percentage of Negro children 7-20 years old attending school in Nashville is 64.7, while in New York it is 67.3. Child labor between ages of 10 and 15 in Nashville is 5 per cent and in New York 1.1 per cent. The Negro homicide rate in Nashville is 90.9 per 100,000 and only 43.5 per 100,000 in New York.

* * * *

Negroes in Nashville own 3,469 homes at an average value of $1,776 while their New York brethren own 4,278 homes worth on an average $8,519. The total realty holdings are thus $6,160,944 for Nashville and $36,304,282 for New York City. Briefly, New York has 7.6 times more Negroes than Nashville and they own six times more real estate. We exclude those who work in New York but live in New Jersey. This scarcely supports Dr. Barbour's statements, and leads one to believe HE is "full of 'bunk' and 'hot air'."

Going to the theater once in five years is much better than not being able to go at all, as in Nashville. Apparently I have not been in as many Harlem apartments as Dr. Barbour, so I cannot swear to the general eating and sleeping in kitchens. But I do know that New York has 200 Negro police, over 1,000 postal employes, a score of firemen, 700 school teachers, four judges, clerks in all city and State departments, motormen and conductors and change makers in the subways, 40,000 union members, a National Guard regiment, numerous trained nurses and social workers. That these people are "...grant, starving and living like rats" I rather doubt. They should ...e with the salaries they get.

* * * *

AUG 23 1941

...ew York has the best average housing for Negroes in the world. ...es are not confined to Harlem, over half live elsewhere in the ...ome in sections no more congested than Nashville.

Of course there is race prejudice, discrimination and segregation, but these evils are on the run. The law and enlightened opinion oppose them. There is little evidence of such a trend elswhere, certainly nowhere in the South, and certainly not in Nashville.

While I should personally prefer to be out of the American slave pen entirely, if I must remain here, I'll take New York.

48b-1941

RELIGION and LIFE

FEB 1 1941

By DEAN GORDON B. HANCOCK
Va. Union University, Richmond, Va.

Courier Pittsburgh Pa.

Unlike most Negro critics who rapped Dr. DuBois for "right-about-facing" on a program for Negro advancement, I commended him. I thought years ago and think today that in moral stature, Dr. DuBois stands out in bolder relief when he saw his mistakes and had the couarge to admit them. I shall never forget how startled I was to hear the good doctor, in a Washington address, remark in his opening words, "We have failed," meaning of course, that we have failed to realize our larger emancipation through higher educational and legal recourses.

Higher education had not brought the Negro into the Promised Land of full-fledged citizenship and recourse to legal procedures based upon Constitutional rights were decidedly limited. Since that day Dr. DuBois has assumed a different attitude towards the philosophies and teachings of Booker T. Washington. His attitude today is essentially Washingtonian in that he has assumed an attritional attitude. What was plain to Dr. DuBois five years ago is not plain to certain of our "Boogie-Woogie" militants yet; for they are still assuming certain attitudes that must be thrown into the discard.

The Negro has not, and cannot crash the door of citizenship in this country. Booker T. Washington saw this 40 years ago and pointed out the only way of deliverance, that is by beginning at he bottom with industrial training and gradually working our way up and to the front. This much may be said here; that the DuBois way has had a fair trial and the Booker Washington way has not. No intelligent person will assume that had the Negro accepted the industrial education program of Washington the problem would have been solved. But there is reason to believe that we would have advanced farther and more rapidly. Even this is problematical.

Where Booker Washington's program promised more than Dr. DuBois it was in the alternative results. Both were right if they succeeded but it was in their possible failure that Washington's position held greater hopes. As Dr. DuBois has admitted the "higher education" program has virtually failed. The net result is frustration of hopes, aspirations and programs. If we had accepted Washington's program and failed, we still would have the industrial mastery of the South. That is, we still would have the means of a livelihood which we do not have today.

If a bricklayer fails to be accepted as a full-fledged citizen he still is able to lay bricks for a living. If the white collar man fails with his degrees, he cannot accept the next best thing—a job for his hands. If industrial education had been accepted we most certainly would have been the South's greatest tailors, builders and farmers.

We set out to commend Langston Hughes for retracting his "Good-bye Christ" poem of 10 years ago. We are getting somewhere when we have Negroes big enough to admit that they are wrong. Langston Hughes looked out upon a world where Negroes were repressed and oppressed and suppressed by supposed white Christians. He saw in Russia an attempt to boycott Christ but a serious attempt to grant equality to all men regardless of racial antecedents. Mr. Hughes was so impressed that he wrote his sentiments in "Goodbye Christ," meaning of course, that men would throw Christ overboard if Christ followers were not a hundred per cent Christians. That Mr. Hughes has learned better is gratifying. That he should ever have reached such rash conclusion is the marvel.

The real worth of nothing can be proven by what has not been accomplished. Every man and every cause is a failure if we judge by what has not been done. But when we take into account what has been done, then there is another matter. There are white peopls in this country and world who prove the Negro's inferiority by this same method—showing what he has not done. This can be argued against every child born and it can be argued against Jesus Christ himself who came into this world and found it in a mess and died and left it in one. By this same measure even Mr. Hughes himself is a flat failure. If we measure him by the poems he has not written, instead of those he has written, then he is a colossal failure.

Most of the critics of the church condemn it for the same reason—for what it has not done. Certainly we can condemn white Christianity by this standard and what is more we can condemn Negro Christianity by it. One of the hardest things to drive home to the minds of those disposed to criticize the church and Christianity is, Christianity can be no finer than those who profess it. There are no perfect professors and there is no perfect Christianity. Christianity is a blessing not so much by reason of its devotees; but in spite of them.

No, Mr. Hughes, it is not good-bye Christ, it is Hail, Christ! It is a pity that many other critics of the church and Christianity do not have Mr. Hughes' insight and his bigness of spirit to look deeply into this deep matter and cease their subtle efforts to damn the church, seeking the while to utilize its beneficient ministrations! Dr. DuBois and Langston Hughes are looking over the shoulders of most Negro leaders.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

As the CROW Flies
by
DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS

Eternal vigilance is the price of race equality.

Separate racial institutions are not the first but the last demands of men.

The cost of segregation is the price of manhood.

If the price of manhood is nothing but segregation; then pay it. But be certain of your facts.

All of which philosophy arises from the current discussion as to the training of Negro officers in the Army. The problem that faced us in 1917 was different from the present problem. Then, in the rush of raising a sudden army, the authorities decided that white officers and Negro officers could not be trained in the same schools. We made every effort to change this decision but Woodrow Wilson was adamant. Today Franklin Roosevelt has decided otherwise and Negro officers are to be trained in the same way and in the same places as white officers.

Dr. Du Bois

Is Provision Carried Out

To some people this seems to settle the problem; but, of course, it does not settle it at all. The question remains: Is this provision being carried out? Are Negroes being admitted to training for status as officers? How many are being admitted? Under what conditions are they being trained? Are they being treated with reasonable fairness and being given a man's chance? Or, under cover of vague orders and general permissions are they being systematically and silently, for the most part, excluded from this training?

Answers to these questions bring two extreme reactions on the part of colored people, each equally indefensible. We know, of course, that whenever colored men are given a chance to try for preferment in company with white men they are not going to be received with enthusiasm; they are going to suffer a certain amount of discrimination; and that effort is going to be made to discourage them. We expect this and all we ask under such circumstances is a reasonable chance. On the other hand, when some people hear of these cases of discrimination they immediately throw up the sponge and ask for the drastic step of separate, segregated training.

Shut Our Eyes

On the other hand, some folk having won the theoretical battle of equal admission to opportunity, immediately shut their eyes and ears, and usually their noses, and declare that all is well because there is no segregation. But it does not follow that all is well. It does not follow that the discrimination discovered and noted is negligible, or what we might expect; and really does not hinder opportunity. It is quite possible that the hindrances are fatal and that under a fair facade of equal race treatment, lurks discrimination which will pretty certainly deprive us of Negro officers in the American Army.

The same thing happens with regard to schools. We fight, and rightly fight, a proposed segregated school. Our fight is won. Promptly we go to sleep. We fail to see that while colored children are admitted, the criteria of admission is made unusually unfair and the treatment of the children after they get into the school is so insulting and discouraging that they soon leave. What really was called for was active determined investigation and pressure to make the theoretical equal opportunity

Facts Not At Hand

In the case of training of officers, have organ
like hell when we are hurt but we
few which conduct tireless, and when we know the facts and
money as the prevention of a before us. I know of no way in continuous, calm search for facts have them proven then we have
separate school. If, finally and which I can learn how many Negro show us where and when and
with every effort it is impossible officers are being trained and un- got to decide which is more im-
for the children to get decent der what circumstances; and yet portant: racial equality which is
treatment in the school, a separate how much we are being oppressed
school is not only admissable, it these facts are indispensable in and cheated. It is exactly this not equality or segregation which
is a thing that the victims have got this case. They are indispensable which we need. We ought to beat least in part will gain for us

48b-1941

RELIGION and LIFE

FEB 1 1941

Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

By DEAN GORDON B. HANCOCK
Va. Union University, Richmond, Va.

Unlike most Negro critics who rapped Dr. DuBois for "right-about-facing" on a program for Negro advancement, I commended him. I thought years ago and think today that in moral stature, Dr. DuBois stands out in bolder relief when he saw his mistakes and had the couarge to admit them. I shall never forget how startled I was to hear the good doctor, in a Washington address, remark in his opening words, "We have failed," meaning of course, that we have failed to realize our larger emancipation through higher educational and legal recourses.

Higher education had not brought the Negro into the Promised Land of full-fledged citizenship and recourse to legal procedures based upon Constitutional rights were decidedly limited. Since that day Dr. DuBois has assumed a different attitude towards the philosophies and teachings of Booker T. Washington. His attitude today is essentially Washingtonian in that he has assumed an attritional attitude. What was plain to Dr. DuBois five years ago is not plain to certain of our "Boogie-Woogie" militants yet; for they are still assuming certain attitudes that must be thrown into the discard.

The Negro has not, and cannot crash the door of citizenship in this country. Booker T. Washington saw this 40 years ago and pointed out the only way of deliverance, that is by beginning at he bottom with industrial training and gradually working our way up and to the front. This much may be said here; that the DuBois way has had a fair trial and the Booker Washington way has not. No intelligent person will assume that had the Negro accepted the industrial education program of Washington the problem would have been solved. But there is reason to believe that we would have advanced farther and more rapidly. Even this is problematical.

Where Booker Washington's program promised more than Dr. DuBois it was in the alternative results. Both were right if they succeeded but it was in their possible failure that Washington's position held greater hopes. As Dr. DuBois has admitted the "higher education" program has virtually failed. The net result is frustration of hopes, aspirations and programs. If we had accepted Washington's program and failed, we still would have the industrial mastery of the South. That is, we still would have the means of a livelihood which we do not have today.

If a bricklayer fails to be accepted as a full-fledged citizen he still is able to lay bricks for a living. If the white collar man fails with his degrees, he cannot accept the next best thing—a job for his hands. If industrial education had been accepted we most certainly would have been the South's greatest tailors, builders and farmers.

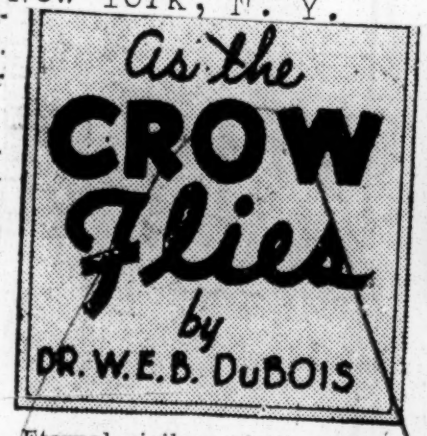
We set out to commend Langston Hughes for retracting his "Good-bye Christ" poem of 10 years ago. We are getting somewhere when we have Negroes big enough to admit that they are wrong. Langston Hughes looked out upon a world where Negroes were repressed and oppressed and suppressed by supposed white Christians. He saw in Russia an attempt to boycott Christ but a serious attempt to grant equality to all men regardless of racial antecedents. Mr. Hughes was so impressed that he wrote his sentiments in "Goodbye Christ," meaning of course, that men would throw Christ overboard if Christ followers were not a hundred per cent Christians. That Mr. Hughes has learned better is gratifying. That he should ever have reached such rash conclusion is the marvel.

The real worth of nothing can be proven by what has not been accomplished. Every man and every cause is a failure if we judge by what has not been done. But when we take into account what has been done, then there is another matter. There are white people in this country and world who prove the Negro's inferiority by this same method—showing what he has not done. This can be argued against every child born and it can be argued against Jesus Christ himself who came into this world and found it in a mess and died and left it in one. By this same measure even Mr. Hughes himself is a flat failure. If we measure him by the poems he has not written, instead of those he has written, then he is a colossal failure.

Most of the critics of the church condemn it for the same reason—for what it has not done. Certainly we can condemn white Christianity by this standard and what is more we can condemn Negro Christianity by it. One of the hardest things to drive home to the minds of those disposed to criticize the church and Christianity is, Christianity can be no finer than those who profess it. There are no perfect professors and there is no perfect Christianity. Christianity is a blessing not so much by reason of its devotees; but in spite of them.

No, Mr. Hughes, it is not good-bye Christ, it is Hail, Christ! It is a pity that many other critics of the church and Christianity do not have Mr. Hughes' insight and his bigness of spirit to look deeply into this deep matter and cease their subtle efforts to damn the church, seeking the while to utilize its beneficient ministrations! Dr. DuBois and Langston Hughes are looking over the shoulders of most Negro leaders.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.



Dr. Du Bois

Eternal vigilance is the price of race equality.

Separate racial institutions are not the first but the last demands of men.

The cost of segregation is the price of manhood.

If the price of manhood is nothing but segregation; then pay it. But be certain of your facts.

All of which philosophy arises from the current discussion as to the training of Negro officers in the Army. The problem that faced us in 1917 was different from the present problem. Then, in the rush of raising a sudden army, the authorities decided that white officers and Negro officers could not be trained in the same schools. We made every effort to change this decision but Woodrow Wilson was adamant. Today Franklin Roosevelt has decided otherwise and Negro officers are to be trained in the same way and in the same places as white officers.

Is Provision Carried Out

To some people this seems to settle the problem; but, of course, it does not settle it at all. The question remains: Is this provision being carried out? Are Negroes being admitted to training for status as officers? How many are being admitted? Under what conditions are they being trained? Are they being treated with reasonable fairness and being given a man's chance? Or, under cover of vague orders and general permissions are they being systematically and silently, for the most part, excluded from this training?

Answers to these questions bring two extreme reactions on the part of colored people, each equally indefensible. We know, of course, that whenever colored men are given a chance to try for preferment in company with white men they are not going to be received with enthusiasm; they are going to suffer a certain amount of discrimination; and that effort is going to be made to discourage them. We expect this and all we ask under such circumstances is a reasonable chance. On the other hand, when some people hear of these cases of discrimination they immediately throw up the sponge and ask for the drastic step of separate, segregated training.

Shut Our Eyes

On the other hand, some folk having won the theoretical battle of equal admission to opportunity, immediately shut their eyes and ears, and usually their noses, and declare that all is well because there is no segregation. But it does not follow that all is well. It does not follow that the discrimination discovered and noted is negligible, or what we might expect; and really does not hinder opportunity. It is quite possible that the hindrances are fatal and that under a fair facade of equal race treatment, lurks discrimination which will pretty certainly deprive us of Negro officers in the American Army.

The same thing happens with regard to schools. We fight, and rightly fight, a proposed segregated school. Our fight is won. Promptly we go to sleep. We fail to see that while colored children are admitted, the criteria of admission is made unusually unfair and the treatment of the children after they get into the school is so insulting and discouraging that they soon leave. What really was called for was active determined investigation and pressure to make the theoretical equal opportunity

Facts Not At Hand

In the case of training of officers in this case and in a hundred other cases of racial discrimination we do not have the facts like hell when we ask for them. If, finally, we have few which I can learn how many Negro officers are being trained and under what circumstances; and yet how much we are being cheated. It is exactly this not equality or segregation which we ought to beat least in part will gain for us

of the schools result in equal opportunity and treatment. And this calls for just as much work and agitation and expenditure of money as the prevention of a separate school. If, finally and before us. I know of no way in with every effort it is impossible continuous, calm search for the children to get decent offices and show us where are treatment in the school, a separate school is not only admissable, it is a thing that the victims have got this case. They are indispensable which we need. We

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

LAND OF THE NOBLE FREE

By LAYLE LANE

MAR 22 1941

Last week, when I presented to Mr. Werner, Mr. Villard's letter with its suggestive challenge—"By all means print this if The Age will stand for it," the response was—"I wonder why he thinks we won't stand for it?"

For among Negroes themselves are the race's severest critics. All our faults, from the tolerable ones of laziness and happy-go-luckiness to the more intolerable of stupidity disease and crime are constantly discussed as well as the lack of unity and the quality of our leadership. Most of these conversations end with this remark—"Our people just won't do; I've long since given them up."

The complaint I like the best is one I heard in New Orleans — "Negroes are too don't-care-ified."

Fortunately Negroes have reached the point where they can accept in print accurate yet fair criticism of themselves; they have not yet, however, reached a degree of effective attack on their difficulties.

Is it, as Mr. Villard says, because we "cannot present a united front nor act unitedly?" Possibly so, but I don't know any group that can, any more than Negroes.

The political parties and religious denomininations show how divided whites are in matters of government and religion.

Only a possible 8 millions of workers are organized out of a labor force of 45 to 50 millions—and even these 8 millions are divided into two competing camps. Surely here is a field where unity is equally as important as among Negroes.

MAR 22 1941

Only a part of the Jewish people support the plan and purpose of the Jewish national state. Ghandi has only a minority of the oppressed Hindus in his liberation movement. The Chinese, despite the war with Japan, are divided in their forces; and this division is true of every other national group. Even women are divided as to whether they want protection by law as supported by women workers or complete absence of legal differentiation as supported by the National Woman's Party.

The hope for unity then, is a rather vain one and our chances for advancement are futile if they must depend upon it. Life seems far more desirable and exciting under the stimulus of diversity.

Nevertheless, even if 100 percent unity is not achieved there is no reason why the Negro cannot secure a great deal more from the organizations and the leaders he now supports inadequately.

Our salvation then, must depend upon two important factors; namely, the quality of our leaders and the program they offer us. Sometime soon it is hoped that a writer with the wit of Voltaire, the social vision of Norman Thomas, and the analytical reconnoitering of Dostoievski will present us a picture of our present leaders so that we may separate the wheat from the chaff. Too easily are leaders made now. The capacity to make a speech, to write—not matter what—to be a good mixer, to live well, to go with "important" persons are accepted as evidence of leadership whereas they so often are mere manifestations of an overwhelming selfishness.

We ask too little of our leaders in the way of showing intelligence and wisdom in handling their own personal affairs, in courage and sacrifice for a greater good, or in a measure of success in a practical program for Negro betterment.

Even, more important than the leaders is the program that is offered. Not only must that program consist of demands upon the power. that be for what we want but it must also include some constructive work that the Negro himself can do which does not give him the feeling of always being in the position of a beggar.

A famous statement of Eugene Debs—"They are your masters, because you are on your knees"—is only too true; being a constant supplicant must be counteracted by the doing of something for ourselves.

MAR 22 1941

The two most successful mass movements among the Negroes in recent years — the Garvey and Father Divine movements — indicate clearly that their greatest appeal is in the fact that their followers are given something to do or work toward which enables them to have a sense of their own worth and importance. A Negro ship company did not materialize but the vision of it inspired thousands of Negroes to rally to a business enterprise that could have been a reality. It gave them the feeling of creative activity that no amount of protests will give. Father Divine's kingdoms are doubtful heavens but Sister Mary's and Brother James' achieve a desire for work and mutual helpfulness that they don't get in protest parades.

I'm all for protests, beginning with post card campaigns, through mass picketings and parades but these must be fortified by our own achievements and constructive work. Until they're our success we will not have a foundation upon which to rest.

To be more specific, we should flood Congress with petitions for the anti-lynching bill and right now for the Geyer Bill which will abolish poll taxes for all federal elections. The passage of this latter bill will really mean far more to us in the prevention of lynching for it will put in our hands the power to vote into the national congress legislators who will show some concern for our wishes. Representative Geyer—in his leaflet on poll tax facts—states:

"Almost one-third of the committee chairmen in the House of Representatives come from the poll tax states, while the poll tax Congressmen constitute only one-sixth of the membership of the House. By this position of vantage they are able to influence out of proportion to their numbers, legislative action in the House".

The bill has been sponsored in the Senate by a Southern Senator —Sen. Pepper of Florida, and if sufficient pressure is brought, action may be taken this session.

We must back the NAACP in its demands for a Congressional investigation of discrimination in the defense industries. We must picket industries, that discriminate against us, long enough to be effective.

We must demand, protest and picket labor unions which bar Negro membership.

We must have the dramatic parade which Mr. Villard suggests, not only in Washington but in every large city in the country. Right now we must make plans so that on July 4 when the rest of the country is celebrating the Declaration of Independence we give them a tragic reminder of every wrong we endure.

But along with these protests the Negro must organize his economic power in cooperative activities to bring him some measure of economic independence.

The thousands of members in the NAACP, the Urban League, the fraternal orders and the Negro church can organize an agricultural co-operative which will give some share croppers an opportunity to establish a cooperative farm and earn a decent living. Even if the farmers produced only sweet potatoes their labor would be stimulated by the purpose of their effort and this collective effort would enable them to have a high standard of living.

MAR 22 1941

George Washington Carver has shown the treasures in the sweet potato and other humble products of the soil. Our social scientists must organize our economic liberation around the same simple but basic needs of our daily living.

Only then will we have the stamina for the fight we must wage

48b-1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

WALTER CHIVERS SAYS:

Education Versus Crime

By WALTER R. CHIVERS

I HAVE REPEATEDLY suggested that an increasing number of southern white people, Georgians included, are beginning to study race relations more analytically and with more open minds. They are learning the necessity of looking at the welfare of the whole south and understanding that to do so they must view the Negro with more human eyes and interest. This is happening even in political circles. New instances, even though still infrequent, are happening regularly enough to warrant attention.

The most recent instance in Georgia is this rather frank statement accredited to Mr. Royal K. Mann of the State Prison and Parole Commission by a leading daily newspaper which reads "In explaining the segregation of the races, Mann said the whites were more intelligent than the Negroes and consequently could lead them and influence them. This, he added sometimes caused trouble." This public admission, that when Negroes are given opportunities for educational training the crime rate among them diminishing towards a vanishing point in the prison population, is a gain that Negroes should be proud of.

CHIVERS

As a rule Negroes of developed intelligence are so anxious to prove that they are law-abiding citizens until they even resort to ruses to avoid contact of any kind with "the law". They often brag in public about their ignorance of the courts and lack of contact with peace officers. This strategy has advantages, maybe, but that it has disadvantages is certain.

DISADVANTAGES ILLUSTRATED

The brief outlines of cases from my experiences as a juvenile probation officer will illustrate the disadvantages of this protective strategy. There was a promising Negro girl under supervision of the juvenile court because she had been neglected and through no fault of her own had become infected with a major venereal disease. The judge of the court, a kind man, did not want to expose this child to the evils of the County Prison Farm where she could get free treatment. It was mandatory, however, that such cases should be treated before the court could be relieved of its responsibility.

The court agreed to provide room and board for the child if I could secure the volunteer services of a responsible Negro woman to escort this child to and from the offices of a specialist and in addition raise funds for treatment. My efforts were a dismal failure due primarily to two reasons. In the first place women with sufficient leisure, money and automobiles could not afford to be seen entering and leaving the juvenile detention home. On the other hand the men whom I approached for funds could not afford to "sanction the acquisition of venereal diseases".

It was the custom in one juvenile home to have Sabbath School for the inmates. I was never able to secure volunteer teachers from among those Negroes best qualified to be of assistance to these unfortunate youth. Their refusal was based upon the opinion that "the children should have behaved themselves".

This illogical but unbending attitude of educated Negroes toward crimes and prisons is basic in their way of life. Every social force in the community has conspired to teach Negroes that crime does not pay. This is due in part to a picture of the Negro which Southern white people hace securely lodged in their heads. It portrays to them every Negro as a potential criminal with a burning desire to destroy the society in which he lives. This attitude is due in part to the type of preaching to which most Negroes have been subjected. These sermons have instilled deep-seated fear by stressing eternal residence in a literally burning hell for law-breakers.

LIVING IN PEACE

The missionary educators have emphasized the advantages of living in peace, humility and general accord with society without particular regard for personality and social values. The southern states departments of education have made abiding by the law and "getting along with white people" the central theme of citizenship courses designed for Negro youth.

The lack of aggressiveness and fighting spirit in many educated Negro youth has often worried me. I have wanted to change it to these forces which have campaigned so strenuously and persistently among Negro students for peace and respect for law.

But now I can see the work of these forces bearing worthwhile results. At least they are responsible for the spontaneous admission that it is the least intelligent Negroes who inhabit our prisons.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

On the Look-Out . . .

By THOMAS H. WEBSTER

NEGRO LABOR IN NATIONAL DEFENSE

Labor Information Bulletin for the month of August carries an article by the above title written by Dr. Robert C. Weaver, chief of Negro Employment and Training, Labor Division of Office of Production Management. The article discusses the primary ai, and function of the Negro Division headed by Dr. Weaver.

The job is to assist qualified Negro workers to participate in the training and employment opportunities of the national defense program. This particular division has Negro members on regional labor supply committees in strategic urban centers and through field investigations and contacts are handling problems involving Negro workers.

DEMOCRACY - IN GEORGIA

"It Has Happened Here," by Ralph McGill in the September Survey Graphic is the title of a narrative which portrays the mockery of theverities chisled into the state's great seal—Constitution—Justice-Wisdom—Moderation."

Walter D. Cocking, Dean of the School of Education at the University of Georgia was fired on the charge that he advocated a campus where graduate white and colored students would study the state's educational problems. The dean was being tried a third time by Governor Talmadge who had sought to remove him from his post. Along with the former charges of undue political activity he had sought to promote racial equality in Georgia, America will have to do a lot of house cleaning before she can vigorously and wholeheartedly defend democratic principles. The practices of the Hefflins, Bilbos, Talmadges, and Longs will have to go first in the southland.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

DUSTIN' —off the— NEWS

SEP 29 1941

—By—
LUCIUS C. HARPER

CRIME WAVES WILL FADE WHEN COLOR BARRIERS VANISH

IN EVERY LARGE CITY where Negroes are huddled together in what amounts to "bottle-neck" districts, they are forced to live like dogs and pay like a prince. Living conditions are such in these areas as to make them a real focus of crime infection, which most certainly cannot be obliterated by police departments. The symptoms are deeper than law enforcement agencies can throttle. Juvenile delinquency, crime and vandalism will continue to mount into ugly figures so long as the Negro is considered as a sort of "leper" in the democratic scheme of American life, and given the worse deal in every particular in his daily contact with other races.

Lucius Harper

Recently Harlem, which houses the largest Negro population in this country, has been singled out as a "crime center" by most of the daily newspapers of New York. The accusation, of course, is entirely without sufficient foundation. True, there is crime in Harlem; but the remarkable factor to take into consideration is that it is at such low ebb when the white man has contributed so many unhappy conditions through prejudice and intolerance to make this section a fertile breeding ground for criminals.

"In the past twenty-five years," says the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, pastor of Abyssinian Baptist church, "the population of Harlem has increased five-fold, yet facilities for recreation, education and health haven't even been doubled. Into this ghetto have been crowded people living in century-old tenements, making less money but paying higher rents and higher prices for foodstuffs than any other group in the city."

SEP 29 1941

SUPPORTING REV. POWELL in his attack on the conditions in Harlem, the New York Herald-Tribune says: "To achieve any real and lasting improvement greater opportunity must be afforded the Negro in Harlem to earn a living. Considerable progress has been made in this direction—enough, at least, to give good grounds for hope in the future. Long standing walls of prejudice are not easily breached, and brusque attempts to do so only increase the difficulties of the task. Nevertheless, the atrocious effects of Hitler's philosophy of racialism should hasten the average American's appreciation of the danger and folly of that prejudice which bans any group from a reasonable livelihood and creates, in the bitter words of Richard Wright, (author of 'Native Son') 'a sort of prison island in American life.'"

The lack of opportunity in this country's industry for earnest and ambitious colored youth is the first and leading cause why they resort to crime in the majority of cases. The colored boy brought up in the same money-getting and money-spending community, who attends the same schools; who is inspired by the same examples of history, and who is prepared by the same training as white boys for the work of the world, suddenly confronts life and finds that he must do the menial and manual work for which his training has largely unfitted him, or he must resort to his wits to make a living. Once arrested and penalized for his misbehavior, he usually loses hope and enters upon a career of crime.

As a consequence we find in every city in America, especially in thickly populated districts like Harlem, a large number of young colored men and women who are thoroughly discouraged with legitimate life; who are pessimistic as to their chances, no matter how great their ability, and who naturally, in the Slough of Despond, turn to the gaming table and to the other wiles of the wicked to get along and to get rich quick.

* * *

ANOTHER MAJOR CAUSE for the crime of colored youth is their environment. Throughout the country the segregated Negro neighborhoods; the "Black Belts" and "Black Bottoms," are infested with all types of illegitimate enterprises. In many instances, young men and women are attracted to these unsavory businesses because they cannot earn similar salaries in legitimate avenues.

"Vice is a monster of such
frightful mien,
As to be hated needs but to be
seen:
But seen too oft, familiar with her
face,
We first endure, then pity, then
embrace."

The blunted moral conscience of many colored youths is tracable directly to the curses of segregation—the universal crime of the white man against the Negro. These are the two great and controlling causes for the downfall of colored youths, nor can the American people sit idly by—especially the white man—and hug themselves with self-complacency then point with scorn in a "holier than thou" spirit to the statistics of offenses of Negroes, as they have done in the case of Harlem.

When a dweller in "Little Africa" in any city commits crime, that city commits crime; that city's white citizens are debauched, are robbed, are inveigled, are degraded by the contact. That city's white citizens must pay more taxes for jails and jailers to house and watch criminals; they must hire more police in the long run, and still the dragon of crime will continue to show its head in these restricted districts where people live like dogs and pay like a prince.

* * *

THERE IS BUT ONE remedy that we should like to drive home to the heart of every patriotic and fair-minded white citizen in this country. Segregation in all of its forms, and especially in the opportunity to make a decent living, must be scotched as the serpent in American life. It is the curse of all curses in our common body politic which must be fought as more dangerous than any foreign foe, including Hitler, its greatest disciple. The black man needs only equal opportunity to be a worthy citizen. Crime within the Negro race is in most measure the crime of the color line of segregation, the crime of this country's civilization.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

WALTER CHIVERS SAYS:

DEC 28 1941

Prayer Of The Race

"We would be peaceful Father,
but when we must,
Help us to thunder hard the
blow that's just.
We would be prayerful; Lord,
when we have prayed
Let us arise, unafraid.
We would be manly—proving
well our worth,
Then would not cringe to any
god on earth.
We would be loving and for-
giving, thus
To love our neighbor as thou
lovest us.
We would be faithful, loyal to
the right.—
Ne'er doubting that the day will
follow night.
We would be all thou hast meant
for man
Up through the ages, since the
world began.
God save us in Thy Heaven
where all is well,—
We come slow-struggling up the
Hills of Hell."

DEC 28 1941

THE PRESIDENT of the United States has set aside January first as a nation-wide day of prayer. It is certainly fitting in these troublous times that men everywhere pray continuously. Prayer when done in sincerity gives men faith in themselves. Faith is a bulwark against fear.

It has now been a dozen years since I ran across the above cited poem. It so impressed me as a needed plea of a minority group that I have adopted it as a resource for renewed faith when the going is darkest for my race.

'hat God Made Black

DEC 28 1941

At the time that I discovered this poem, I felt that it was especially applicable to Negroes living in Harlem. They impressed me as being a forsaken, forlorn, degenerating group because of the isolation forced upon them by New York-at-large. The trend of events has proved that the prophecy was correct for over the years Harlem Negroes have even been deserted by the most privileged of their own racial group.

Tonight I am headed back to Harlem absorbed in great concern not only about Negroes in Harlem, but for all of my fellow countrymen, regardless of race. I am concerned lest in this grave hour that National Unity has not fully broken down the barriers that exist in peace times between America's majority race conscious group and its most significant minority race-conscious group.

A National Prayer which should be on every American's heart, on the heart of every human being who treasures the democratic way of life, should include the definition of home, of race and of nation that recognizes the interdependency of all homes for the preservation of the sanctity of each individual home. In prayer human life is but a human life. This is the only conception of values that prayers of Christians can possibly have for "God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son" not to save races but to save humanity.

DEC 28 1941

When we pray today we must remember that the sacrifice of lives on the part of all of us is not for the sake of preserving the dominanace of any racial group, but to preserve the rights of all human beings. The fundamental rights and duties of man are outlined in the simple philosophy of Christianity.

So the nation must pray not only on New Year's Day, but every hour of each day with a new fervor and sincerity born of a challenge to the rights of human beings to live as free people upon the land which the Lord, their God, gave them.

DEC 28 1941

Unity must be the aim of all of us but for Negro Americans the acknowledgement of unity which includes them as inseparable part of all that democracy is and must be if it survives is still an achievement hoped for. However, when the majority race-conscious group is so absorbed in the basic struggle for self-maintenance and self-preservation, Negroes must be increasingly aggressive in aiding their acceptance into the total picture as essentials. A real unity demands that all parts of the unit must be essential. Thirteen millions of Negroes are essential to American unity.

So twelve years after discovering this "Prayer of the Race that God Made Black" I find its application has broadened to include all American Negroes. I am recommending it as a special prayer to be read by every Negro minister or public speaker presiding over Negro audiences on New Year's Day. I commend it to all Negroes as a resource for faith and courage in days to come.

"Remember Pearl Harbor."

48b-1941
Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

DUSTIN' off the NEWS

—By—
LUCIUS C. HARPER

DEC 6 1941

AN INQUIRY BARES A DOCUMENT OF GREAT RACIAL VALUE

IT WAS THE pleasure of this writer to engage in a bit of literary research work this week in order to answer an interesting question of a reader who is kind enough to take a few minutes of his time to read this column. It is always an agreeable duty for some of us to admit that we do not know everything, and the pleasure comes when we employ our idle moments in the search for additional knowledge that makes us wiser and keeps us abreast of the times. The following letter was sent me in such a quest:

"When I was a young boy," writes Mr. Joseph H. Thompson of Knoxville, Tenn., "my father, who was regarded as a sort of 'militant Negro' by the whites in our town, left home to attend a conference in Harper's Ferry, the scene of John Brown's raid, at which Negroes from various parts of the country came. I believe it was about 35 or more years ago, and if memory serves me correctly, it was called the 'Niagara Movement.' It has long since died. Father brought back with him a proclamation adopted by that organization in behalf of Negro rights that to this day I've never seen its equal so clearly stated. He required us to read it one day each week (Friday), in order, he said, for us to know what would be required of us in the battle for citizenship. It was highly inspirational.

"Young then, I did not quite clearly fathom his broad vision, and when he passed the proclamation was lost to the family heirlooms. Is it possible that you could find it, and if so, print it? As I recall it, it is as valuable today as it was then, and should be read by every American Negro, especially, since the fight now is a bit warmer on us as a race than it was 30 years ago. Please, if you can."

Thanks, Mr. Thompson, for the assignment.

* * *

THE PROCLAMATION this gentleman refers to was drafted by 29 Negro delegates of the 'Niagara Movement' founded by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois on July 11, 1905. It held its first convention in Buffalo, N. Y., and the second in August 1906 at Harper's Ferry, W. Va. Its proclamation was entitled "An Address to the Country," and here it is:

"The men of the Niagara Movement coming from the toil of the year's hard work and pausing for a moment from the earning of their daily bread turn toward the nation and again ask in the name of ten million the privilege of a hearing. In the past year the work of the Negro hater has flourished in the land. Step by step the defenders of the rights of American citizens have retreated. The work of stealing the black man's ballot has progressed and the 50 and more representatives of stolen votes still sit in the nation's capital. Discrimination in travel and public accommodation has so spread that some of our weaker brethren are actually afraid to thunder against color discrimination as such and are simply whispering for ordinary decencies.

"Against this the Niagara Movement eternally protests. We will not be satisfied to take one jot or tittle less than our full manhood rights. We claim for ourselves every single right that belongs to a freeborn American, political, civil and social; and until we get these rights we will never cease to protest and assail the ears of America. The battle we wage is not for ourselves alone but for all true Americans. It is a fight for ideals, lest this, our common fatherland, false to its foundings, become in truth a land of the thief and the home of the slave—a by-word and a hissing among the nations for its sounding pretensions and pitiful accomplishment.

* * *

"NEVER BEFORE IN the modern age has a great and civilized folk threatened to adopt so cowardly a creed in the treatment of its fellow-citizens born and bred on its soil. Stripped of verbiage and subterfuge and in its naked nastiness the new American creed says: Fear to let black men even try to rise lest they become the equals of the white. And this is the land that professes to follow Jesus Christ. The blasphemy of such a course is only matched by its cowardice. In detail our demands are clear and unequivocal.

"First, we would vote; with the right to vote goes everything: freedom, manhood, the honor of your wives, the chastity of your daughters, the right to work, and the chance to rise, and let no man listen to those who deny this. We want full manhood suffrage, and we want it now, henceforth and forever.

"Second. We want discrimination in public accommodation to cease. Separation in railway and street cars, based simply on race and color, is un-American, undemocratic, and silly. We protest against all such discrimination.

"Third. We claim the right of freemen to walk, talk, and be with them that wish to be with us. No man has a right to choose another man's friends, and to attempt to do so is an impudent interference with the most fundamental human privilege.

"Fourth. We want the laws enforced against rich as well as poor; against Capitalist as well as Laborer; against white as well as black. We are not more lawless than the white race, we are more often arrested, convicted, and mobbed. We want justice even for criminals and outlaws. We want the Constitution of the country enforced. We want Congress to take charge of Congressional elections. We want the Fourteenth amendment carried out to the letter and every state disfranchised in Congress which attempts to disfranchise its rightful voters. We want the Fifteenth amendment enforced and no state allowed to base its franchise simply on color.

"Fifth. We want our children educated. The school system in the country districts of the South is a disgrace and in few towns and cities are the Negro schools what they ought to be. We want the national government to step in and wipe out illiteracy in the South. Either the United States will destroy ignorance or ignorance will destroy the United States.

"AND WHEN WE call for education we mean real education. We believe in work. We ourselves are workers, but work is not necessarily education. Education is the development of power and ideal. We want our children trained as intelligent human beings should be, and we will fight for all time against any proposal to educate black boys and girls simply as servants and underlings, or simply for the use of other people. They have a right to know, to think, to aspire.

"These are some of the chief things which we want. How shall we get them? By voting where we may vote; by persistent, unceasing agitation; by hammering at the truth; by sacrifice and work."

Following the race riot at Springfield, Ill., a group of liberal white people sensed the hatred of the white South creeping into the North against the Negro, and the white liberals of abolition traditions consummated a merger of the forces of the Negro liberals of the Niagara Movement, states James Weldon Johnson in his book "Black Manhattan," and thus formed the present-day National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at a meeting held in New York, May 1910. The platform adopted was practically the same as that outlined in the proclamation of the Niagara Movement which you have just read.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE World TODAY

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

Last week in Detroit Secretary of the Navy Knox said of the Neutrality Law, "In the interest of straight thinking and straight doing we should put a period to this piece of national hypocrisy. . . It is only honest to make our laws consistent with our action."

NOV 8 1941

In the same interest we suggest that Secretary Knox end the hypocrisy that we have a democratic Navy. Restricting Negroes to mess service and compelling them to live in segregated quarters aboard ship and on shore is the most arrant hypocrisy and is certainly inconsistent with our laws.

ANOTHER AMERICAN indifferent to hypocrisy at home is Senator Tom Connally of Texas. He talks big about defending democracy abroad but supports the Texas "white primary" law at home. N.A.A.C.P. is again fighting that law. With its great power the Democratic Party which now runs the U.S.A., could end that undemocratic law which disfranchises Negroes and is thus clearly unconstitutional. Senator Connally could demand its abolition as a step toward democracy and national unity. He will not do it. He finds it much easier and satisfactory to bay for war.

Still another champion of democracy 4,000 miles away is Senator Claude Pepper of Florida where Negroes can vote no more often than Jews in Prussia. While Pepper has been ranting against Hitler, officers and observers of the United Transport Service Employees of America, have been terrorized in their efforts to organize the Negro track workers of the Florida East Coast Railway over the opposition of the white Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees. The latter union wants Negroes' union fees but denies them any voice in the union.

NOV 3 1941

WHEN MEDIATION BOARD officers recently supervised elections among these Negro workers to determine which union they wanted to represent them, UTSEA authorized observers were threatened, delayed and jailed by local police apparently acting in collusion with the white union. This terrorism akin to Gestapo methods in Germany got no rise out of Senator Pepper. He was interested solely in saving the British Empire. Governor Holland of Florida was equally indifferent to UTSEA complaints. Nevertheless Florida East Coast Negro workers are choosing UTSEA instead of the discriminating white union. That's progress.

Remember the recent collection of aluminum pots and pans to make up alleged shortages? Evidently that was a dodge to increase warmindedness. Oscar Ewing of the Aluminum Company of America testified last week in Washington that this company is making more aluminum than it can sell and has increased reserve supplies to 30,000,000 pounds for enlarged airplane production. It's too late now to get back the pots and pans, ladies! Sort of reminds you of the recent oil and gasoline "shortage" and Mr. Ickes' curfew, doesn't it?

NOV 8 1941

ANOTHER CHAMPION of democratic hypocrisy is Asst. Secy. of the Navy Ralph A. Bard, who tells protesting N.A.A.C.P. that the "N badges for Negro navy yard work ers "cannot be construed to be discriminatory" because whitted workers wear "W" badges. By the same reasoning Hitler could "prove" that Jews are not discriminated against by being compelled to wear "J" badges. Yes, the Negro remains the test of American democracy.

British Empire, German Empire, French Empire and American Empire!

YMCA National Council existing governments in both meeting in Columbus, O., last hemispheres, especially the

48b-1941
Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

DUSTIN' off the NEWS

—By—

LUCIUS C. HARPER

DEC 6 1941

AN INQUIRY BARES A DOCUMENT OF GREAT RACIAL VALUE

IT WAS THE pleasure of this writer to engage in a bit of literary research work this week in order to answer an interesting question of a reader who is kind enough to take a few minutes of his time to read this column. It is always an agreeable duty for some of us to admit that we do not know everything, and the pleasure comes when we employ our idle moments in the search for additional knowledge that makes us wiser and keeps us abreast of the times. The following letter was sent me in such a quest:

"When I was a young boy," writes Mr. Joseph H. Thompson of Knoxville, Tenn., "my father, who was regarded as a sort of 'militant Negro' by the whites in our town, left home to attend a conference in Harper's Ferry, the scene of John Brown's raid, at which Negroes from various parts of the country came. I believe it was about 35 or more years ago, and if memory serves me correctly, it was called the 'Niagara Movement.' It has long since died. Father brought back with him a proclamation adopted by that organization in behalf of Negro rights that to this day I've never seen its equal so clearly stated. He required us to read it one day each week (Friday), in order, he said, for us to know what would be required of us in the battle for citizenship. It was highly inspirational.

"Young then, I did not quite clearly fathom his broad vision, and when he passed the proclamation was lost to the family heirlooms. Is it possible that you could find it, and if so, print it? As I recall it, it is as valuable today as it was then, and should be read by every American Negro, especially, since the fight now is a bit warmer on us as a race than it was 30 years ago. Please, if you can."

Thanks, Mr. Thompson, for the assignment.

* * *

THE PROCLAMATION this gentleman refers to was drafted by 29 Negro delegates of the 'Niagara Movement' founded by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois on July 11, 1905. It held its first convention in Buffalo, N. Y., and the second in August 1906 at Harper's Ferry, W. Va. Its proclamation was entitled "An Address to the Country," and here it is:

"The men of the Niagara Movement coming from the toil of the year's hard work and pausing for a moment from the earning of their daily bread turn toward the nation and again ask in the name of ten million the privilege of a hearing. In the past year the work of the Negro hater has flourished in the land. Step by step the defenders of the rights of American citizens have retreated. The work of stealing the black man's ballot has progressed and the 50 and more representatives of stolen votes still sit in the nation's capital. Discrimination in travel and public accommodation has so spread that some of our weaker brethren are actually afraid to thunder against color discrimination as such and are simply whispering for ordinary decencies.

"Against this the Niagara Movement eternally protests. We will not be satisfied to take one jot or tittle less than our full manhood rights. We claim for ourselves every single right that belongs to a freeborn American, political, civil and social; and until we get these rights we will never cease to protest and assail the ears of America. The battle we wage is not for ourselves alone but for all true Americans. It is a fight for ideals, lest this, our common fatherland, false to its foundings, become in truth a land of the thief and the home of the slave—a by-word and a hissing among the nations for its sounding pretensions and pitiful accomplishment.

* * *

"NEVER BEFORE IN the modern age has a great and civilized folk threatened to adopt so cowardly a creed in the treatment of its fellow-citizens born and bred on its soil. Stripped of verbiage and subterfuge and in its naked nastiness the new American creed says: Fear to let black men even try to rise lest they become the equals of the white. And this is the land that professes to follow Jesus Christ. The blasphemy of such a course is only matched by its cowardice. In detail our demands are clear and unequivocal.

"First, we would vote; with the right to vote goes everything: freedom, manhood, the honor of your wives, the chastity of your daughters, the right to work, and the chance to rise, and let no man listen to those who deny this. We want full manhood suffrage, and we want it now, henceforth and forever.

"Second. We want discrimination in public accommodation to cease. Separation in railway and street cars, based simply on race and color, is un-American, undemocratic, and silly. We protest against all such discrimination.

"Third. We claim the right of freemen to walk, talk, and be with them that wish to be with us. No man has a right to choose another man's friends, and to attempt to do so is an impudent interference with the most fundamental human privilege.

"Fourth. We want the laws enforced against rich as well as poor; against Capitalist as well as Laborer; against white as well as black. We are not more lawless than the white race, we are more often arrested, convicted, and mobbed. We want justice even for criminals and outlaws. We want the Constitution of the country enforced. We want Congress to take charge of Congressional elections. We want the Fourteenth amendment carried out to the letter and every state disfranchised in Congress which attempts to disfranchise its rightful voters. We want the Fifteenth amendment enforced and no state allowed to base its franchise simply on color.

"Fifth. We want our children educated. The school system in the country districts of the South is a disgrace and in few towns and cities are the Negro schools what they ought to be. We want the national government to step in and wipe out illiteracy in the South. Either the United States will destroy ignorance or ignorance will destroy the United States.

"AND WHEN WE call for education we mean real education. We believe in work. We ourselves are workers, but work is not necessarily education. Education is the development of power and ideal. We want our children trained as intelligent human beings should be, and we will fight for all time against any proposal to educate black boys and girls simply as servants and underlings, or simply for the use of other people. They have a right to know, to think, to aspire.

"These are some of the chief things which we want. How shall we get them? By voting where we may vote; by persistent, unceasing agitation; by hammering at the truth; by sacrifice and work."

Following the race riot at Springfield, Ill., a group of liberal white people sensed the hatred of the white South creeping into the North against the Negro, and the white liberals of abolition traditions consummated a merger of the forces of the Negro liberals of the Niagara Movement, states James Weldon Johnson in his book "Black Manhattan," and thus formed the present-day National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at a meeting held in New York, May 1910. The platform adopted was practically the same as that outlined in the proclamation of the Niagara Movement which you have just read.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE World TODAY

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

Last week in Detroit Secretary of the Navy Knox said of the Neutrality Law, "In the interest of straight thinking and straight doing we should put a period to this piece of national hypocrisy. . . It is only honest to make our laws consistent with our action."

NOV 8 1941

In the same interest we suggest that Secretary Knox end the hypocrisy that we have a democratic Navy. Restricting Negroes to mess service and compelling them to live in segregated quarters aboard ship and on shore is the most arrant hypocrisy and is certainly inconsistent with our laws.

ANOTHER AMERICAN indifferent to hypocrisy at home is Senator Tom Connally of Texas. He talks big about defending democracy abroad but supports the Texas "white primary" law at home. N.A.A.C.P. is again fighting that law. With its great power the Democratic Party which now runs the U.S.A., could end that undemocratic law which disfranchises Negroes and is thus clearly unconstitutional. Senator Connally could demand its abolition as a step toward democracy and national unity. He will not do it. He finds it much easier and satisfactory to bay for war.

Still another champion of democracy 4,000 miles away is Senator Claude Pepper of Florida where Negroes can vote no more often than Jews in Prussia. While Pepper has been ranting against Hitler, officers and observers of the United Transport Service Employees of America, have been terrorized in their efforts to organize the Negro track workers of the Florida East Coast Railway over the opposition of the white Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees. The latter union wants Negroes' union fees but denies them any voice in the union.

NOV 3 1941

WHEN MEDIATION BOARD officers recently supervised elections among these Negro workers to determine which union they wanted to represent them, UTSEA authorized observers were threatened, delayed and jailed by local police apparently acting in collusion with the white union. This terrorism akin to Gestapo methods in Germany got no rise out of Senator Pepper. He was interested solely in saving the British Empire. Governor Holland of Florida was equally indifferent to UTSEA complaints. Nevertheless Florida East Coast Negro workers are choosing UTSEA instead of the discriminating white union. That's progress.

Remember the recent collection of aluminum pots and pans to make up alleged shortages? Evidently that was a dodge to increase warmindedness. Oscar Ewing of the Aluminum Company of America testified last week in Washington that this company is making more aluminum than it can sell and has increased reserve supplies to 30,000,000 pounds for enlarged airplane production. It's too late now to get back the pots and pans, ladies! Sort of reminds you of the recent oil and gasoline "shortage" and Mr. Ickes' curfew, doesn't it?

NOV 8 1941

ANOTHER CHAMPION of democratic hypocrisy is Asst. Secy. of the Navy Ralph A. Bard, who tells

protesting N.A.A.C.P. that the "N" badges for Negro navy yard workers "cannot be construed to be discriminatory" because white workers wear "W" badges. By the same reasoning Hitler could "prove" that Jews are not discriminated against by being compelled to wear "J" badges. Yes, the Negro remains the test of American democracy.

YMCA National Council existing governments in both meeting in Columbus, O., last hemispheres, especially the

British Empire, German Empire and French Empire and American Empire!

1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Scott Makes Retort Courteous And Hot To Charge He Is Appeaser

MAR 8 1941

Takes Strong Exception to Pointed References of Edward Lawson—Does Not Believe We Must Stop Seeking Democratic Rights for Sake of Unity.

By EMMETT J. SCOTT
Publicist and Writer

WASHINGTON, Mar. 6—Mr. Edward H. Lawson Jr., "Managing Editor, Opportunity Magazine," erstwhile public relations man of the WPA, pays me the dubious compliment of an uncomplimentary reference in one of his weekly lectures to the Negro public.

Mr. Lawson wants national unity. He wishes us to beware of disunity. So say we, all of us. But, Mr. Lawson wishes Negro citizens to contribute to national unity by keeping their mouths shut in the face of present-day Governmental proscriptions, separations, segregations, and jim crowism, lest someone think we are trying to play Hitler's game.

It is the old, tricky technique of pinning the label "appeaser" on those who want democracy practiced in America while we are talking about forcing it upon the rest of the world.

Those who express themselves to this effect are "propagandists" and "appeasers," while those who express themselves otherwise are angels of loyalty. Mr. Lawson has himself been a propagandist—from the tone of his present weekly outgivings he may be an inspired one even now. He thinks he knows a "propagandist" when he sees one. MAR 8 1941

Well, for myself, I contemptuously reject the notion that one who dares say all's not well in America while Negroes are being bottle-necked and thwarted in practically all of their higher hopes and lofty aspirations is necessarily either a "dangerous appeaser," or unconsciously playing the totalitarian game.

SMEAR TACTICS OF "SLANDER BUND"

The hostile attitude of this writer with regards to Naziism, Fascism, Communism has clearly set forth over and over again in public speech and public press. That attitude cannot be distorted by following the smear tactics of the "Slander-bund."

Are Elmer Carter, editor of Opportunitl magazine, and Lester Granger of Mr. Lawson's own Urban League, dangerous appeasers? Are Walter White and the Crisis Magazine, Rayford Logan and the members of the organization for the Participation of Negroes in National Defense, and practically all of the editors of our weekly publications, our educators, our publicists, appeasers and propagandists, forsooth, because they are demanding a square deal in Government, in the Armed Services of the Nation, in industry, and in pursuing what Mr. Lawson calls an "illusion"—the right to life and liberty the happiness, and the general welfare of all our people? In this nation of ours are we simply paying lip-service to the tenets of liberty freedom and democracy?

Mr. Lawson cuningly suggests h has implicit faith in my good in tentions, but by implication, sug gests I am so stupid as not t know what I am saying and writ ing and that, I am seeking "dis unity," after quoting two sentence from a 1,000-word article, separate from their context, and distorte to serve his purpose. Those tw sentences are:

Our house has not been set in order any more than it was in 1917 when we went forth to make the world safe for democracy.

The usual and continuing disabilities of suppressed elements are not being abated or ameliorated. MAR 8 1941

I stand by them. They represen the feeling of thoughtful men an women of the race everywhere. Mass meetings are being held i every important city of our countr protesting the discriminations an prejudices, apparently more ram pant then ever, being practice against Negro citizens. Probabl no conference was more notabl than the one at Hampton las week when Lester Granger, Assis tant Executive Secretry of the Ne tional Urban League, which pub lishes Opportunity Magazine, said:

"I think it is time for the Negroes to be thinking very definitely about what they want out of this country while the country is preparing for defense against war. . . and more especially what we want for all citizens. . . after the war is over. . .

"There is a sober, critical attitude in this country today toward the true meaning of the term 'democracy'. . . We have an opportunity that has never been present before in American history and may not come again in our life time if we don't take advantage of it now. Just as America is evaluating the meaning of democracy and reestablishing and re-defining its own r sponsibility toward that idea that has been adopted by tradition, so it seems to me that the Negro citizens of America have a responsibility for re-defining not only what they consider to be their rights under a democracy, but also their responsibility for producing a larger share of democracy in our lives here."

Elmer Carter speaks similarly in Mr. Lawson's February number. Throughout the country these things are being said by men and women who refuse a servile subservience to that accepted notion in some quarters that they can be hushed and intimidated by the threat of having pinned upon them the stigmas of appeaser to Hitler, and as being unpatriotic, and as playing into the hands of alien ideologies. Such efforts will fail. Such statements are outrageously false. They are malevolent, they are vicious and deliberate twaddle.

Those who wish to stew in the grease of self-serving complacency will be left there. There is a battle going on in America. It is a battle for full-fledged citizenship for men and women of darker hue, who, too long, have allowed the immature and the self-seeking to thwart their every effort to achieve the full privileges of their citizenship, won at such costly sacrifice, and sustained by an abiding faith that we yet shall have that citizenship acknowledged and honored by a majority of the enlightened citizen ship of the nation.

A recognition of individual freedom, and a practice of the ideals of human liberty will hasten the day of complete national unity, mutual confidence and good-will. The Negro can well afford to join hands with those seeking the achievement of these ends.

48c-1941

Columbia S C State
September 26, 1941

THIS MORNING

John Temple Graves, II

"When it's hot he wants it cold,
When it's cold he wants it hot,
Always wanting what is not...."

Which is the more enjoyable sensation—being warmed up after bitter cold or cooled off after intolerable heat? This is the time of year when everybody knows the answer. It is the time, too, when we weather-conscious Southerners begin again to let weather be a happy factor in our scheme, to have problems aided and prospects improved by the fact of October's approach, of red and gold on the leaves, wine in the air, wonder in the skies and glory on the mountain tops. Let the unimaginative and unweather-regarding Northerner wonder if he will how his automobile tires happen to need pumping up all of a sudden. We of the South, who know and respond to weather, understand all about the expansions of heat and compressions of cold in an inner tube. And when we of the South say, "It's a fine day," we are not just making conversation, either. We are talking about something important, something definitely related to our business and trades and professions.

George D. Palmer, secretary and treasurer of the Southern Association for the Advancement of Science, writes that he agrees 100 per cent with the suggestion for a "regional group backed by Southern governors and manned by Southern universities to scheme, contrive, vision, adjust, exhort and manipulate a thousand things in a thousand directions for the future of the South after this war, and especially the industrial future." He says this has been "the most important aim of the Southern Association for the Advancement of Science which was organized last March."

In this world of "confused alarms" and "darkling plains," a friend who sends you a book about a mountain is a friend indeed. Such a friend is famous Secretary-Treasurer Walter C. Johnson of the Southern Newspaper Publishers' association. He has sent us a copy of Robert Sparks Walker's new book, "Lookout: The Story of a Mountain." And what a story it is, of how God made it and how men have lived, builded, fought, dreamed and played on it. Lookout i san arrow of the Appalachians, thrusting into the heart of the South. It is a phenomenon, a sign, an inspiration, a joy forever. Reading Mr. Walker's book, we could understand how and why Walter Johnson likes it so. He probably wishes he had written it himself. He is entitled to know that in his long and useful career as a Southern newspaper man he has created much of the surrounding civilization and story without which even Lookout would not be worth writing about.

Ever since this column began criticizing Walter White of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for using this war crisis to stir up the black man against the white, in course of otherwise proper protests against discrimination in defense jobs, we have received bitter and abusive letters from certain Negroes, along with a blessedly larger number of approving ones. And ever since, more recently, we began taking cracks at Governor Talmadge for agitatin gthe white against the black as a time like this, we have had equally bitter criticisms from certain white men, including several who in spite of their literacy seemed totally unaware of the fact that we had written much more against White than against the Georgia governor. In such a crossfire it is pleasant to read in the current issue of The Alabama Weekly Review (for Negroes) the following comment in the editor's name: "Neither Mr. Talmadge with all his Hitlerism or Walter White with all his vengeance can ever move me to surrender my right and determination to do unto all people as I would have them do unto me."

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
October 13, 1941

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

"Yet I doubt not through the ages
One increasing purpose runs,
And the thoughts of men are widened
With the process of the suns . . ."

* * *

As men of light and leading gather here this Monday morning for the seventh annual session of the Southern University Conference, this city welcomes them as agents of a process which can answer at last all the problems and fulfill at last the promises of this region. Poverty, ill health, racial and religious antagonisms, labor quarrels, Fascism, Communism, demagogy, regional discrimination, sentimentality, and all else that holds us from the golden round can be withered in the light these educators hold. Given the ever more excellent human beings which education proposes and we can solve our problems, realize our promises. And never was the need more imperative here, for when this war is won right the South is going to be not only the mecca of a nation's economic attention but the heart of a whole hemisphere's economy.

* * *

Because of these things two ancient crimes against the South are compounded now in their felony. One is the crime of laying hands upon the educational process for demagogic or selfishly political purposes. The other is the crime of agitating from either direction the most difficult race problem with which any people anywhere ever had to deal.

* * *

Walter White, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who has made his proper protests against discrimination in defense jobs an occasion for improper agitation of his race at a time of national crisis, has overlooked something. The announcement of Rosenwald Fund Fellowships for this year is just out and it is in Jim Crow form. Secretary White will need to look into that, surely. There is one leaflet announcing the "Awards to White Southerners," another "Awards to Negroes." And this from an organization supposed to be so friendly to the Negro that some people think its associates ought to be discharged from Southern states as foreigners. Secretary White should look into this, especially now that he has used up all the other home discriminations he can find and has begun picking on the Royal Air Force.

* * *

The Rosenwald Fund offers fellowships each year, averaging about $1,500, in two categories. One is for Negroes, the other for white Southerners "who wish to work on some problem distinctive to the South and who expect to make their careers in the South." This year's announcement points out that "both types of fellowships are intended to provide opportunities for special experience or advanced study to individuals who have already given evidence of exceptional ability and who wish to prepare themselves further. The fellowships are not restricted to any special study or activity . . ." In other words, the ideal behind the Rosenwald Foundation is light and more light. It seeks excellent human being and the widened thoughts of men. Some of those associated with the foundation are Southerners and understand the Southern point of view about the two races here. Some are not, and have ideas differing from ones held here. But there is no crusading, for this is not a crusading organization.

* * *

Great days in Georgia were the subject of famed Walter C. Johnson, secretary of the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association, in a recent column in The Chattanooga Times. Days when Henry Grady led a parade from The Constitution offices to the state capitol in celebration of news that Grover Cleveland had been elected president. How much that meant then and what the South felt about it is eloquent in Mr. Johnson's description of the scene when Grady and the paraders marched into the Georgia Legislature with their news. "Advancing down the aisle, Mr. Grady paused and, in the stately formula of the doorkeeper, cried with the most imposing and dramatic manner, 'Mr. Speaker, a message from the American people.' Catching the spirit of the invasion, the dignified speaker said solemnly, 'Let it be received.' With that, Mr. Grady pressed up to the speaker's chair and, wresting the gavel from his hand, cried in inspiring and exultant tones: 'In the name of God and the American people, I declare this house adjourned to celebrate the election of Grover Cleveland, the first Democratic president in 24 years . . .' Mr. Grady often said that he and Oliver Cromwell were the only two men who ever adjourned a legislative body in that style."

* * *

Henry Grady "died, loving a nation into peace." It was our father who said that of him. Both were graduates of the University of Georgia. Both loved that institution to the day of their deaths, believed in its great integrities. There was need of a Grady to love this nation into peace then. Division and hate were holding back all the new impulses and vigors of the South. Just as there is need now of an end to the race and class and religious hating which holds us from true settlement of our problems and full realization of what is promised us.

48c-1941

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Washington Footnotes

APR 1 - 1941

BY CARROLL KILPATRICK
Washington Bureau, The Birmingham Age-Herald-News

Jonathan Daniels, the Raleigh editor, told a story here last week before a congressional committee about a Louisiana Negro who had obtained a job on a national defense project.

Saturday night came and the Louisianian received his pay check. It was the biggest check he had ever seen, too big, he thought, to belong to him. Being an honest person, he asked his boss about it.

"Yes, of course, it's all yours," he was told. "Spend it as you like."

The Negro examined the check again. He was still incredulous. Finally, the truth having hit the mark, he beamed and exclaimed:

"Well, thank you so much, and thank God for Hitler!"

Amid the laughter, Representative Osmers, of New Jersey, shot back: "They express the same thought on Wall Street, too."

* * *

Rumors in Washington have it that Senator James F. Byrnes, of South Carolina, will not be appointed to the Supreme Court before late Summer or Fall.

The South Carolinian is one of the ablest parliamentarians in the Senate, and he is not a leader the president can easily part with at the present time. Nearly everyone conceded the fact that Senator Byrnes would not be appointed to the court vacancy until after the passage of the lend-lease measure. However, it was believed the appointment would follow shortly thereafter.

But the present term of the court is about ended. Only three weeks remain during which arguments will be heard before the court takes its Summer recess. The week of April 28 has been set aside as the last argument week before adjournment.

There would not be much point in appointing a new member this late. And there is great point in keeping Senator Byrnes in the Senate for a few months longer.

* * *

An irate congressman the other day was telling some newspaper men how terrible he thought newspapers are.

"The only two honest papers in the country," he said, "are *The Wall Street Journal* and *The New York Daily Worker*."

A *Wall Street Journal* reporter stopped the correspondent here of the Communist *Daily Worker* and told him the story.

They exchanged warm congratulations—with two fingers crossed.

* * *

Some members of Congress are a bit envious these days of the President of the United States. It is not his job or his salary they particularly want, but his freedom to take a cruise in the warm waters of the Gulf Stream.

Several members of the Senate are on forced vacations. Doctors' orders. Others wonder how long they can stand the pressure.

In addition to their regular duties, they have the added task of seeing scores of people and answering hundreds of letters from civic groups, chambers of commerce and individuals all interested in obtaining a defense plant for Podunk Center.

They thought life was hard when they had to worry about which town in their state should get a new post-office. Now they long for a return of the good and easy days of a long time ago.

APR 1 - 1941

* * *

Two hundred and seventy-six Negro soldiers will be enlisted in the immediate future to serve as mechanics and technical specialists in the proposed Ninety-Ninth Pursuit Squadron, the first Negro tactical unit in the air corps.

Maxwell Field will have the task of examining and enlisting 60 of these soldiers, who upon acceptance will be sent to Chanute Field, Illinois, for training. Upon completion of the training program at Chanute Field they will be transferred to Tuskegee to serve as maintenance crews for the pilot training school.

Each Negro candidate for enlistment must be a high school graduate and must pass aptitude tests to determine his suitability for attendance at an air corps technical school.

The training of ~~pilots~~ will begin at Tuskegee in October. Applicants for flying cadet appointments—there will be only about 33 at first—must have passed their twentieth but not their twenty-seventh birthday and have completed at least two years of college work or the equivalent.

The training course at Tuskegee will require 30 weeks. Upon successful completion of the course, a flying cadet is eligible for appointment as second lieutenant in the air corps reserve and is subject to call for active duty.

APR 1 - 1941

A list of the technical courses to be given at Chanute Field throws some light on the extent of the duties of a ground crew. The courses will train air mechanics, instrument experts, parachute riggers, metal workers, welders, teletypists, armorers, radio and telephone operators and mechanics, clerks, automobile mechanics, machinists, electricians and weather experts.

* * *

Make your reservations early if you are coming to Washington. Many of the city's hotels are fully booked a month in advance.

News
Birmingham, Ala

Everybody's New York

By Dale Harrison

Love is a steady stimulant to the telegraph business, and nowhere does Cupid type with swifter fingers than in Harlem branches of the telegraph companies. In Harlem lives New York's huge Negro population, and the colored man in love has found in the telegram just the proper and impressive medium for communicating with his lady friend.

The senders are mostly the gay young blades who have found that a telegram delivered to an inamorata by a uniformed messenger carries a dignity and grandeur that any other form of communication lacks. It isn't so much what the message says as the elegance of the message itself that thrills the senders. Even in this year of 1941 there are many adults who are able to read and write but poorly, or perhaps not at all, yet these very ones are regular users of telegrams. They make their selections from a list of "canned" telegrams which the companies have prepared for various special occasions. Not infrequently the dusky Romeo chooses his telegram by how it looks than what it says. A commonly heard remark is: "Send that one. It's got more big words in it."

* * *

The commanding officer at one of the cantonments where draftees are being trained received a telegram the other day from a New York woman which said: "Please send Private Blank right home, as I am going to have a baby." At the same time Private Blank got a wire from the same lady: "I just wired the general I was having a baby, and to let you off. I'll meet you at Pennsylvania Station and we'll have dinner and go to a show."

Private Blank, it is hardly necessary to add, didn't get a leave; and it is also a good bet that Mrs. Blank's baby was a mere figment of the imagination.

* * *

In the window of a Sixth Avenue pawnshop, gathering dust among tarnished trinkets and doodads, is the belt awarded Zybysko, the famous strong man, for winning the world's wrestling championship. It is a frazzled article now—as frazzled as wrestling championship titles have come to be. That part of the belt which once was brilliant and gaudy with gems is bare. The diamonds and brilliants have long since been plucked out and disposed of as the sentiment of the belt surrendered to economic necessity.

This is a symbol of fame's fleetness. There are, though, many living symbols. They cluster about in the crowds at Madison Square Garden and talk of their golden days as champions or near-champions, of large purses and of loud public acclaim. It may have been only a few years ago that they were receiving the cheers, the glory and the gold that Americans give to their sports champions, yet today they are forgotten and often penniless. Still they are happy. If one has memories that satisfy, the inconveniences of existence—even of poverty—are not so severe.

* * *

Time is the merciless murderer of fame. Today's hero is tomorrow's horrible example. The hero is the same man. It is only that Time has moved on. It is difficult today to understand why a world should go crazy with adulation because a man flew across the Atlantic, for people are flown across the Atlantic today as prosaically as they are ferried from Manhattan to Staten Island; yet that first flight in the face of dangers so great that tens of thousands of Americans spoke silent prayers for the flier's success was less than 15 years ago.

Time turns a page, and people forget.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

The Newspaper 'Crime Wave' Fraud

NOV 23 1941

• A certain gentleman, Mr. Henry Hennessey, who was drunk was attacked by petty thieves. He is not sure where he was attacked. It is not at all certain that his assailants were Negroes. But that does not prevent the New York newspapers from rushing into print with screaming headlines about "Negro stabbings" and other wild yarns.

That the slums and poverty of Harlem lead to petty crimes is as true as the fact that slums and poverty in other sections lead to crimes. Harlem is far from being crime-infested. On the contrary, it is the victim of a gigantic crime of segregation, hideous slum conditions and extortionate rents.

NOV 23 19

Harlem's residents are worthy of honor and admiration for the stubborn resistance they put up against the rotten and demoralizing conditions imposed upon them by greedy jim-crow landlords.

The press of this city is being incited by some hidden pressure to launch a city-wide provocation against the Negro people of this community. NOV 23 1941

The latest queer yarn, which falls apart on examination, is a specimen of reckless handling of all Harlem news. The decency of New York demands that the press call off their dogs, that they restore some sense of balance and accuracy in their reports, and that the manufactured Harlem "crime wave" be dropped for the fraud it is.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Fair Enough

By Westbrook Pegler

According to the newspaper accounts, the lynching of a Negro in a little town in northwestern Florida a few nights ago was an episode which, for bestiality, could be matched only in cultural exercises of the super-race of Adolf Hitler.

Suspected but not yet formally accused of criminal assault on a white child, the victim was roped to a tree, shot and left for dead, but crawled to a refuge and there was recaptured by a law officer. He then apparently was surrendered without a struggle to a mob which finished him off.

The section of the country in which this horror occurred is in the social and intellectual slum which, according to the hearsay historians of Florida, was populated by low whites who fled from the other Southern states, notably Georgia and Alabama, to escape service in the Civil War, and the white population is distinguished from the Negroes only in the matter of complexion and other racial characteristics.

It should be easy to catch and convict all the murderers, but any serious attempt to do so probably would result in either local revolution or such a farce as would further discredit the law and civilization.

Many areas of Florida are civilized only in a few outward appearances, for the State still consists largely of frontier and backwoods, and we deceive ourselves by imagining that frontiersmen and backwoodsmen are all brave, chivalrous characters. The robbers and killers of the Old West, glamorized in song and story out of all resemblance to their diseased and dirty criminal character, were, in fact, no better than the common city gunman or the backwoods lyncher of today.

Florida is an adolescent, irresponsible and, thus far, incorrigible State whose most respected political and civic leaders in the urban areas have frankly insisted that it is necessary, in the interests of progress and prosperity, to connive at crime and build on vice and official corruption. Knowing, for example, that a gambling house cannot operate openly without the corrupt consent of the local officials, many of these leaders hold, nevertheless, that if gambling were put down the tourists would go elsewhere and business would suffer.

In the crude back country the conditions of life are primitive, and habitations may be seen from the highway in which there are neither panes nor screens to the windows, and creatures having the physical appearances of human beings live in such squalor as to revolt the very buzzards.

It is not to scold the people or the State that such observations are made, but rather to indicate how it can be that white men, claiming to be members of a superior breed, can so degrade themselves and embarrass the race in which they hold technical membership in an effort to impress their superiority on their Negro neighbors. Ignorance and brutality die hard and slowly in certain strains of Florida Caucasians and resist such refinements as electric signs, the radio, plumbing and paving, even on the luxury coast of the Atlantic.

Only two years ago, in one of the oldest and most sedate cities of the coast, a community where wealth abounds and books have been reported, a Negro taximan ran down a white child in a traffic accident and was taken from the hands of the law by relatives of the deceased and shot under the law of flight in the presence of a little party of shocked and frightened tourists. This was duly listed as a lynching in the annual score, whereas it was plainly a common, premeditated murder which could have been punished by the death penalty if the morality and the public opinion had existed.

There is never any reason or excuse for the lynching of a Negro in Florida, and it must be added that the worse the crime the less the white man need concern himself about a miscarriage of justice. In the most recent case the prisoner would have got his promptly and in full measure had the law been allowed to take its course, but the killers doubtless were afraid that on his trial the accused might prove his innocence or, import from the North some lawyer who would demonstrate that the victim tempted him and, anyway, that he wasn't in the State of Florida at the time but studying in class at the College of the City of New York.

Civilization can't be hurried in the Florida swamps and backwoods, on either the whites or the Negroes. Each degrades the other, but the white man has moments when he can really show the Negro a very recognizable stump of the tail by which his not so remote ancestors swung from tangled vines amid the stunted trees.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES II

"What pensioned slave of Attila Leads in the rear?"

* * *

Under Nazi rule the business man is turned into a mere overseer for a government whose "interferences" amount to the New Deal's multiplied by several hundred. Under Nazi rule, the laborer is half slave, half serf, with no choice of his own either as an individual or as a class. And under Nazi rule the Negro is what Hitler has called him—"lower than the ape." Listen to a report from occupied France on the German treatment of Negroes there, as contained in a letter published recently by The Christian Science Monitor: "It is said that the Germans are treating the Negroes very harshly. It would be terrible if all these Negroes remained under their domination. We would prefer to give all our beautiful colonies to the English. When I see the Germans plaguing the Negroes whom they encounter, it makes me shudder with horror, for they are good French, intelligent, and they (Algerians, Moroccans, Senegalese) fought valiantly for us. It would be terrible, because we have been vanquished, to see them fall into the hands of the Nazis . . ."

* * *

Negro Editor Robert Durr might find this letter worth showing to certain other leaders of his race who are less enlightened than he seems to be in understanding that even though the Negro may not have received all he thinks he should under the Stars and Stripes he is infinitely better off under that banner than under the dreadful sign of the Swastika. Especially should the letter interest the writer of an editorial in the Negro magazine The Crisis, which, after reciting well-known discriminations against the Negro in America, went on absurdly to say: "The Crisis leaves to its readers the question of whether there is a great deal of difference between the code for Negroes under Hitler and the code for Negroes under the United States of America—the leading democratic nation in the world."

* * *

The answer to this silly question, of course, is that there is only the difference between freedom and slavery and probably between life and death.

* * *

What makes a bromide a bromide is its truth. It is something so true that it has been said to death. But those who turn aside from the bromide ought to be careful not to turn from the truth it contains. Bromidic as it may be, for example, to talk at commencement time of the need of thinking for one's self and of not being led about intellectually by what is read or heard, the need is as real today as it has always been, and those who point it out are entitled to be heard.

* * *

But there's a present need that is even more real and not bromidic at all. It is the need of escape from the strange sickness of democracy which has somehow associated higher education in America with impotence of decision and failure of heart. The sickness that incapacitates both leaders and those who are led for making up their minds on a thing after they have thoroughly examined it. The sickness that makes them too fearful or inert to take a stand even if their minds are made up. The sickness that persuades them actually to make a virtue of their vices in these respects, glorifying their indecisions as open-mindedness and their faint hearts as careful judgment.

This world and this life are going to be won henceforth by those who know what they think and dare what they know and refuse to praise their own weakness.

* * *

For the moment the most perfectly patriotic thing any of us-the-public can do is turn off the switch. Even though the power companies are still convinced that the finest light, best heat and the most powerful power in the world are the ones they make, they will not object now to a few kind words for candles. There's romance in candlelight, and restfulness, and a very soft and mystic beauty. In candlelight your point of view changes, you take a trip from where you have been to somewhere else. After an evening of it you are somehow more in tune with the universe. Try it.

* * *

Our idea of vicious stupidity is that of an anonymous correspondent signing himself John Smith or something who writes us hot letters charging us with encouraging the Negro population to make capital for itself out of the war situation and threatening all manner of trouble. That he should have read us exactly in reverse of what we have been writing results in part, perhaps, from his knowledge that we do try to be a friend to the colored people when we can, but in greater part from his own stupid hate and fear of them which makes him jump at conclusions.

* * *

Another pupil of Hudson Strode has won national recognition. Lonnie W. Coleman, of Montgomery, takes first place in the national short story contest of The Atlantic Monthly. His story is called "Doomsday Trumpet." He is the second student in Prof. Strode's class in creative writing to win highest honors in a national short story contest in the last few years. An even greater number of successes has come to this class in novels accepted for publication by national houses.

48c-1941

Age-Herald

Birmingham, Ala.

Some are known by the names they call.

* * *

When the extreme right calls you leftish and the extreme left calls you rightist, you may know that you are somewhere near the fine middle-ground of orderly progress. That is the present glory of The Age-Herald-News, it seems to us. Because this writer has nothing to do with the editorial policy of either paper and sometimes disagrees with both, he feels free to comment on their general position in the South and the nation. Even the most casual examination of other great dailies in this region will show that The Age-Herald and The News are considerably less "advanced" than some and considerably more so than others. Only in the fanatical fancy of extremists in each direction are they to be classified as extreme in the opposite direction. That is why those who love to identify these papers as either radical or reactionary indicate only their own reactionaryism or radicalism.

JUL 17 1941

There is the matter of poll tax reform, for example. This writer has been opposed to the Geyer bill for federal action from its first introduction, just as we have opposed federal anti-lynching laws. But we have favored from the beginning action by the states themselves to abolish poll taxes and put down lynchings. This, as we understand it, is the attitude, also, of The Age-Herald-News. Whether it is a proper attitude or not, no one with any sense of proportion or of what goes on could call it a radical attitude. If it is radical, then Gov. Frank Dixon, who ran for office on a platform calling for poll tax reform, is a radical. So is the state superintendent of schools. So is Representative Mark Hodo, of Jefferson, who led the ticket. So are such Alabama organizations as the Alabama Congress of Parents and Teachers, the Alabama Federation of Women's Clubs, the Alabama Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, the Alabama Branch of the American Association of University Women, the Alabama Methodist Women's Missionary Society, the Alabama Home Economics Association, the Alabama Council of Home Demonstration Clubs, all of which are on record for repeal or modification of the poll tax.

* * *

Also on record for repeal or modification of the poll tax in Alabama, let it be noted well by those who think these newspapers alone in thier awful "liberalism," are The Montgomery Advertiser, The Birmingham Post, The Anniston Star, The Anniston Times, The Blount County Messenger, The DeKalb Times, The Lee County Bulletin, The Huntsville Mercury, The Pell City News, The Winfield Journal, The Moulton Advertiser, The Houston Herald and The treville Press.

JUL 17 1941

* * *

Few, if any, of these advocates of repeal or modification have Negro votes in mind. Even though it was to put down that vote that the tax was imposed in 1901, practical observers understand well that it is not this tax now which keeps the Negroes from voting and that, since it is desired to keep them from voting, there are a dozen different and more effective ways of doing so. The campaign against the poll tax in this state where it is most oppressive and in the few other states where it still exists, is a campaign not for the Negro but for the less privileged white people, for the laboring classes, the tenant farmers, and all the other who for one reason or another are kept from voting because it costs money, sometimes a lot of money.

* * *

Most of us here and elsewhere who favor abolition of the poll tax are equally in favor of an educational qualification for voting. We know that government by dumbbells is as bad as government by dictators and leads at last, in one form or another, to dictatorship of the worst sort. But we know, too, that the possession of a dollar and a half or the willingness to part with a dollar and a half has nothing to do with the intelligence required for casting a vote.

* * *

There's so much more talent than grace today that it is pleasing to know people who have both. One we know is Alva Moore Lumpkin, the South Carolina federal judge whom Gov. Maybank has just appointed to Jimmie Byrnes' place in the Senate. He is a man of charm as well as of competence, and this world is influenced at least as much now by the personalities of men as by their talents. Senator Lumpkin is a gracious gentleman, with a sense of life as something to be lived and of people as fellow creatures. He likes his fellowmen, and they like him. When you add to this his distinguished record as a lawyer, legislator, diplomat and jurist, you can understand that he is honoring South Carolina with the honored name he brought to it from Georgia.

* * *

For it has been to Georgia heretofore that the name of Lumpkin has belonged, and no name has stood higher there or longer. The first justice of Georgia's Supreme Court was a Lumpkin—Joseph Henry—and so was one of Georgia's greatest ante-bellum governors and United States senators—Wilson Lumpkin. Wilson and Joseph Henry were brothers. Later on, two grandsons of Joseph Henry Lumpkin—Samuel and Joseph Henry II—were justices of the same supreme court. Being a judge and a senator and a leading citizen are in the Georgia blood of South Carolina's Alva Moore Lumpkin.

JUL 17 1941

Age-Herald

Birmingham, Ala.

"But the world is small when your enemy is loose on the other side . . ."

* * *

"Today," writes a friend, "I drove by Southtown, the new development a benevolent but often too generous government has built for the Negroes, and I want to tell you of my reaction. Born and bred in the South, my grandfather a slave owner, and perhaps having many of the racial inhibitions of my section and generation, I do not know of anything recently that has given me the satisfaction of that new project. I liked the nice brick houses which replace the old rundown hovels, the new lawn furniture seen in front of many of the doors, the clean little children playing in the yards, and the lines of clothes washed in sanitary conditions flapping in the breeze drying in the sunshine above green grass . . ."

* * *

Amen and amen! America has no finer story than the one which has brought the Negro race from slavery through poverty to this beautiful expression of achievement and promise of better days. Southtown is something for all of us to admire and enjoy. Especially should the Negro people of this community think of it when radicals in their midst and agitators from outside come with talk of intolerable oppression and suggestions of dangerous departure.

* * *

But we had a cruel disappointment yesterday. Having liked Secretary Walter White, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, because of what we felt was a certain sanity and perspective in his conception of his job, we have been sorely disappointed lately in his manner of leading his race during the war crisis, in his willingness to go the limit in agitating them against the rest of the country at a time when the supreme need is unity, in his total failure to come forward with a single note of appreciation at such a time for the American institutions and ways under which his race has come so far and under which it may rightly hope to go farther still. So when we read in Secretary White's press release the other day, along with headline after headline about race discriminations, a little line that ran like this—"A Job For All of Us"—we were very happy. We thought it must be that he had seen a great light at last and was beginning to exercise his leadership not only for his race but also for his country. We thought the "Job For All of Us" meant the big and only job these days, namely, the one of saving this country from the greatest race-hater in history, the Jim Crow of all the ages—Adolf Hitler.

* * *

But not at all. Not a bit of it. Not even enough thought of it to know the headline might be interpreted that way, apparently. The "job for all of us" which Secretary White had in mind was only a job for the Negroes among us, a job of seeing to it that the president's edict against race discriminations in defense work is obeyed. That is a very good job, Secretary White, but if you had risen to this national crisis as some of us thought you would, you would know an infinitely better and bigger job.

* * *

What Walter White ought to stop and do is read "Mein Kampf" enough to know who the real enemy of his race is, where he lives, what he is doing and what he would like to do. There is a passage, for example, in which Hitler shows how he feels about "advancement of colored people." It runs like this: "From time to time the illustrated papers show how a Negro has become a lawyer, a teacher, perhaps even a minister or a heroic tenor somewhere or other. The feeble-minded bourgeoisie takes notice of such a miracle of animal training with admiring astonishment. . . . It never dawns on the degenerate middle-class world that this is truly a sin against all reason—that it is a criminal madness to train a born half-ape until one believes he has made a lawyer of him."

* * *

Because we know ourself a friend of the Negro, with his welfare in mind and his future at heart, we dislike printing this passage from Hitler's book. But we feel that some of our Negro friends ought to know about it, have it in mind against those who suggest or imply that the Negro's lot in America is no better than it would be under Hitler. We feel as Editor H. Powell Chapman, of The Roanoke Times, did when he reproduced this same passage the other day. "We reproduce Hitler's words not to convey an insult to the Negro race," Editor Chapman wrote, "but for the purpose of calling the attention of its members to the low and insulting—and utterly false—estimate which the German fuehrer puts upon their race and to give them some idea of the fate that would doubtless be in store for them if the Nazis should ever come to power in the United States . . ."

* * *

"Under a democracy the Negro is slowly but surely winning his fight for a greater opportunity in life than was enjoyed by his forebears and he is at last obtaining a greater measure of social and economic justice than was accorded his ancestors. As a true friend of the Negro race we rejoice that this is so. If America—which God forbid—should ever pass under Hitler's yoke, the lot of no class of our citizens would be more pitiable than that of the Negro."

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
August 15, 1941

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

"But the world is small when your enemy is loose on the other side . . ."

* * *

"Today," writes a friend, "I drove by Southtown, the new development a benevolent but often too generous government has built for the Negroes, and I want to tell you of my reaction. Born and bred in the South, my grandfather a slave owner, and perhaps having many of the racial inhibitions of my section and generation, I do not know of anything recently that has given me the satisfaction of that new project. I liked the nice brick houses which replace the old rundown hovels, the new lawn furniture seen in front of many of the doors, the clean little children playing in the yards, and the lines of clothes washed in sanitary conditions flapping in the breeze drying in the sunshine above green grass . . ."

* * *

Amen and amen! America has no finer story than the one which has brought the Negro race from slavery through poverty to this beautiful expression of achievement and promise of better days. Southtown is something for all of us to admire and enjoy. Especially should the Negro people of this community think of it when radicals in their midst and agitators from outside come with talk of intolerable oppression and suggestions of dangerous departure.

* * *

But we had a cruel disappointment yesterday. Having liked Secretary Walter White, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, because of what we felt was a certain sanity and perspective in his conception of his job, we have been sorely disappointed lately in his manner of leading his race during the war crisis, in his willingness to go the limit in agitating them against the rest of the country at a time when the supreme need is unity, in his total failure to come forward with a single note of appreciation at such a time for the American institutions and ways under which his race has come so far and under which it may rightly hope to go farther still. So when we read in Secretary White's press release the other day, along with headline after headline about race discriminations, a little line that ran like this—"A Job For All of Us"—we were very happy. We thought it must be that he had seen a great light at last and was beginning to exercise his leadership not only for his race but also for his country. We thought the "Job For All of Us" meant the big and only job these days, namely, the one of saving this country from the greatest race-hater in history, the Jim Crow of all the ages—Adolf Hitler.

* * *

But not at all. Not a bit of it. Not even enough thought of it to know the headline might be interpreted that way, apparently. The "job for all of us" which Secretary White had in mind was only a job for the Negroes among us, a job of seeing to it that the president's edict against race discriminations in defense work is obeyed. That is a very good job, Secretary White, but if you had risen to this national crisis as some of us thought you would, you would know an infinitely better and bigger job.

* * *

What Walter White ought to stop and do is read "Mein Kampf" enough to know who the real enemy of his race is, where he lives, what he is doing and what he would like to do. There is a passage, for example, in which Hitler shows how he feels about "advancement of colored people." It runs like this: "From time to time the illustrated papers show how a Negro has become a lawyer, a teacher, perhaps even a minister or a heroic tenor somewhere or other. The feeble-minded bourgeoisie takes notice of such a miracle of animal training with admiring astonishment. . . . It never dawns on the degenerate middle-class world that this is truly a sin against all reason—that it is a criminal madness to train a born half-ape until one believes he has made a lawyer of him."

* * *

Because we know ourself a friend of the Negro, with his welfare in mind and his future at heart, we dislike printing this passage from Hitler's book. But we feel that some of our Negro friends ought to know about it, have it in mind against those who suggest or imply that the Negro's lot in America is no better than it would be under Hitler. We feel as Editor H. Powell Chapman, of The Roanoke Times, did when he reproduced this same passage the other day. "We reproduce Hitler's words not to convey an insult to the Negro race," Editor Chapman wrote, "but for the purpose of calling the attention of its members to the low and insulting—and utterly false—estimate which the German fuehrer puts upon their race and to give them some idea of the fate that would doubtless be in store for them if the Nazis should ever come to power in the United States . . ."

* * *

"Under a democracy the Negro is slowly but surely winning his fight for a greater opportunity in life than was enjoyed by his forebears and he is at last obtaining a greater measure of social and economic justice than was accorded his ancestors. As a true friend of the Negro race we rejoice that this is so. If America—which God forbid—should ever pass under Hitler's yoke, the lot of no class of our citizens would be more pitiable than that of the Negro."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier. —The Editor)

The scarcity of so-called white-collar work for colored women has always been so great that they are wont to cling with pathetic desperation to any promise of such a job, hoping against hope that the millenium is just around the corner. Thousands are qualified but few are chosen. This makes them particularly susceptible to the blandishments of Negroes who appear to be in a position to help them. In traveling about the country this writer has come across many of these damsels waiting with waning hope for a job as secretary, stenographer, clerk or some other position, which some peripatetic black official promised and, of course, never delivered. Some of them just will not believe you when you say you cannot get them a job.

SEP 6 1941

Since almost any Negro with a white-collar job and the ability to travel around as an nth degree representative of the government (municipal, state or federal) is automatically regarded as a leader, the anxious and jobless colored girls are set-ups for these roaming Casanovas.

The typical Negro jobholder is a well-dressed, well-fed, sleek and pompous fellow with a loud voice, a know-it-all manner, an insatiable capacity for liquor and a penchant for comely damsels with round heels. He is usually an enthusiastic supporter of the "Y" campaign, Yallah money, Yallah taxis and Yallah women.

All of them do not have political jobs, of course. Some are in the educational racket, others earn their money pretending to uplift the race and still others roam the country in the interest of this or that church group. But they all are able to impress the Job-hungry damsels with the belief that one word to the "right people" will produce a good desk job amid important surroundings. Tactics differ depending upon personalities, available facilities, distance from base, etc., but objectives are always the same. The lecherous rogue carefully sizes up the prospects in the audience as he barks his banalities and impresses his hearers with the imminence of a better day, with the sun shining brightly on the greensward and every capable person provided with a well-paying white-collar job doing practically nothing.

The speech over, he descends from the platform and really comes to grips with his big problem: i. e., to find a desirable "chick" suffering simultaneously from great-man-itis, joblessness and ambition.

Here comes a horse-faced girl shaped like a hat tree with skin like a rhinoceros and the color of a typewriter cover. The "leader" escapes as soon as possible, heaving a sigh of relief.

Ah, here is a sepia edition of the filly on the cover of the current issue of Boudoir Stories! She has just graduated in business administration from Hambone University. Teaching jobs are as scarce as palm trees in Murmansk. Does the great man think he can find her a job in Blankville? Does he? Why she's practically hired! He interviews her closely about her qualifications in some secluded rendezvous. Later, she staggers home rejoicing, confident she will soon be on a payroll. The sleek satyr goes on his way eminently satisfied.

One notorious procurer who was attending a recent social work conference supposedly lured a comely but impecunious job hunter to his hotel with assurances of what he would "do for" her in the way of genteel employment. By way of variation on the theme, another well-known "leader" is said to have placed a nocturnally obliging but otherwise incompetent girl on the payroll at $10 more than the other office workers were getting weekly for actually working. He got away with it for three months and then had to pay her room rent himself.

Obviously these deceived damsels need a union to protect their interests. I suggest the Amalgamated Association of Girls Promised Jobs, with offices in all cities frequented by these rambling job promisers. When some sable Casanova grew unusually irresponsible in job promising, the AAGPJ could picket his office with signs reading "UNFAIR TO FEMALE JOB SEEKERS" or "DR. BROADBACK COLLECTS BUT HE NEVER DELIVERS."

In this way, I believe, a national problem of increasing gravity is said to have recently barged his way into a girls' dormitory one night during a conference at one of our colleges, and had to do a Brodie out of an upstairs window. Another is alleged to have even motored with a girl about 100 miles in the direction of the promised job, posing enroute as man and wife, then broke the bad news to her. Still another is a "grabber" who cannot resist a well-turned arm or shoulder. A long time occupant of the federal trough has promised jobs to enough girls over the country to form a women's battalion. Some are crude technicians while the guile of others would stir the admiration of Casanova himself. One fellow of the rougher type

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS GET NEGRO PRESS CLIPPINGS

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Government officials for the first time had an opportunity of seeing the news written about governmental activities and published in Negro papers this week, when the Press Intelligence Bulletin from the Office of Government Reporters was laid on their desks.

Birmingham, Ala. Age-Herald
August 15, 1941

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

"But the world is small when your enemy is loose on the other side . . ."

* * *

"Today," writes a friend, "I drove by Southtown, the new development a benevolent but often too generous government has built for the Negroes, and I want to tell you of my reaction. Born and bred in the South, my grandfather a slave owner, and perhaps having many of the racial inhibitions of my section and generation, I do not know of anything recently that has given me the satisfaction of that new project. I liked the nice brick houses which replace the old rundown hovels, the new lawn furniture seen in front of many of the doors, the clean little children playing in the yards, and the lines of clothes washed in sanitary conditions flapping in the breeze drying in the sunshine above green grass . . ."

* * *

Amen and amen! America has no finer story than the one which has brought the Negro race from slavery through poverty to this beautiful expression of achievement and promise of better days. Southtown is something for all of us to admire and enjoy. Especially should the Negro people of this community think of it when radicals in their midst and agitators from outside come with talk of intolerable oppression and suggestions of dangerous departure.

* * *

But we had a cruel disappointment yesterday. Having liked Secretary Walter White, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, because of what we felt was a certain sanity and perspective in his conception of his job, we have been sorely disappointed lately in his manner of leading his race during the war crisis, in his willingness to go the limit in agitating them against the rest of the country at a time when the supreme need is unity, in his total failure to come forward with a single note of appreciation at such a time for the American institutions and ways under which his race has come so far and under which it may rightly hope to go farther still. So when read in Secretary White's press release the other day, along with headline after headline about race discriminations, a little line that ran like this—"A Job For All of Us"—we were very happy. We thought it must be that he had seen a great light at last and was beginning to exercise his leadership not only for his race but also for his country. We thought the "Job For All of Us" meant the big and only job these days, namely, the one of saving this country from the greatest race-hater in history, the Jim Crow of all the ages—Adolf Hitler.

* * *

But not at all. Not a bit of it. Not even enough thought of it to know the headline might be interpreted that way, apparently. The "job for all of us" which Secretary White had in mind was only a job for the Negroes among us, a job of seeing to it that the president's edict against race discriminations in defense work is obeyed. That is a very good job, Secretary White, but if you had risen to this national crisis as some of us thought you would, you would know an infinitely better and bigger job.

* * *

What Walter White ought to stop and do is read "Mein Kampf" enough to know who the real enemy of his race is, where he lives, what he is doing and what he would like to do. There is a passage, for example, in which Hitler shows how he feels about "advancement of colored people." It runs like this: "From time to time the illustrated papers show how a Negro has become a lawyer, a teacher, perhaps even a minister or a heroic tenor somewhere or other. The feeble-minded bourgeoisie takes notice of such a miracle of animal training with admiring astonishment. . . . It never dawns on the degenerate middle-class world that this is truly a sin against all reason—that it is a criminal madness to train a born half-ape until one believes he has made a lawyer of him."

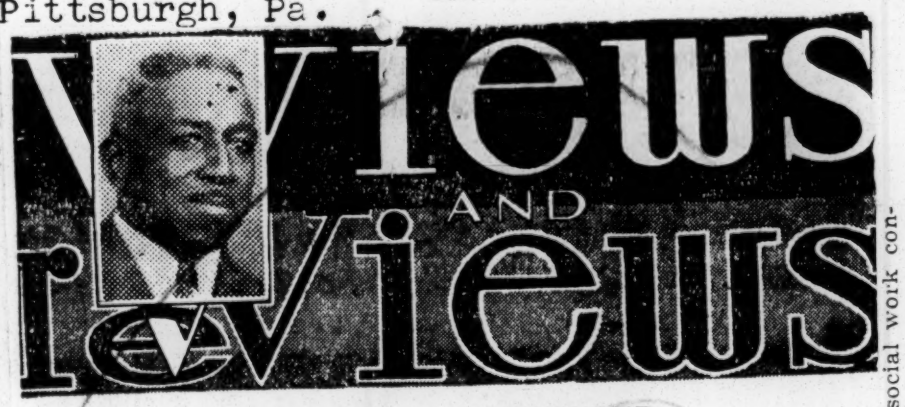
* * *

Because we know ourself a friend of the Negro, with his welfare in mind and his future at heart, we dislike printing this passage from Hitler's book. But we feel that some of our Negro friends ought to know about it, have it in mind against those who suggest or imply that the Negro's lot in America is no better than it would be under Hitler. We feel as Editor H. Powell Chapman, of The Roanoke Times, did when he reproduced this same passage the other day. "We reproduce Hitler's words not to convey an insult to the Negro race," Editor Chapman wrote, "but for the purpose of calling the attention of its members to the low and insulting—and utter-...se—estimate which the German fuehrer puts upon their race and to give them some idea of the fate that would doubtless be in store for them if the Nazis should ever come to power in the United States . . ."

* * *

"Under a democracy the Negro is slowly but surely winning his fight for a greater opportunity in life than was enjoyed by his forebears and he is at last obtaining a greater measure of social and economic justice than was accorded his ancestors. As a true friend of the Negro race we rejoice that this is so. If America—which God forbid—should ever pass under Hitler's yoke, the lot of no class of our citizens would be more pitiable than that of the Negro."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.



By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier. —The Editor)

The scarcity of so-called white-collar work for colored women has always been so great that they are wont to cling with pathetic desperation to any promise of such a job, hoping against hope that the millenium is just around the corner. Thousands are qualified but few are chosen. This makes them particularly susceptible to the blandishments of Negroes who appear to be in a position to help them. In traveling about the country this writer has come across many of these damsels waiting with waning hope for a job as secretary, stenographer, clerk or some other position, which some peripatetic black official promised and, of course, never delivered. Some of them just will not believe you when you say you cannot get them a job.

SEP 6 1941

Since almost any Negro with a white-collar job and the ability to travel around as an nth degree representative of the government (municipal, state or federal) is automatically regarded as a leader, the anxious and jobless colored girls are set-ups for these roaming Casanovas.

The typical Negro jobholder is a well-dressed, well-fed, sleek and pompous fellow with a loud voice, a know-it-all manner, an insatiable capacity for liquor and a penchant for comely damsels with round heels. He is usually an enthusiastic supporter of the "Y" campaign, Yallah money, Yallah taxis and Yallah women.

All of them do not have political jobs, of course. Some are in the educational racket, others earn their money pretending to uplift the race and still others roam the country in the interest of this or that church group. But they all are able to impress the Job-hungry damsels with the belief that one word to the "right people" will produce a good desk job amid important surroundings. Tactics differ depending upon personalities, available facilities, distance from base, etc., but objectives are always the same. The lecherous rogue carefully sizes up the prospects in the audience as he barks his banalities and impresses his hearers with the imminence of a better day, with the sun shining brightly on the greensward and every capable person provided with a well-paying white-collar job doing practically nothing.

The speech over, he descends from the platform and really comes to grips with his big problem: i. e., to find a desirable "chick" suffering simultaneously from great-man-itis, joblessness and ambition.

Here comes a horse-faced girl shaped like a hat tree with skin like a rhinoceros and the color of a typewriter cover. The "leader" escapes as soon as possible, heaving a sigh of relief.

Ah, here is a sepia edition of the filly on the cover of the current issue of Boudoir Stories! She has just graduated in business administration from Hambone University. Teaching jobs are as scarce as palm trees in Murmansk. Does the great man think he can find her a job in Blankville? Does he? Why she's practically hired! He interviews her closely about her qualifications in some secluded rendezvous. Later, she staggers home rejoicing, confident she will soon be on a payroll. The sleek satyr goes on his way eminently satisfied.

Some are crude technicians while the guile of others would stir the admiration of Casanova himself. One fellow of the rougher type is said to have recently barged his way into a girls' dormitory one night during a conference at one of our colleges, and had to do a Brodie out of an upstairs window. Another is alleged to have even motored with a girl about 100 miles in the direction of the promised job, posing enroute as man and wife, then broke the bad news to her. Still another is a "grabber" who cannot resist a well-turned arm or shoulder. A long time occupant of the federal trough has promised jobs to enough girls over the country to form a women's battalion.

One notorious procurer who was attending a recent social work conference supposedly lured a comely but impecunious job hunter to his hotel with assurances of what he would "do for" her in the way of genteel employment. By way of variation on the theme, another well-known "leader" is said to have placed a nocturnally obliging but otherwise incompetent girl on the payroll at $10 more than the other office workers were getting weekly for actually working. He got away with it for three months and then had to pay her room rent himself.

Obviously these deceived damsels need a union to protect their interests. I suggest the Amalgamated Association of Girls Promised Jobs, with offices in all cities frequented by these rambling job promisers. When some sable Casanova grew unusually irresponsible in job promising, the AAGPJ could picket his office with signs reading "UNFAIR TO FEMALE JOB SEEKERS" or "DR. BROADBACK COLLECTS BUT HE NEVER DELIVERS."

In this way, I believe, a national problem of increasing gravity may eventually be solved.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS GET NEGRO PRESS CLIPPINGS

WASHINGTON (ANP)—Government officials for the first time had an opportunity of seeing the news written about governmental activities and published in Negro papers this week, when the Press Intelligence Bulletin from the Office of Government Reporters was laid on their desks.

48c-1941

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

ONE NEGRO SCHOOL PAPER WINS AWARD

MAR 29 1941

Of the 1,105 publications entered in the annual contest sponsored by the Columbia Scholastic Press Association, only one Negro publication received a first place rating. It is The Statesman, a senior high school mimeographed newspaper, published by State College High School, Institute, W. Va. This same paper won first place awards in the Columbia and Northwestern contests last year.

Elizabeth Brock is editor of The Statesman. Revella Smoot is the business manager. Jar[illegible] Smoot, State College junior, is the student advisor. Lawrence V. Jordan, of 60 St. Nicholas Av., this city, is principal and faculty advisor.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

"O beautiful for patriot dream
That sees beyond the years
Thine alabaster cities gleam undimmed by human tears . . ."

* * *

Noting how fervently President Rohrbough, Dean White and the commencement audience at West Virginia State Teachers College in mountain-circled Glenville sang these lines from "America, the Beautiful," last week, we could feel with them the "escape" from troubles and defeat. Not escape into the past or into something unreal but escape to the future which is still possible for this America, the future which, even though it is more threatened than ever before holds more of potentiality than ever before. An America mentally clarified and spiritually cleansed by the great defense call; an America winning the war for economic and political liberty with its ships and long-range bombers; an America dominating the peace council in the direction of the four freedoms; an America taught, tempered and organized at last for the great new fact of potential plenty which is especially a fact in this rich land —such an America might not hope to be dimmed no more by human tears but it certainly might hope to be the happiest, most peaceful and plentiful land ever known.

* * *

"O, beautiful for patriot dream . . ."—why shouldn't we think of a hope as great as the menace all around? There's escape in it, and there's national defense in it, too. Unless we find something to make our hearts high as we take out part in the world's great trouble we are crippled indeed, and decadent.

* * *

For 10 months this column has been receiving critical letters from certain Negro leaders and abusive anonymous letters from certain Negro individuals because we have been writing that a national crisis is no time for the Negro or any other group to agitate for better position. We began saying this when we made a talk to the Southern Association of Negro Schools and Colleges in Montgomery last September. We have said it all over the South in lectures and in our syndicated column. We said it in New York at Town Hall last January. We said it over a national radio hookup when we debated with Mark Ethridge and Erskine Caldwell on the America's Town Meeting of the Air program. If anybody has given the idea more publicity than we have, we don't know him. And whenever we have found Negro leaders who agreed with us against their fellows we have rushed to quote them because we were sure they represented more truly the real and right attitude of their race in this critical period for the country that includes us all.

* * *

Is it any wonder, therefore, after nearly a year of being denounced by Negroes for saying they should put their country before their own advancement, that we got mad the other day and called names when someone signing himself John Smith accused us of encouraging the Negroes to take advantage of the crisis? You have to be tough-skinned in this column-writing business, and when a man accuses you of advocating the very thing you have been opposing it just isn't in nature to keep your temper. This explanation will, we hope, satisfy four readers in the Livingston - Eutaw - Tuscaloosa area who wrote in to defend "John Smith" against our epithets without understanding what it was all about.

* * *

Many of us who try to be friends of the Southern Negro do not forget that he is not the only one who suffers in the South, that the lot of the poor white man on the tenant farm is at least as bad and doesn't have nearly so much national attention. Many of us do not hesitate, either, to oppose such proposed federal legislation as the anti-lynching bill and the Geyer bill against poll taxes, because we are sure that outside interference does more harm than good. And many of us see in the present intensive and bitter crusading of such leaders as Secretary Walter White, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, a disservice both to his race and his country. If, in opposing such unwise activities as these in the Negro's behalf, we are denounced by certain Negroes and certain Northerners, and in championing the Negro at home in ways we believe wise we are denounced by certain white people in the South, perhaps we should be reconciled to the sad fate of those who take the middle ground.

* * *

And perhaps we should tell ourselves, too, that no matter what the extreme pros and the antis say, the average white man and the average Negro in the South today have the same point of view we do. They can be diverted by agitators and passionate champions but at heart they love this country and want to serve it in its life-and-death crisis, and they know that race dissension or any other is suicide. We know they feel this way because they tell us so, in numbers far exceeding those who tell us bitter things on one side or the other of the old quarrel.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
June 22, 1941

In the News

The Golden Eagle, a packet boat which several times has brought excursionists to Chattanooga from St. Louis and other cities, sank in the Mississippi river Saturday night, June 14, after striking a hidden obstruction; a Negro member of the crew was killed when a mooring line broke and struck him, but fifty-five passengers and fifty-seven crew members were saved. . . . President Roosevelt last week instructed the office of production management to deal "effectively" with a "grave situation" growing out of what the president said were many complaints of nationwide discrimination against Negroes in defense industries; asserting that all workers are needed, Mr. Roosevelt added that it is "even more important for us to strengthen our unity and morale by refuting at home the very theories which we are fighting abroad."

Miss Jacqueline Cochran, 32-year-old noted aviatrix, delivered an American-built Hudson bomber to Great Britain as the first woman transatlantic bomber pilot. She flew the ship all the way without relief. In England Miss Cochran will study the work of women in air ferry service with a view to possible institution of similar defense work by women in this country. . . . Senator Pat Harrison, democrat, of Mississippi, president pro tem of the senate and chairman of the senate finance committee, underwent an operation in the capital last week for the removal of an intestinal obstruction; late in the week almost all hope for his recovery was abandoned.

In Chicago, a federal grand jury indicted sixty-nine canning companies, trade organizations and individuals on charges of conspiring to fix prices for canned peas in violation of the anti-trust laws; the government contends that as a result of their operations, the price of canned peas increased 30 cents to 40 cents a case in 1938 and 1939. . . . Because of a threatened oil shortage in the eastern states, Secretary of the Interior Ickes, who is federal petroleum co-ordinator, last week blocked shipment of 252,000 gallons of oil from Philadelphia to Japan; spokesmen for Mr. Ickes said he believed no question of international policy was involved, that it was a matter concerning the east coast, "where a deficiency of oil already exists."

The mother of Brenda Diana Duff Frazier, society's "glamour girl No. 1" since her $50,000 debut in 1938, announced last week that her daughter will marry John Simms ("Shipwreck") Kelly, former University of Kentucky football star and one-time port owner of the Brooklyn Dodgers football team. . . . At Tuskegee institute, in Alabama, George Washington Carver, the eminent Negro scientist, received an honorary degree of doctor of science conferred upon him by the University of Rochester (N. Y.); more than 1,500 persons witnessed the ceremonies in the Tuskegee chapel.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
June 9, 1941

"O beautiful for patriot dream
that sees beyond the years
Thine alabaster cities gleam undimmed by human tears . . ."

* * *

Noting how fervently President Rohrbough, Dean White and the commencement audience at West Virginia State Teachers College in mountain-circled Glenville sang these lines from "America, the Beautiful." last week, we could feel with them the "escape" from troubles and defeat. Not escape into the past or into something unreal but escape to the future which is still possible for this America, the future which, even though it is more threatened than ever before holds more of potentiality than ever before. An America mentally clarified and spiritually cleansed by the great defense call; an America winning the war for economic and political liberty with its ships and long-range bombers; an America dominating the peace council in the direction of the four freedoms; an America taught, tempered and organized at last for the great new fact of potential plenty which is especially a fact in this rich land —such an America might not hope to be dimmed no more by human tears but it certainly might hope to be the happiest, most

peaceful and plentiful land ever known.

* * *

"O, beautiful for patriot dream . . ."—why shouldn't we think of a hope as great as the menace all around? There's escape in it, and there's national defense in it, too. Unless we find something to make our hearts high as we take out part in the world's great trouble we are crippled indeed, and decadent.

* * *

For 10 months this column has been receiving critical letters from certain Negro leaders and abusive anonymous letters from certain Negro individuals because we have been writing that a national crisis is no time for the Negro or any other group to agitate for better position. We began saying this when we made a talk to the Southern Association of Negro Schools and Colleges in Montgomery last September. We have said it all over the South in lectures and in our syndicated column. We said it in New York at Town Hall last January. We said it over a national radio hookup when we debated with Mark Ethridge and Erskine Caldwell on the America's Town Meeting of the Air program. If anybody has given the idea more publicity than we have, we don't know him. And whenever we have found Negro leaders who agreed with us against their fellows we have rushed to quote them because we were sure they represented more truly the real and right attitude of their race in this critical period for the country that includes us all.

* * *

Is it any wonder, therefore, after nearly a year of being denounced by Negroes for saying they should put their country before their own advancement, that we got mad the other day and called names when someone signing himself John Smith accused us of encouraging the Negroes to take advantage of the crisis? You have to be tough-skinned in this column-writing business but when a man accuses you of advocating the very thing you have been opposing it just isn't in nature to keep your temper. This explanation will, we hope, satisfy four readers in the Livingston - Eutaw - Tuscaloosa area who wrote in to defend "John Smith" against our epithets without understanding what it was all about.

* * *

Many of us who try to be friends of the Southern Negro do not forget that he is not the only one who suffers in the South, that the lot of the poor white man on the tenant farm is at least as bad and doesn't have nearly so much national attention. Many of us do not hesitate, either, to oppose such proposed federal legislation as the anti-lynching bill and the Geyer bill against poll taxes, because we are sure that outside interference does more harm than good. And many of us see in the present intensive and bitter crusading of such leaders as Secretary Walter White, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, a disservice both to his race and his country. If, in opposing such unwise activities as these in the Negro's behalf, we are denounced by certain Negroes and certain Northerners, and in championing the Negro at home in ways we believe wise we are denounced by certain white people in the South, perhaps we should be reconciled to the sad fate of those who take the middle ground.

* * *

And perhaps we should tell ourselves, too, that no matter what the extreme pros and the antis say, the average white man and the average Negro in the South today have the same point of view we do. They can be diverted by agitators and passionate champions but at heart they love this country and want to serve it in its life-and-death crisis, and they know that race dissension or any other is suicide. We know they feel this way because they tell us so, in numbers far exceeding those who tell us bitter things on one side or the other of the old quarrel.

Birmingham Ala. Age-Herald
May 28, 1941

"How sleep the brave who sink to rest
By all their country's wishes bless'd!"

* * *

Serving their country the men of the Hood went down. Saluting their Fuehrer the Bismarck's sank. They were brave men, and there is tribute for both crews in the hearts of all who love courage and all who know that, however abused, the quality in men that makes them willing to die for something they hold greater than themselves is the surest manifestation of God in them. There's right and wrong in this war and one side is for civilization and the other for slavery, but individual human beings who go down with their ships, supreme in courage and loyalty, have a glory in common on the dark bottom of the sea, no matter whom they saluted as they went down.

* * *

To know it is to know the real meaning of America's Memorial Day next Friday and the infinite tragedy that employs human nobilities for human destructions.

* * *

The national unity to which President Roosevelt is entitled as he makes the effort of his and this nation's life is not the Nazi kind that permits of no dissenting. But it is, surely, the patriot's kind that permits no putting of the lesser before the greater cause. The president is not entitled to have all of us look upon everything he does about this war as right, but he is entitled to have us look upon it as the thing of supreme importance now. He is entitled to have labor unions agree that there is something greater than labor unions, to have business leaders put aside their long quarrel with him in the interests of the life-and-death leadership he himself must assume, to have us regionalists save our philosophy for a less rainy day, and to have race champions appreciate even above what they champion the country in which they are permitted to do it.

* * *

Franklin Delano Roosevelt has too much imagination, too much sense of great history, too cosmopolitan a mind and heart, not to have been lifted higher by the threats and meanings of this war than he has ever been before. A partisan still, he is called now to take a side so mighty that the whole weight and light of him must go to it. His countrymen, partisans, too, are also called.

* * *

"The Nazi strategy is to enlarge all the fissures of American unity, aggravate all the conflicts, political, social, economic and racial, that tend to divide us . . ." Thus Edmond Taylor, author of "The Strategy of Terror," describes the political weapons which Hitler proposes to use on America and which Taylor himself observed in use in France. His report does no more than confirm what Hitler himself said in his own book of the planned strategy against our country. Here's hoping it will have thoughtful reading by those American leaders of groups and those American champions of this or that domestic cause who have weirdly persuaded themselves that this is just the time to push their group leadership and press their domestic cause.

* * *

A surprising vote in the June issue of Fortune is that of both workers and executives in favor of having a government agency with power "to force settlement of differences between employers and labor." The working men voted 68 per cent for this and the executives 73.8 per cent. It looks as if some of our labor leaders and business association officials ought to go home and consult their constituencies.

* * *

Light comes this week from another group leader—Editor Edwin G. Jenkins, of the Negro magazine "Newspic." Seconding the nomination of Adolf Hitler as the "greatest race hater in history," Editor Henderson tells his Negro readers that even though their present status in this country is not ideal "by any means," they will make a dangerous mistake if they assume they "have no stake in the present world conflict." "Though democracy has not fulfilled our fondest hopes and aspirations," he says, "we must remain confident that it is the true road to the realization of our ambitions. So let us defend the way. Let us protect the road to the ultimate attainment of our dreams. Let us band every effort towards the defense of democracy."

* * *

"I just can't hardly wait for this war to be over," writes an eager-hearted lady from Tennessee, "so I can find out the inside story of everything, especially about Hess and why the Bismarck was where it was." Peace—it's wonderful! Here's hoping the war doesn't hold out too long on the lady.

Columbia S/ C. State
October 1, 1941

THIS MORNING

John Temple Graves, II

"These are Clan Alpine's warriors true,
And, Saxon, I am Rhoderick Dhu!"

Only 42 years old, handsome, able, an aristocrat and a successful business man, a ranking New Dealer, a great friend to Franklin Roosevelt, with the governorship of his state behind him, a place in the United States senate just acquired, a political record which includes no defeat, and a point of view finely in keeping with what the post-war periods may demand of the South and the nation, why isn't Senator Burnet R. Maybank of South Carolina inescapably presidential timber? He couldn't help being talked of for the post now if he tried. We are not nominating him or anybody else, but we are faithfully reporting the certainty of his being nominated by many in the months to come. Things are getting so mixed up now that even Southerners may be mentioned for the White House.

There are 166 colleges and universities in the United States and Canada offering courses in radio announcing, reports President Hutchins, of the University of Chicago. The once proposed economic system under which everybody was to make a living by taking in everybody else's washing didn't work, but maybe in this day of science and wonder we can have a system where everybody makes a living making radio announcements to everybody else.

Not satisfied with getting his people agitated now about every discrimination he can find or recall in this country, Secretary Walter White, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has now gone over seas to look for more trouble. "British Air Commission Guilty of Race Bias" trumpets his current press release in leading headlines. "Ferry Pilots Have to be White, Says RAF Commander." How does Walter White feel about a man named Adolph Hitler? We have never heard or read a word from him on that subject. The German Fuehrer seems to be the only race discriminator Secretary White overlooks, yet he is so monumental a one that none of the others really counts untii he is put down. down. If, as rumor has it, the Ku Klux Klan is trying to raise a million dollars for a great new campaign along the old lines, with emphasis on the Negro, Walter White will have himself to blame as much as he will Governor Talmadge. The blame, as we see it, will be approximately equal, if there is a ghastly mess of communism and Kukluxery in the South after this war.

Believe it or not, one of the books listed for weeding out of Georgia's public school libraries in this year of Eugene the First is "Southern Regions." The author is Howard Odum. That book has become the greatest source of sociological information and reference and authority about the South. Its author, a native Georgia, is the South's greatest living sociologist, accepted as such by men of all persuasions and politics. O Middle Ages, the name is Georgia!

Winston-Salem and Durham fare better than Asheville or Charlotte in Jonathan Daniel's new book, "Tar Heels: A Portrait of North Carolina." And the plight of the farmer seems more of a plight to him than that of the factory-worker. And he prefers the animated and storied flatlands of the east to the sense of God on Clingman's Dome. And as an earnest sociologist he doesn't credit the theory that Negroes flock to the strawberry areas at picking time each year merely because of the conviviali-ties which result in so many

peaceful and plentiful land ever known.

* * *

"O, beautiful for patriot dream . . ."—why shouldn't we think of a hope as great as the menace all around? There's escape in it, and there's national defense in it, too. Unless we find something to make our hearts high as we take out part in the world's great trouble we are crippled indeed, and decadent.

* * *

For 10 months this column has been receiving critical letters from certain Negro leaders and abusive anonymous letters from certain Negro individuals because we have been writing that a national crisis is no time for the Negro or any other group to agitate for better position. We began saying this when we made a talk to the Southern Association of Negro Schools and Colleges in Montgomery last September. We have said it all over the South in lectures and in our syndicated column. We said it in New York at Town Hall last January. We said it over a national radio hookup when we debated with Mark Ethridge and Erskine Caldwell on the America's Town Meeting of the Air program. If anybody has given the idea more publicity than we have, we don't know him. And whenever we have found Negro leaders who agreed with us against their fellows we have rushed to ouote them because we were sure they represented more truly the real and right attitude of their race in this critical period for the country that includes us all.

* * *

Is it any wonder, therefore, after nearly a year of being denounced by Negroes for saying they should put their country before their own advancement, that we got mad the other day and called names when someone signing himself John Smith accused us of encouraging the Negroes to take advantage of the crisis? You have to be tough-skinned in this column-writing business but when a man accuses you of advocating the very thing you have been opposing it just isn't in nature to keep your temper. This explanation will, we hope, satisfy four readers in the Livingston - Eutaw - Tuscaloosa area who wrote in to defend "John Smith" against our epithets without understanding what it was all about.

* * *

Many of us who try to be friends of the Southern Negro do not forget that he is not the only one who suffers in the South, that the lot of the poor white man on the tenant farm is at least as bad and doesn't have nearly so much national attention. Many of us do not hesitate, either, to oppose such proposed federal legislation as the anti-lynching bill and the Geyer bill against poll taxes, because we are sure that outside interference does more harm than good. And many of us see in the present intensive and bitter crusading of such leaders as Secretary Walter White, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, a disservice both to his race and his country. If, in opposing such unwise activities as these in the Negro's behalf, we are denounced by certain Negroes and certain Northerners, and in championing the Negro at home in ways we believe wise we are denounced by certain white people in the South, perhaps we should be reconciled to the sad fate of those who take the middle ground.

* * *

And perhaps we should tell ourselves, too, that no matter what the extreme pros and the antis say, the average white man and the average Negro in the South today have the same point of view we do. They can be diverted by agitators and passionate champions but at heart they love this country and want to serve it in its life-and-death crisis, and they know that race dissension or any other is suicide. We know they feel this way because they tell us so, in numbers far exceeding those who tell us bitter things on one side or the other of the old quarrel.

Birmingham, Ala. Age-Herald
May 28, 1941

"How sleep the brave who sink to rest
By all their country's wishes bless'd!"

* * *

Serving their country the men of the Hood went down. Saluting their Fuehrer the Bismarck's sank. They were brave men, and there is tribute for both crews in the hearts of all who love courage and all who know that, however abused, the quality in men that makes them willing to die for something they hold greater than themselves is the surest manifestation of God in them. There's right and wrong in this war and one side is for civilization and the other for slavery, but individual human beings who go down with their ships, supreme in courage and loyalty, have a glory in common on the dark bottom of the sea, no matter whom they saluted as they went down.

* * *

To know it is to know the real meaning of America's Memorial Day next Friday and the infinite tragedy that employs human nobilities for human destructions.

* * *

The national unity to which President Roosevelt is entitled as he makes the effort of his and this nation's life is not the Nazi kind that permits of no dissenting. But it is, surely, the patriot's kind that permits no putting of the lesser before the greater cause. The president is not entitled to have all of us look upon everything he does about this war as right, but he is entitled to have us look upon it as the thing of supreme importance now. He is entitled to have labor unions agree that there is something greater than labor unions, to have business leaders put aside their long quarrel with him in the interests of the life-and-death leadership he himself must assume, to have us regionalists save our philosophy for a less rainy day, and to have race champions appreciate even above what they champion the country in which they are permitted to do it.

* * *

Franklin Delano Roosevelt has too much imagination, too much sense of great history, too cosmopolitan a mind and heart, not to have been lifted higher by the threats and meanings of this war than he has ever been before. A partisan still, he is called now to take a side so mighty that the whole weight and light of him must go to it. His countrymen, partisans, too, are also called.

* * *

"The Nazi strategy is to enlarge all the fissures of American unity, aggravate all the conflicts, political, social, economic and racial, that tend to divide us . . ." Thus Edmond Taylor, author of "The Strategy of Terror," describes the political weapons which Hitler proposes to use on America and which Taylor himself observed in use in France. His report does no more than confirm what Hitler himself said in his own book of the planned strategy against our country. Here's hoping it will have thoughtful reading by those American leaders of groups and those American champions of this or that domestic cause who have weirdly persuaded themselves that this is just the time to push their group leadership and press their domestic cause.

* * *

A surprising vote in the June issue of Fortune is that of both workers and executives in favor of having a government agency with power "to force settlement of differences between employers and labor." The working men voted 68 per cent for this and the executives 73.8 per cent. It looks as if some of our labor leaders and business association officials ought to go home and consult their constituencies.

* * *

Light comes this week from another group leader—Editor Edwin G. Jenkins, of the Negro magazine "Newspic." Seconding the nomination of Adolf Hitler as the "greatest race hater in history," Editor Henderson tells his Negro readers that even though their present status in this country is not ideal "by any means," they will make a dangerous mistake if they assume they "have no stake in the present world conflict." "Though democracy has not fulfilled our fondest hopes and aspirations," he says, "we must remain confident that it is the true road to the realization of our ambitions. So let us defend the way. Let us protect the road to the ultimate attainment of our dreams. Let us band every effort towards the defense of democracy."

* * *

"I just can't hardly wait for this war to be over," writes an eager-hearted lady from Tennessee, "so I can find out the inside story of everything, especially about Hess and why the Bismarck was where it was." Peace—it's wonderful! Here's hoping the war doesn't hold out too long on the lady.

Columbia, S/C. State
October 1, 1941

THIS MORNING

John Temple Graves, II

"These are Clan Alpine's warriors true,
And, Saxon, I am Rhoderick Dhu!"

Only 42 years old, handsome, able, an aristocrat and a successful business man, a ranking New Dealer, a great friend to Franklin Roosevelt, with the governorship of his state behind him, a place in the United States senate just acquired, a political record which includes no defeat, and a point of view finely in keeping with what the post-war periods may demand of the South and the nation, why isn't Senator Burnet R. Maybank of South Carolina inescapably presidential timber? He couldn't help being talked of for the post now if he tried. We are not nominating him or anybody else, but we are faithfuily reporting the certainty of his being nominated by many in the months to come. Things are getting so mixed up now that even Southerners may be mentioned for the White House.

There are 166 colleges and universities in the United States and Canada offering courses in radio announcing, reports President Hutchins, of the University of Chicago. The once proposed economic system under which everybody was to make a living by taking in everybody else's washing didn't work, but maybe in this day of science and wonder we can have a system where everybody makes a living making radio announcements to everybody else.

Not satisfied with getting his people agitated now about every discrimination he can find or recall in this country, Secretary Walter White, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has now gone over seas to look for more trouble. "British Air Commission Guilty of Race Bias" trumpets his current press release in leading headlines. "Ferry Pilots Have to be White, Says RAF Commander." How does Walter White feel about a man named Adolph Hitler? We have never heard or read a word from him on that subject. The German Fuehrer seems to be the only race discriminator Secretary White overlooks, yet he is so monumental a one that none of the others really counts until he is put down. down. If, as rumor has it, the Ku Klux Klan is trying to raise a million dollars for a great new campaign along the old lines, with emphasis on the Negro, Walter White will have himself to blame as much as he will Governor Talmadge. The blame, as we see it, will be approximately equal, if there is a ghastly mess of communism and Kukluxery in the South after this war.

Believe it or not, one of the books listed for weeding out of Georgia's public school libraries in this year of Eugene the First is "Southern Regions." The author is Howard Odum. That book has become the greatest source of sociological information and reference and authority about the South. Its author, a native Georgia, is the South's greatest living sociologist, accepted as such by men of all persuasions and politics. O Middle Ages, the name is Georgia!

Winston-Salem and Durham fare better than Asheville or Charlotte in Jonathan Daniel's new book, "Tar Heels: A Portrait of North Carolina." And the plight of the farmer seems more

of a plight to him than that of "strawberry babies." He thinks matter how sociological the factory-worker. And he pre- they come because they are poor work. fers the animated and storied and in desperate need of flatlands of the east to the sense But, because he is Jonathan as of God on Clingman's Dome. And well an earnest sociologist, he as an earnest sociologist he can't help telling abou the doesn't credit the theory that the vivialities. And for the Negroes flock to the strawberry son he can't help singing as areas at picking time each year goes along, or being a merely because of the convivialiletters and a newspaperman ties which result in so many